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McGILL NEWS

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SLAVERY AND ITS SUPERSESSION
By IDA GREAVES

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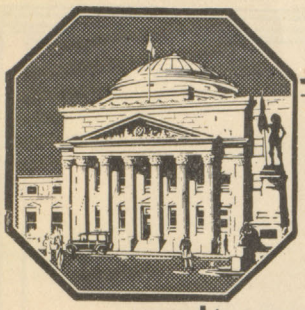
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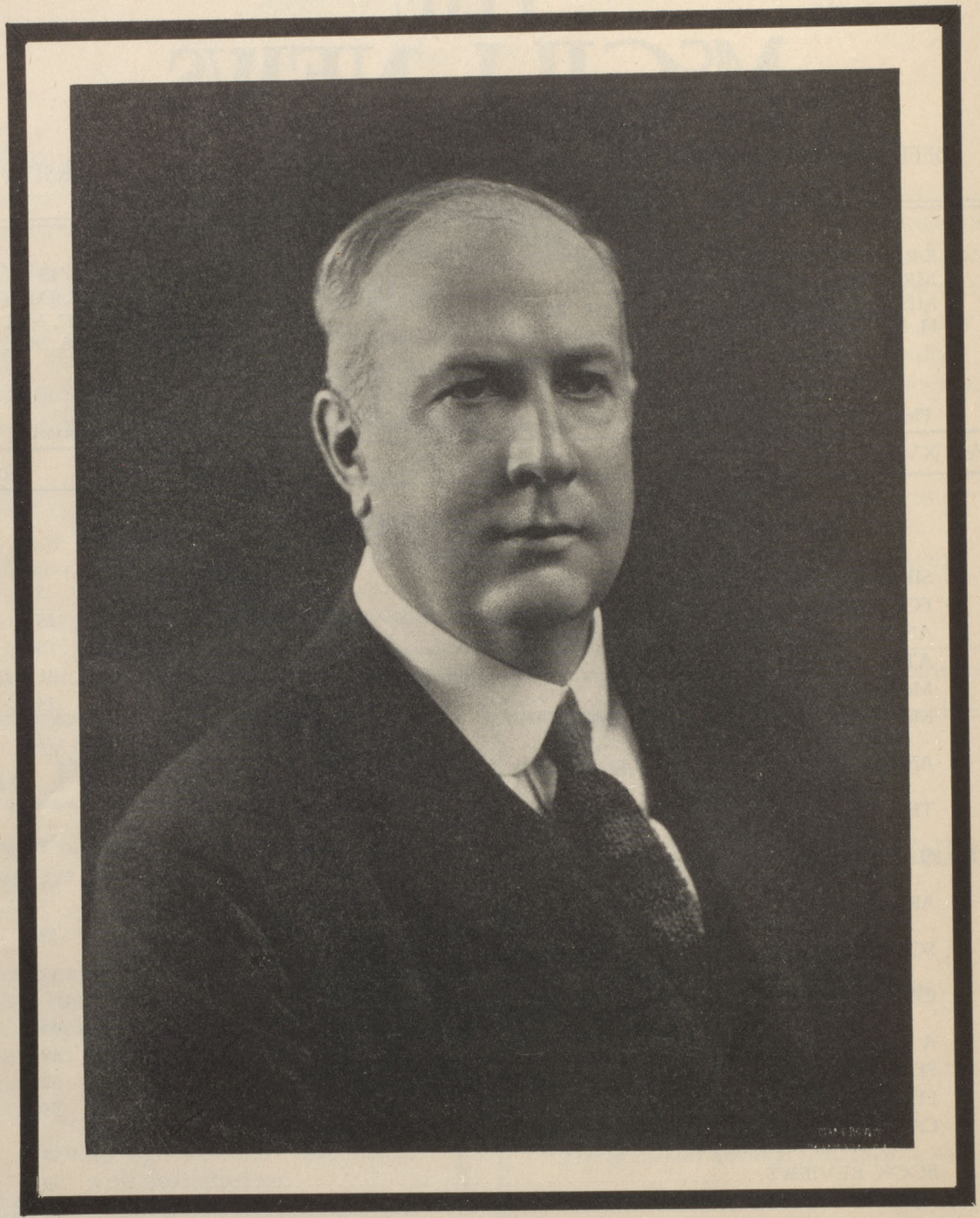
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This magazine is distributed to the members of the Graduates' Society of McGill University—Annual Dues $3.00. To those not eligible for membership in the Society, the annual subscription is $3.00. Single Copies, 75c. each.

Advertising Manager, G. B. GLASSCO, B.Sc.
Address, The McGill News, McGill University, Montreal
Phone, Marquette 2664

The McGill News is printed in Montreal, Canada, by PLOW & WATTERS, LIMITED, 205 Vitre Street West



Sir Arthur W. Currie

G. O. C. the Canadian Corps,
1917-1919

Principal of McGill University,
1920-1933

Born in Napperton, Ontario,
December 5, 1875

Died in Montreal, P.Q.,
November 30, 1933

Sir Arthur W. Currie

IT is with sorrow and a sense of incalculable loss that we record the death of Sir Arthur Currie, which occurred in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on Thursday, the 30th of November, at 2.50 a.m. As General Officer Commanding the Canadian Corps from 1917 to 1919 and as Principal of McGill University for the past thirteen years, Sir Arthur Currie rendered services to Canada the memory of which will endure throughout generations still to come, but at the moment the pride we must eventually feel in his outstanding accomplishments and in the privilege of being associated with him in the work of his later years is lost in the grief caused by his sudden passing.

Only a little more than a month ago, he was at his desk in the old East Wing, directing McGill's affairs and working long hours, as has been his wont, in helping to shape the University's destiny. To outward appearances, he was in good health and, though his physicians were aware of the strain on his constitution that economic and other conditions had imposed in recent years, no apprehension in regard to his immediate well-being was entertained.

In these circumstances, the staff of the University, the student body, and the people of Canada were startled on November 7 by an announcement in the press that Sir Arthur was seriously ill in the Royal Victoria Hospital. Bulletins later in the day and on the following days, signed by Drs. J. C. Meakins, C. F. Martin, C. K. Russel, and Wilder Penfield, of the University staff, confirmed the statement that the Principal's illness was serious, consisting of a "blockage of a small vessel in the mid-brain, without involvement of any of the higher centres."

Some indication of the peculiar place held by Sir Arthur in the hearts of the people of Canada and the Empire was demonstrated following this announcement. From His Majesty the King, from Earl Jellicoe, from Lord Byng of Vimy, from a great host of war veterans of all ranks, from universities, and from governments and private citizens, messages of anxious enquiry poured in upon McGill University and upon the members of Sir Arthur's family. Coming at the time of year when Armistice Day awakened poignant memories, the thought of Canada's great soldier fighting for life in order that he might carry to completion his work as a great citizen occasioned a notable manifestation of respect and sympathy.

By the night of Armistice Day, Sir Arthur's physicians were able to announce: "Immediate danger is passing. Steady improvement is maintained, though progress will be slow and tedious." For a time the improvement continued, but in the week beginning on November 19 anxiety was renewed, and bronchial complications aroused definite apprehension. Once more, however, Sir Arthur fought off the danger; and on November 25 his condition was "distinctly better."

Unfortunately, the hopes aroused by this rally suffered a heart-breaking disappointment; and in the press on Monday, November 27, it was announced that pneumonia was developing, that Sir Arthur's condition had changed unmistakably for the worse, and must be regarded as "critical." For some days, bulletins continued to report a temperature of 104°, with a pulse of 100 to 110 and respirations of from 30 to 40 each minute. Even those unfamiliar with the details of sickness, realized that these symptoms indicated a grave condition; and, as subsequent bulletins revealed no amelioration, fears for Sir Arthur's life were intensified.

Nowhere was there more acute anxiety than at McGill. Students and members of the staff, though fearing sorrowful news, hoped ardently that through some miracle of healing, or as the result of his indomitable courage, the Principal might be spared to appear again in their midst, there to exercise the wise leadership and the firm authority that in the days gone by had bound them one to the other in notable loyalty and devotion.

But this was not to be. On November 29 it became clear that Sir Arthur was sinking fast, and before dawn on the morning of the 30th his struggle ended. It will not be given to this generation, perhaps, to see his like again; but the torch of duty that he held high will burn more brightly because of his example; and his name will live for evermore.

WORLD-WIDE SORROW

When news of the passing of Sir Arthur Currie was given to the world on November 30, it became clear that his death could not be regarded as a source only of national, or even Empire, sorrow, but that the grief of Canadians and all British subjects was shared in many foreign countries.

Again, as in the anxious days of his illness, messages, in an unending stream, conveyed both formal regret and an almost inconceivable outpouring of personal affection.

It is not possible to list these messages, or even the names of those who sent them, but some indication of their far-flung origin may, perhaps, be given. There was a message of profound sympathy from Their Majesties the King and Queen, and one from His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion. There were messages also from: His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, the Prime Minister of Canada, the Leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition in Canada, the Lieutenant-Governors and the Prime Ministers of the Canadian provinces; many British and Canadian soldiers of all ranks; General John J. Pershing, of the United States Army, and Admiral Sims of the American Navy; the Viceroy of India; the Duke of Devonshire; the Government of the Republic of France; the Burgomaster of Mons, a town still grateful for its relief from bondage by the Canadian Corps in 1918; the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; the Royal Society of Canada; His Eminence Cardinal Villeneuve; the Government of the Japanese Empire; representatives of the Graduates' Society of McGill University throughout Canada and the United States; many of the world's most famous universities; leaders of the British Navy, Army, and Air Force; and many private citizens.

Meanwhile, it had been announced on behalf of Sir Arthur's family, the Chancellor and Governors of McGill University, and the General Officer Commanding Military District No. 4, Montreal, that a funeral service, conducted by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Montreal, would be held in Christ Church Cathedral at 11.45 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, December 5, the fifty-eighth anniversary of Sir Arthur's birthday. Following this service, which would constitute McGill University's farewell to her Principal and would be attended by all civilian mourners, it was announced that the funeral procession would move, by way of University Street and the Milton Street gate, to the McGill grounds; where, after lying at rest in the Arts Building for a quarter of an hour, Sir Arthur's body would be placed on a gun-carriage. The military authorities would then convey to Mount Royal Cemetery for burial all that was mortal of the man who had led them in battle fifteen years before. It was announced that opportunity would be given to military units, to veterans of the Great War, to the members of McGill University, and to all others who so desired to take part in this procession under military control. Meanwhile, in the heart of his family circle by day and watched over at night by an armed guard of the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, Sir Arthur Currie, impressive in death, as in life, lay awaiting the hour of burial. On the night of Sunday, December 3, the body was moved to Christ Church Cathedral, where it lay in state until the funeral. It was guarded with military dignity by sentries of the Royal Canadian Regiment, and was viewed by thousands of respectful citizens.

THE FUNERAL

In the presence of His Excellency the Governor-General and a congregation representative of leadership in the life of McGill University and the Dominion, Sir Arthur Currie's funeral service was conducted, as arranged, in Christ Church Cathedral, by the Right Reverend John C. Farthing, Bishop of Montreal, assisted by the Very Reverend Arthur Carlisle, Dean of Montreal, and attended by Archdeacon Gower-Rees and Canon A. P. Shatford. Opening with the sentence, "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord," the Church of England Service for the Burial of the Dead proceeded in its calm majesty. It included the hymn "Lead, Kindly Light," the reading of the 90th Psalm, the reading of the Scripture Lesson from the 15th chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, the hymn, "Now the Labourer's Task is O'er," the anthem, "I Heard a Voice from Heaven, Saying," and prayers in their appointed order. It ended with the Dead March by the organ, and the Nunc Dimittis, "Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace."

Upon the conclusion of this service, through streets lined with silent and respectful people, a long academic and civilian procession moved with Sir Arthur to McGill University for the last time. The honorary pall-bearers included Governors of the University, the deans and acting deans of the faculties, the Bursar of the University, the Director of the Department of Extra-Mural Relations, the President of the Graduates' Society of McGill University, and the President and Vice-President of the Students' Council. There followed the chief mourners: Sir Arthur's son, Garner Ormsby Currie; his son-in-law, A. T. Galt Durnford; and his brother, John Currie.

Then came the Prime Minister of Canada and the High Commissioner of the Government of



SIR ARTHUR CURRIE'S FUNERAL: ASSOCIATED SCREEN NEWS
The Lying-in-State in Christ Church Cathedral.

the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, followed in order by: The Ministers of Foreign Governments, Privy Councillors, the Premiers of the Canadian Provinces (or their representatives), the Governors of McGill University (other than those acting as honorary pall-bearers), the heads of other universities, representatives of Provincial Governments and the City of Montreal, Judges (not members of the Privy Council), Members of the Canadian Senate, Officers Commanding Canadian Military Districts, representatives of the Dominion Council of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, Members of the Army Council, the representative of Lord Byng of Vimy (Sir Arthur's predecessor in command of the Canadian Corps).

Following these in the procession were: the members of McGill University, including the members of the Staff and of Corporation, and of the graduate and undergraduate bodies, many wearing the brilliant hoods of the degrees to which they were entitled. Behind the University representation came: Members of Parliament, the Consuls-General of Foreign Countries, the Consuls of Foreign Countries, and the representatives of municipalities, other than the City of Montreal.

With a light rain falling, this great procession, under the care of mounted and unmounted police, moved slowly to McGill, where, in the Arts Building, the casket was permitted to rest, while members of the academic and civilian procession who wished to accompany the Principal to his place of burial took the positions assigned to them in the formation of the procession under military control.

With precision that, to experienced observers, indicated staff-work of a high order, the casket was lifted at the moment that had been appointed and borne to the foot of the Arts Building steps, where a gun-carriage, with horses and drivers detailed by the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, stood waiting. Amid a silence that was impressive, the casket was placed in position. Then, punctually, as guns in the distance fired in salute, a command was given, the band of the 2nd Montreal Regiment, Canadian Artillery, played the Dead March, and General Sir Arthur William Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., in the keeping of his generals, officers, and private soldiers, moved off from McGill University for the last time.

In the memory of living Canadians, and probably in Canadian history, nothing has surpassed in dignity and stateliness the progress of the Corps Commander's funeral through the streets of



SIR ARTHUR CURRIE'S FUNERAL: ASSOCIATED SCREEN NEWS

The Academic and Civilian Procession Leaving Christ Church Cathedral.

Montreal. Thousands of people lined the route and, traffic having been diverted, the silence was broken only by the music of the bands, the tramp of men marching at slow time, and the hoof-beats of the horses of the gun-carriage and escort.

Preceded by a leading detachment from the Royal Canadian Regiment, the gun-carriage was escorted by eight warrant-officer pall-bearers of the 2nd Montreal Regiment, Canadian Artillery, and the honorary pall-bearers were eight generals. The military formations taking part in the procession included: a detachment of the Royal Canadian Dragoons; three troops of the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars; the Canadian Officers' Training Corps of McGill University, the University of Montreal, and Loyola College; the Canadian Grenadier Guards; the Victoria Rifles of Canada; the Fusiliers de Mont Royal; a detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; the Reserve Battalion of the Victoria Rifles of Canada; cadet formations; and many veterans of the Great War, in mufti, with medals and decorations.

After marching east on Sherbrooke Street, the procession turned north on Park Avenue. At the Cartier monument on Fletcher's Field the escort halted and lined both sides of Park Avenue, presenting arms as the gun-carriage moved slowly through the ranks. Then the gun-carriage halted; and the thousands of soldiers, veterans, and civilians who had followed the Corps Commander from the grounds of McGill marched past.

When this long march ended, the gun-carriage, with the casket and its military escort, proceeded at quick time to Mount Royal Cemetery, where those who were to attend the burial were awaiting it. There, in the dusk of the late afternoon, the Church of England Committal Service was conducted in all its simplicity, the Benediction was pronounced, the notes of the Last Post and Reveille sounded, and the body of Sir Arthur Currie was left resting in peace.

GRADUATES' SOCIETY'S TRIBUTE

During the last brief sojourn of Sir Arthur Currie within the walls of McGill, there was conducted, under the auspices of the Graduates' Society of McGill University, through the facilities of Radio Station CKAC, Montreal, linked with Station CFRB, Toronto, and the Columbia Network in the United States, a broadcast, permitting McGill graduates, veterans of the Great War, and many citizens in Canada and the United States to join, if they wished, in the solemn ceremonial in which the University was participating. The broadcast was from the Arts Building, under direction of the President of the Montreal Branch of the Society, and included an account by the President of the impressive scene as Sir Arthur Currie left McGill forever. Delivered with marked restraint, this account touched the emotion of thousands of listeners, who, through a microphone stationed outside the building, could hear the commands as the gun-carriage moved off, the sound of the wheels and the horses' hoofs, and, amid the great silence that

otherwise prevailed, the Dead March by the military band. The broadcast also included a tribute by the Editor of *The McGill News*, who said, in part:

"This broadcast has been arranged so that the people of Canada, and above all veterans of the Great War and graduates of McGill University in distant places, may share with the citizens of Montreal in paying a last tribute of affection and respect to the late Sir Arthur Currie.

"Many of those who are listening-in will be familiar, through press reports, with the details of the ceremonies that are being carried out, but for the benefit of others, perhaps some explanation is desirable. This morning at 11.45 o'clock there was conducted in Christ Church Cathedral, by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Montreal, assisted by Dean Carlisle, a civilian funeral service, in which His Excellency the Governor-General, McGill University, the heads of Church and State, and the people of Montreal and Canada paid their last respects to Sir Arthur Currie, as the Principal of McGill University and as a noted citizen.

"That service is over; and through streets, crowded with silent and sorrowing spectators, the funeral procession moved to the grounds of McGill University, where this broadcast is being given. In the grounds, the civilian funeral procession halted, and the coffin was transferred reverently into the Arts Building, where it now rests. Outside, a gun-carriage stands waiting, and soon, as seventeen guns in the distance fire a salute, the mortal remains of General Sir Arthur Currie, war-time Commander of the Canadian Corps, will be entrusted to the military authorities for burial.

"McGill graduates, and many others, will be able to picture the scene that now lies in front of us. We are in the Arts Building of the University,



SIR ARTHUR CURRIE'S FUNERAL: ASSOCIATED SCREEN NEWS

The Principal and Vice-Chancellor Enters McGill College for the Last Time.

facing out on the terrace that constitutes the heart of McGill, and looking straight down the long avenue of elms that leads to the Roddick gates and Sherbrooke Street. Drawn up at many points throughout the grounds are squadrons of cavalry, infantry units, and the bands of the 2nd Montreal Regiment, Canadian Artillery, and the Canadian Grenadier Guards, all awaiting in silence the moment when, at the slow march, they will move off in escort to Sir Arthur for the last time.

"And as they move off, the guns will fire; and far away in the heart of the Empire, in Westminster Abbey, there will be a service in memoriam.

"Perhaps of those who are listening-in, there will be some who will ask why the sorrow that is felt in Montreal today is universal throughout Canada, and why it extends beyond the seas to England, and even to remote corners of the earth. Who is this man, they may say, whose loss is marked by the sorrow of a nation? And the answer might be:

"Arthur William Currie, a Christian gentleman, and faithful servant of the King; Commander of the Canadian Corps in the Great War; and for the last thirteen years Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University; Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath; a man whom the King has delighted to honour; and who has been honoured also by many foreign governments; an honorary graduate of seventeen of the world's great universities; a builder of Empire; a steward found worthy of implicit trust; and a friend, whose passing leaves a great abyss of grief and sorrow.

"Yet—it is not all sorrow, for there is memory, and the memory of Sir Arthur Currie will long endure, not only the memory of the great soldier, or the memory of the great University administrator, but the kindlier, more intimate and personal memory of the man with a genius for friendship; an approachable man, with an amazing power to remember names and faces, and a sympathy and understanding for the difficulties of his fellowmen.

"Perhaps no words could express the circumstances that surround the memory of Sir Arthur Currie today as accurately as those of John McCrae, a lecturer in Medicine in McGill University, Lieut.-Colonel and Officer in Charge of Medicine in No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill), before whose grave Sir Arthur stood at the salute in January, 1918. These are John McCrae's lines:

> But yesterday the tourney, all the eager joy of life,
> The waving of the banners, and the rattle of the spears,
> The clash of sword and harness, and the madness of the strife;
> Tonight begin the silence and the peace of endless years.
>
> Remain the well-wrought deed in honour done,
> The dole for Christ's dear sake, the words that fall
> In kindliness upon some outcast one,—
> They seemed so little: now they are my all.

"I have quoted the lines of a poet; hear now the evidence of a soldier, who wrote in regard to Sir Arthur's concern for the welfare of the men under his command in France. This is what he said: 'Sir Arthur Currie was always fair and just. There was little enough that could be done to make the private soldier's lot more tolerable, but it was a bad day for the staff-officer who failed to remember what the General never forgot, the well-being, so far as it lay in his power, of the fighting man in the trenches.'

"And if anyone doubts that this staff-officer knew whereof he spoke, consider the words of Major-General the Right Hon. J. E. B. Seely, now Lord Mottistone. They are written in his book 'Adventure,' wherein he says:

" 'General Currie had an almost fanatical hatred of unnecessary casualties. Of all the men that I knew in nearly four years on the Western Front, I think Currie was the man who took the most care of the lives of his troops. Moreover, again and again, he nearly brought his career as a corps commander to an end by bluntly refusing to do things which he was certain would result in loss of life without compensating advantage.'

"Sir Arthur Currie was not only a great corps commander. It was given to him after the war to become a great civilian, and the beloved Principal of a great national centre of learning. It is for that reason that above our heads, over this old College, the white banner of McGill University, with its scarlet martlets and the crown that marks a royal institution, floats sorrowfully at half-mast. The halls and classrooms of McGill are strangely silent, as, for the last time, the Principal is within. He is leaving soon now; and over the Campus and down the long avenue of elms, and over the old stone buildings, there is an air of expectancy, for, in death, even as in life, McGill's heart is warm in love and affection for Sir Arthur Currie. Again, the words of John McCrae seem peculiarly appropriate, in the verse to which he gave the title 'The Dead Master.':



SIR ARTHUR CURRIE'S FUNERAL: ASSOCIATED SCREEN NEWS

The Corps Commander Leaves McGill College, in the Keeping of His Comrades-in-Arms.

Amid earth's vagrant noises, he caught the note sublime:
Today around him surges from the silences of Time
A flood of nobler music, like a river deep and broad,
Fit song for heroes gathered in the banquet hall of God.

"The Dead Master is here now, here in this University he deeply loved, and which gave to him, in return, the devotion that springs from personal esteem and deep regard of an intimate nature. For Sir Arthur Currie was not the Principal of McGill only in name. He was indeed the *head*—the active, effective, executive head of the Institution. How was it that a great soldier achieved such a position and status in a field quite foreign to all his previous experience? For the simplest answer we must turn again, this time from the words of the poet to the words of a master of prose. Sir Andrew Macphail, a friend whom Sir Arthur honoured with his confidence, has given this explanation:

" 'After the War, Sir Arthur Currie became Principal of McGill University. In this new world, he felt his way in silence, and those alone who are familiar with the inner mechanism of a university know how delicate a path that is to tread. In no long time he mastered every detail with a thoroughness that astonished even those who had spent a life-time within the walls. He entered into the inscrutable mind of the professor; and, most difficult of all, he discerned and dominated the mind of the student, who is equally alert for any sign of weakness, or of strength misapplied.' Sir Andrew Macphail continues:

" 'And the source of his strength in the dual fields of war and education was one—his own inherent quality, a quality which appeals equally to the student and the soldier. They demand a simple and direct mind, a nature free from guile, without pretence or vanity, with no trace of



SIR ARTHUR CURRIE'S FUNERAL: ASSOCIATED SCREEN NEWS

The Corps Commander Passes for the Last Time Through the Gates of McGill University.

malice. They demand something more—a fearlessness and courage in rebuking those who display the contrary of those qualities. Secure in his own serenity, Sir Arthur would hold nothing back; and realizing his singleness of intention, the recipient of his reproach would leave his presence under conviction, contrite, resolved, and without bitterness.'

"Such was the Principal for whom McGill University is mourning today. In a few moments now he is going; and, in this life, we shall not see him again. The guns will salute him as he goes. McGill will keep the faith in which he died:

"O Guns, fall silent, till the dead men hear
Above their heads the legions pressing on:
These fought their fight in time of bitter fear,
And died not knowing how the day had gone.

Tell them, O guns, that we have heard their call,
That we have sworn, and will not turn aside,
That we will onward, till we win or fall,
That we will keep the faith for which they died."

AN APPRECIATION

On the day after Sir Arthur Currie's funeral, there was published the following appreciation, which we present with the consent of Professor Stephen Leacock, who wrote it, and through the courtesy of the Montreal *Herald*, in whose columns it first appeared:

"It is as a great soldier that the world at large mourns General Currie today. It is right that it should be so. His great achievement was in arms. Those who know, tell us that he was one of the great generals of the War; and that if the War had continued, his record, scarcely more than begun, would have placed him among the great captains of the ages.

"But there are those of us who were not privileged to know him in this wider horizon. Our memory of him is that of his thirteen years as our Principal at McGill. There he sat in his college office room, ready and accessible to all of us. Beside him was his pipe with plenty of strong tobacco and plenty of strong language to keep it burning.

"There was a man! I have known many college principals and presidents,—a poor lot most of them, with a few brave exceptions here and there. But there never was one to match up to General Currie. College presidents, as a lot, must bow to the rich and fawn for benefactions. Not so General Currie. He thought no more of a plutocrat than of a ninepin.

"College presidents must be careful what they say and how they say it. Not so General Currie. He said what he thought and he said it in his own way,—which was a forceful one. He knew some of the strongest words in our language. Nor was there ever such honesty as his.

"For General Currie owed no responsibility to any man. For that he looked elsewhere. Never

was there a man so deeply religious in the real meaning of the word. He lived, in peace as in war, with the consciousness of the imminence of death. For him life was but a pathway to something else, and he walked the path with a sense of its meaning and its end that never left him for a day. Beside him as he walked was the shadowed curtain of the infinite.

"General Currie knew nothing of scholarship in the narrower sense of the term. His dusty, shabby professors were always a sort of mystery to him. He could never quite understand whether they were researching or loafing. When he first came to us, he imagined that the professors were always buried in the library, each lecture planned and prepared like Vimy Ridge.

"Later on he was a little disillusioned. 'Some of these gentlemen,' he said, only that was not the name he used for them; he had a simpler one, 'don't research at all.' They were like hens that wouldn't lay. But disillusioned or not, he was unfailing in the devotion of his leadership.

"We never had the place in his heart that he kept for his generals. Nor had we the right to it. His generals were always there in his mind, all nicknamed and labelled, as General Currie loved to name people. But his professors had at least second place. Indeed as time went on, we too dropped into our nicknames and labels. No one but General Currie could think of a professor of seventy as 'Bill'! But he had to have it so. He could not bear a world of idle dignity and pretences.

"There were those of us who served under him at McGill to whom there came during his principalship those dark hours that at some time must shadow every human life. And there General Currie was beyond words,—a tenderness of sympathy, an affection for those in distress that no language can present and that no gratitude can repay.

"Now it is over. We have laid him to rest. Yet we who served with him at McGill can only hope that somewhere in the sound of the martial music and the measured step of his soldiers, his soul might hear the shuffling feet of his dusty professors, out of step and out of breath, but following him,—as they had been wont to do these thirteen years,—as best they could."

OTHER TRIBUTES

E. W. Beatty, K.C., Chancellor of McGill University:

The passing of Sir Arthur Currie brings to all of us who have been associated with him at McGill University a sense of deep personal loss as well as a new realization of the splendid work he had achieved for that institution during his tenure of office as Principal. Of his wartime achievements, which redounded as much to the credit of his country as to himself, others will speak.

I was naturally very closely in touch with him in his administration of the affairs of the University and found him a resourceful and courageous administrator and one gifted with a genial and kindly personality which won him not only the esteem and high respect of his staff and the student body, but also a place in their affections such as is given to few men in positions of that nature. He was an indefatigable worker, conscientious



SIR ARTHUR CURRIE'S FUNERAL: The March-Past of Great War Veterans. ASSOCIATED SCREEN NEWS

in everything he undertook, and while he felt very deeply on those matters in respect of which he had well defined convictions, in the end he always took a judicial view and weighed both sides of a controversy with great care before expressing his conclusions.

Sir Arthur was a really great Canadian and his name will live long in the history of our country and in the memory of his countless friends as a great soldier and gentleman and a high-minded and self-sacrificing citizen.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. C. Macdonell, G.O.C. the 1st Canadian Division in France:

This is the black day for the Canadian militia and all of us old westfronters of the Canadian Corps of which General Currie was the victorious Canadian-born commander.

He formed an integral part of our lives. The things we most gloried in; our daily routine at the front, our battles, victories, personal adventures, medals and decorations are all interwoven with the personality of the big, brainy Canadian, who led us to victory and of whom Lloyd George, apologizing for being late for an appointment in 1918, said, "I have just been interviewing the Canadian General, Currie, the biggest thing physically, mentally, and morally on the western front." We knew him to be all that, with a terrific determination, a flair for planning victories, and driving force; a fair man and a square man who never let us down and never stepped from under when blame was in the wind.

General Currie believed his duty to Canada required efficiency and loyalty. If a man could do his work he promoted him and (if he could) got him decorated; if not he recommended his being sent back. For myself, I loved, admired, and believed in him, and served him as faithfully as I knew how. And so did all his commanding officers.

The Right Reverend the Bishop of Montreal:

Few men knighted by His Majesty revealed in life more perfectly the ideal chivalry and characteristics of the "Knights of the Table Round." Most honourably and worthily did he fill his great position of influence in our University. He served his God with reverence and his fellowmen with fidelity. He won our admiration, our confidence, and our gratitude, and is enshrined in our heart's love.

Monsignor Camille Roy, Rector of Laval University:

Sir Arthur Currie has always given proof as head of McGill University of the high qualities which also made of him a great military chief. He has worn with equal dignity his academic degrees and his war decorations.

The Corporation of McGill University:

We, members of the Corporation of McGill University, desire to place on permanent record our sense of corporate loss and personal sorrow in the death of the Principal, Sir Arthur Currie.

He came to us, a famous man; he leaves us, his fame enhanced, the University glorified. His career as Commander and Principal is one, an emanation from his own inner quality, himself. He was a good man; not all the words in the books can say more.

Of right and wrong, of true and false, his judgment was final. His hands were clean; the blue light from his eye came straight and single; his heart and mind were sincere, unclouded by any tinge of self, of favour, of fear.

Soldiers, professors, students, are equally alive to that secret power; and we of the University may now take comfort in our loss and sorrow, that without reserve we gave to the wise, kind, and winsome Principal a consequent loyalty and affection. His life's purpose is fulfilled. Victory is with him.

To Lady Currie:

The Executive of the Graduates' Society of McGill University wish to express to Lady Currie and the members of her family, on their own behalf and on behalf of the Society, the sorrow they feel in the loss of the University's Principal, and their sympathy in Lady Currie's and her family's bereavement.

Sir Arthur Currie's work as a great university administrator will endure; his love for McGill will serve as an inspiration to devoted service in the University's cause on the part of all those to whom he has bequeathed the memory of duty so unstintingly accomplished.

With deep respect,

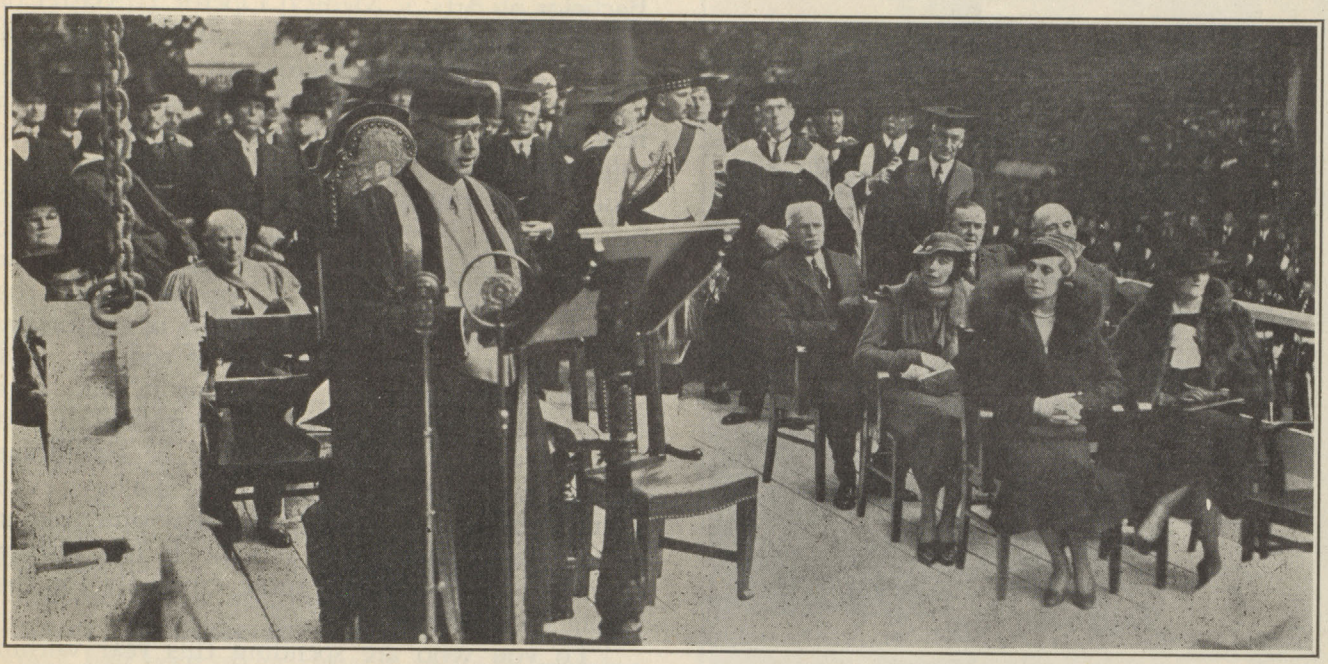
on behalf of the Executive,

P. D. ROSS, *President*,

FRASER S. KEITH, *Hon. Secretary*.

This letter was forwarded in accordance with the resolution adopted by a meeting of the Executive, specially convened on Tuesday, December 5, 1933.

The following pages of this issue were in type before the death of Sir Arthur Currie occurred, and are presented without subsequent amendment—Editor, *The McGill News*.



MONTREAL STAR PHOTO

FOUNDER'S DAY, 1933

Sir Arthur Currie is here shown addressing His Excellency the Governor-General, Her Excellency the Countess of Bessborough, and the notable group of the University's Governors, Staff, and Friends on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the new Institute of Neurology, on Friday, October 6, 1933.

Founder's Day, 1933

IN perfect autumn weather and in the absence of no feature that would help to make the occasion memorable, the University, on October 6, honoured the 189th anniversary of the birth of James McGill. At noon the Governor-General's flag was broken from the main staff of the Arts Building and thereafter, until nearly sundown, the golden crown and lion on their background of royal blue proclaimed that the representative of His Majesty the King in Canada was personally carrying out the duties of his office as Visitor of McGill University.

Soon after the arrival of His Excellency in the University grounds, Fall Convocation was held in Moyse Hall. The Right Reverend the Bishop of Montreal opened the ceremony on this occasion by invoking Divine guidance in the University's affairs. Sir Arthur Currie then formally welcomed the Earl of Bessborough, who, after a brief and courteous reply, addressed the students gathered to receive their degrees. His Excellency chose as the subject of his address the problems of the present day and spoke with deep feeling of conditions throughout the civilized world.

"We see," he said, "dark shadows hovering to the East and West. We see nations abandoning the political institutions which long centuries have helped to build up, and adopting systems of government which we have believed to be alien to modern democratic thought.

"To the South, we see our great and powerful neighbour flinching at no experiment to find relief for their people. From day to day we all follow with anxious sympathy the efforts of our neighbours to shake themselves free from the troubles that have beset them. We all wish fervently for their success.

"Then our eyes turn across the broad Atlantic to observe the doings of our kith and kin in those northern islands from which so many of us sprung. Two short years ago they seemed on the verge of financial collapse. And then, echoing down the ages, the words of the great poet of all time rang out once more within the walls of the House of Commons, through the lips of one of its most distinguished members:

"This England never did, nor never shall
Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror,



MONTREAL STAR PHOTO

HIS EXCELLENCY OFFICIATES

In his capacity as Visitor of McGill University, the Earl of Bessborough on October 6 laid the corner-stone of the new Institute of Neurology. The stone, with its simple inscription "1933 A. D.," is here shown as workmen lowered it slowly into the position where His Excellency declared it well and truly laid.

> But when it first did help to wound itself.
> Come the three corners of the world in arms,
> And we shall shock them. Nought shall make us rue,
> If England to itself do rest but true!

"And so England, true to herself, has gone about her work of restoration in her own quiet, phlegmatic way. Two short years have sped their way and today we hail her great recovery.

"Behold! an omen: How has this recovery come about? By no change of the constitution, by no upheaval of existing institutions, but by the exhibition once more in her long history of sterling British qualities: courage, fortitude, patience, endurance, a steady and unquenchable belief in her country and in her destiny.

"Again, I say, an omen! I have travelled during the past few years in many distant parts of this Dominion. I have seen the Canadian people in their hour of trial. Everywhere I have seen the same British qualities that I have named: courage, fortitude, endurance, a steady and unquenchable belief in Canada and her future . . ."

Following His Excellency's stirring address, degrees were conferred as follows: Bachelor of Library Science 1, Bachelor of Commerce 4, Bachelor of Science 5, Bachelor of Engineering 8, Bachelor of Arts 3, Medical Doctor 1, Master of Science 4, Master of Engineering 3, Master of Arts 5, and Doctor of Philosophy 7.

Sir Arthur Currie then welcomed the year's new body of undergraduates to McGill. He told them of the University's origin and past and spoke courageously of the future:

"The past is our inspiration," he said, "the present is our opportunity, but the future is our hope. We cannot change by one single act the records of yesterdays, but the affairs of tomorrow depend entirely upon the efforts of today . . . I do not know how you feel about it, but, as I have said, for me the challenge is irresistible and heroic. The next few years will be significant beyond the power of exaggeration. To have even a small part in the building of a new order ought to stir the most sluggish blood. It is a testing time for everybody, but more especially for the younger generation——

"To you who are spending this year within college walls, let me say that here no shackles will be placed upon your thought. Truth must always be free. No bondage of custom and tradition will here interfere with your researches. Put your passion into your studies and researches rather than into your advocacies. We do not want you to be echoes of a thousand platitudes, but the originators of new and larger ideas.—"

At 3 o'clock that afternoon, in the presence of a notable gathering of the University's Governors, staff, and friends, the Earl of Bessborough laid the corner-stone of the McGill Neurological Institute on upper University Street. The ceremonial on this occasion provided a brilliant scene, as, in addition to the many-coloured gowns of the University staff and guests, the scarlet uniforms of a guard of honour from His Majesty's Canadian Grenadier Guards and the scarlet and gold of the band of the same regiment flashed against the dark grey stone of the new Neurological building and the nearby Pathological Building and Royal Victoria Hospital.

Though the corner-stone was laid officially at this time, construction of the new Institute had been under way for some months and occupation of the building is expected to take place in February, 1934. As readers of *The McGill News* are aware, the establishment of the Institute at McGill was made possible through the generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation, through the support afforded by the City of Montreal and the Province of Quebec, and through the substantial donations of certain of the University's friends, notable among whom were Sir Herbert Holt, President

of the Royal Victoria Hospital; J. W. McConnell, Esq., a Governor of the University; Walter Stewart, Esq., also a Governor of McGill; the late J. M. McIntyre, Esq., Howard Murray, Esq.; Acosta Nicholls, Esq.; the Ottman family, of New York; and several very generous donors who have asked for complete anonymity.

In a short speech, before the stone was laid, Sir Arthur Currie outlined the genesis of the new Institute, explained why, from among all the sites proposed for it in North America, the Rockefeller Foundation had selected McGill, and paid tribute to the work of Professors Wilder Penfield and W. V. Cone whose research in neurology and neuro-surgery had so importantly weighed in the Rockefeller Foundation's decision. He also spoke gratefully of the contribution to the project of other members of the University's medical and surgical staffs, particularly that of Dr. Charles F. Martin, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, whose untiring efforts on behalf of the Institute, from the day when it was first proposed, had been of inestimable value in bringing the once nebulous hope of such a building to its present magnificent materialization.

After workmen had lowered the corner-stone into place and the Governor-General had declared it well and truly laid, His Excellency, Sir Arthur, and others of those present proceeded to the main building of the Royal Victoria Hospital, where His Excellency unveiled a tablet to the memory of the late Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., formerly President of the Hospital, and in tribute to the work accomplished in the Hospital's cause by Lady Meredith.

Upon the conclusion of this ceremony, many of those who had taken part returned to the University Campus, where, in the shadow of early evening, under the brown and gold of the campus trees in their autumnal foliage, the band of the Canadian Grenadier Guards was playing, while sentries, with arms reversed and heads bowed, stood guard over the tomb of James McGill. He had commanded the unit from which their regiment had sprung; now they joined with the students and staff of the University he had founded in paying impressive tribute to his memory.

Graduates' Society's Broadcasts

Under the auspices of the Graduates' Society and under the personal direction of Gordon McL. Pitts, President of the Montreal Branch, the programme of radio broadcasting which proved so successful last year has been resumed this autumn. Broadcasts over Station CKAC, Montreal, are given each Monday and Friday night at 10.30 o'clock. Graduates and all friends of the University are invited by the Society to tune in on CKAC at the hour named.

Up to the time when these lines are written, the following broadcasts have been delivered or arranged:

Oct. 20, P. D. Ross, President of the Society, Introductory Address; Oct. 23, Major D. S. Forbes, Director of McGill Athletics, on "Games;" Oct. 27, Professor R. de L. French, of the Faculty of Engineering, on "Fraternities;" Oct. 30, Mrs. F. C. Warren, Assistant Curator of the McCord Museum, on "Old Times in Quebec;" Nov. 3, J. A. DeLalanne, on "Amateur Athletics;" Nov. 6, Miss C. I. Mackenzie, Principal of the Montreal High School for Girls, on "Your Daughter Goes to High School;" Nov. 11, Dr. George H. Donald, Minister of the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, an Armistice Message, delivered in the church, with choir, organ, and bugle accompaniment; Nov. 13, R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, Editor of *The McGill News*, on "McGill as a Source of News;" Nov. 17, Dr. Charles F. Martin, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, on "The Golden Age of the Medical Faculty;" Nov. 20, Professor P. E. Nobbs, of the School of Architecture, on "The Problem of Slums;" Nov. 24, Sir Andrew Macphail; Nov. 27, Dean Clarke, of the Faculty of Music; Dec. 1, Miss Winnifred Kydd; Dec. 4, Dr. A. S. Lamb; Dec. 8, G. W. Halpenny; Dec. 15, the Yale-McGill hockey game; Dec. 18, Douglas Bremner, Honorary Treasurer of the Graduates' Society. The broadcasts will continue on Mondays and Fridays at 10.30 p.m. until the end of March.

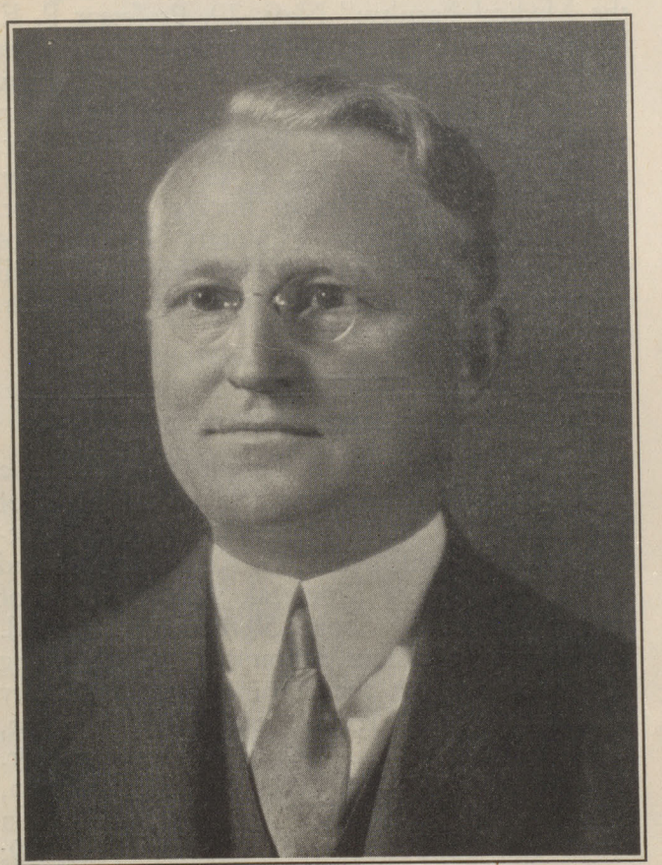
Toronto Branch

The McGill Society of Toronto reports that a most successful dinner was held on the night of November 11, after the McGill-Toronto football game, at which J. G. G. Kerry presided and H. M. Jaquays, of Montreal, was the guest of honour and speaker. Some 50 members attended. The Society has since announced the following list of officers for the coming year: Honorary President, T. T. Irving, Sci. '98; President, J. G. G. Kerry, Sci. '98; Vice-President, Dr. George Shanks, Med. '08, Dr. W. Holman, Med. '07, A. L. Mudge, Sci. '94, or Gordon White, Sci. '04; Treasurer, H. C. Davies, Sci. '09; Secretary, E. G. McCracken, Sci. '24; Executive, Miss Zoe Smith, Arts '15, W. S. Ewens, Sci. '07, John Easson, Com. '23, Gordon Munro, Sci. '23, and Dr. L. Robertson-Stratford, Med. '01.

Annual Meeting of the Society

THE annual meeting of the Council of the Graduates' Society of McGill University was held in the Arts Building at 8.15 p.m. on October 10, 1933, there being present P. D. Ross, President of the Society, J. W. Jeakins, First Vice-President, Dr. L. H. McKim, Honorary Secretary, W. A. Merrill, Honorary Treasurer, G. McL. Pitts, President of the Montreal Branch, H. M. Jaquays, Past President of the Society, G. S. Currie, Graduates' Representative on the Board of Governors, and 20 other members of the Council.

The minutes of the semi-annual meeting on May 9, 1933, having been approved, the Honorary Secretary presented a report, which emphasized the necessity of gaining new members and equally of holding the membership already existing. Weight was added to his argument by the presentation of figures which showed that, despite the acquisition of 444 new members, the Society's total membership in good standing had decreased by 115, from 2,770 to 2,655. Of this total, 814 members had no branch affiliation, 1,072 were members of the Montreal Branch, 238 were members of the Alumnæ Society, and 531 were members of branches outside Montreal.



FRASER S. KEITH, Sci '03

Who has assumed office as Honorary Secretary of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

The Honorary Treasurer then presented his report, which showed a deficit on the year's operations of $1,636.23, largely accounted for by a net expense of $1,245.65 contracted in maintaining the Graduates' Employment Bureau. Revenue from interest had totalled $576.47; members' dues had totalled $5,177.00; the Montreal Branch had turned over to the Parent Society in return for secretarial and other services the sum of $646.63; the Society's share of dues from the Alumnæ Society, after having incurred $148.82 expenses in their behalf, resulted in a net amount of $298.18; revenue from *The McGill News* advertising had totalled $1,258.92; and there had been an exchange revenue of $133.71 on American funds.

In offset to the items mentioned above, salaries had totalled $5,949.86, printing and office expenses equalled $1,296.47, bank charges were shown at $35.14, and other miscellaneous expenses at $186.06. The Employment Bureau, as mentioned previously, cost $1,245.68, *The McGill News* drew on the Society to the extent of $371.28, office alterations cost $26.37, radio broadcast announcements cost $156.85, depreciation of furniture and equipment amounted to $429.34, and bad debts totalling $30 were written off.

Mr. Merrill's report having been adopted, Dr. F. M. G. Johnson reported as Chairman of the Editorial Board of *The McGill News*. Despite a drop in advertising revenue of $2,000, the magazine showed a net loss of only $371, after paying $1,258.92 to the Society in accordance with the terms of the existing agreement. The Executive Secretary of the Society was highly commended for his work in keeping expenses to such a satisfactory level, and at the suggestion of the President of the Society, a vote of thanks to R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, the Editor, was passed for his services in maintaining the magazine's creditable standard.

Reports were then submitted by Dean C. F. Martin and Stanley A. Neilson, Chairmen respectively of the Board of Trustees and Executive Committee of the Graduates' Endowment Fund. Owing to the financial situation existing, the

Board of Trustees had confined its work to careful guardianship of the Fund's investments. The Executive, too, had been induced by existing conditions to refrain from active efforts to collect money, but $284.50 had been received and added to the Fund's capital.

A report from P. F. Sise, the Society's representative on the Board of Governors, was then presented by G. S. Currie. This report covered the details of appointments, promotions, and resignations announced by the Governors in the year and other actions of the Governing Board in which the Society was interested. It stated that the University's deficit for the year ended December 31, 1932, had totalled $222,844.85.

Following the adoption of Mr. Sise's report, Paul P. Hutchison reported for the Society's representatives on the Athletic Board. He stated that all meetings had been well attended; that expenses had been subjected to rigid scrutiny; that this had influenced the Board in voting against the admission at the present time of more colleges to the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union, and was also one of the reasons militating against the acceptance by McGill of invitations for pre-season football games in the United States. Continuing, Mr. Hutchison mentioned that essential renovations to the stands in Molson Stadium had been effected at a cost of $15,000 and that this sum, added to the Stadium's capital expense, would defer for a few years the complete clearing of the Stadium's indebtedness, which now stands at approximately $22,000. In conclusion, Mr. Hutchison expressed the opinion that athletics at McGill were in a sound and flourishing condition.

On behalf of the Advisory Board of the Students' Council, Professor R. E. Jamieson then reported that in December, 1932, the Board had co-operated in settling difficulties in the administration of the *McGill Daily;* and in June, 1933, had helped in the solution of problems encountered in the management of the Union Cafeteria.

In his capacity as Director of the Graduates' Employment Bureau, the Executive Secretary then presented a report. In the two and one-half years since the Bureau's reorganization, Mr. Glassco stated, the out-of-pocket expenses had totalled $4,436.02. Positions secured for applicants in that time totalled 234. No fee is charged by the Bureau either to applicants for positions or prospective employers and the Bureau is consequently maintained at the direct expense of the Society. Despite the difficulty presented by this situation, the meeting unanimously agreed that the work of the Bureau should be continued.



MAJOR-GENERAL A. G. L. McNAUGHTON,
Sci. '10, M. Sc. '12, LL.D. '20

Who has been elected 2nd Vice-President of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

ELECTIONS

The Honorary Secretary, Dr. L. H. McKim, then reported the results of the summer's letter-ballot elections, as follows:

2nd Vice-President—Major-General A. G. L. McNaughton, M.Sc. Honorary Secretary—Fraser Sanderson Keith, B.Sc. Honorary Treasurer—Douglas Bremner, B.Sc. To the Executive Committee—Dr. Herbert Munro Elder, James Somerville Cameron, B.Sc. Graduates' Representatives on Corporation—Arts and Science—F. Gerald Robinson, B.A. Engineering—Whitham Taylor-Bailey, B.Sc. Dentistry—Dr. James C. Flanagan Music—Miss Dorothy Armstrong, Mus. Bach.

The newly-elected officers having assumed their duties, a vote of thanks to the retiring officers was unanimously carried. Vacancies on the Nominating Committee were then filled by the election of G. G. Gale (for two years) and



DOUGLAS BREMNER, Sci. '15

Newly appointed Honorary Treasurer of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Dr. L. H. McKim, W. A. Merrill, and Dr. L. C. Montgomery, each for three years.

It was then moved and carried that Messrs. Clarkson, McDonald and Currie be appointed the Society's auditors for the current year. Reports from P. D. Wilson, Past President of the Ottawa Valley McGill Graduates' Society, the Rev. D. M. Taylor, Secretary of the District of Bedford Branch Society, and G. McL. Pitts, President of the Montreal Branch, were then read and discussed. The President of the Society then briefly reviewed the year's accomplishments and, there being no further business requiring attention, the meeting was declared adjourned.

The Montreal Branch

The fifth annual meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society of McGill University was held in the Arts Building at 8.15 p.m. on October 17, 1933, under the presidency of G. McL. Pitts, with an attendance of 41 other members.

The minutes of the annual meeting of October 18, 1932, were read and approved; and the Honorary Secretary, H. B. McLean, then reviewed the year's activities. Membership in the Branch, he stated, including 238 members of the Alumnæ Society, totalled 1,310. This total did not include new members who joined at graduation in May, 1933, as these members do not appear in the records until the session of 1933-'34, when they pay their first dues. The securing of additional members, Mr. McLean believed, constituted one of the most important and urgent of the Branch's problems.

Following the adoption of Mr. McLean's report, A. S. Bruneau reported as Honorary Treasurer a surplus in the year's accounts of $646.63. Revenue had totalled $963, and expenditures of $316.37 had been incurred through small deficits in connection with various programmes and entertainments. The surplus of $646.63 had been turned over to the Parent Society, as shown in the financial statement presented at the Parent Society's annual meeting.

After the Honorary Treasurer's report had been approved, the following officers were elected, all for two years:

Vice-President—A. A. Bowman

Honorary Secretary—Professor O. N. Brown

Members of the Executive Council—Mrs. G. St. G. Sproule, H. R. Mulvena, J. H. D. Ross, Dr. C. J. Flanagan, and G. C. Hammond.

The new officers then assumed their duties and, upon the motion of John T. Hackett, the retiring officers were thanked for the courageous and efficient work they had performed in a time of unusual difficulty. Miss E. E. Abbott, H. B. McLean, and H. S. Maxwell were then elected to the Nominating Committee, for a term of two years.

There followed a general discussion of matters of interest to the members, including the radiologues, conducted by the Society under the personal supervision of the President of the Montreal Branch; the gymnasium project; certain aspects of the University's curriculum; the question of financial assistance to the McGill Union; and the difficulties of the football team. A resolution asking that the Athletic Board study the whole question of athletics at McGill, and particularly the football situation, was passed for submission to the Executive Committee of the Parent Society.

The discussions on these points having been concluded and, there being no other business on the agenda, the meeting then adjourned.



HARVARD *versus* McGILL IN 1874 PHOTO BY NOTMAN

This historic game, played in Montreal, resulted in a draw. McGill players are shown to the left and Harvard in striped jerseys to the right. In 1875, as the result of games played between Harvard and McGill in Boston and Montreal in 1874, rules for the introduction of football between Harvard and Yale were formulated. This marked the inauguration of American college football.

Athletics

FOOTBALL

From a season of play marked by a confident start, a mid-season wobble, and a garrison finish, the University of Toronto emerged on November 18 as Senior Intercollegiate champions of 1933. Tied with McGill and Queen's as the schedule approached its end, Toronto eliminated the Red Team in a wintry game on 'Varsity Stadium on November 11 and then, in a play-off in Toronto with Queen's on November 18, drove to a clean-cut victory by 10-3.

For McGill the season opened somewhat disastrously when, in a night game on September 27, the Westward intermediate team defeated the Red senior squad by 6-3. After this inauspicious start, the prophets predicted further humiliation for McGill at the hands of Royal Military College, but when the soldiers visited Molson Stadium on September 30, McGill won by 17-0.

In the first game of the regular season on October 7, Toronto faced McGill in Montreal, scored 7 points in the first half, added 1 point in the second half, and held McGill scoreless. Toronto never seriously threatened to score major points, McGill never threatened to score at all, and the 7,000 spectators, whatever their sympathies, found little cause for enthusiasm. McGill never had possession of the ball in Toronto territory, never once made yards, and gained only 2 yards in ten attempts at forward passing. Sinclair kicked all Toronto's points; the McGill backfield was not guilty of a single serious fumble, the line played a good defensive game, but, on the part of both teams, there was lacking all semblance of offensive play of championship, or near-championship, calibre. While this curiously colourless game was being played in Montreal, Western was defeating Queen's by 5-3 in London.

Two days after the 'Varsity game, McGill met Montreal on the Molson gridiron and again the Red team was unable to score. Montreal won by 13-0, but McGill supporters were encouraged by a noticeable improvement in the play. The University team seemed to have acquired new life and gave promise of later development.

On the following Saturday, October 14, McGill lost an exciting game to Queen's in Kingston by 3-2. McGill led by 2-0 early in the second half, but Queen's scored a field goal and McGill's hope of victory vanished when, in the last minutes of play, an attempted field goal rebounded from the Queen's goalpost. Meanwhile, in Toronto, 'Varsity had stepped into the league leadership by defeating Western by 21-2.



DON YOUNG

Captain of the McGill Football Team in 1931-'32-'33 and one of the Canadian Intercollegiate Union's outstanding sportsmen.

Playing their second home game of the Intercollegiate series on October 21, and smarting under the sting of several consecutive defeats, McGill triumphed over Western by 10-6, winning the game four minutes from the end of play, when Hornig blocked a Western kick. Drury scooped up the loose ball and passed to Stockwell, who raced over the Western goal line for a touchdown, which Shaughnessy converted. While these events were taking place in Montreal, Queen's sprung a surprise in Toronto by defeating 'Varsity 8-2.

Repeating their successes of the previous Saturday on October 28, McGill defeated the Western Mustangs by 8-7 in London and Queen's jolted Toronto by 14-6 in Kingston. Western led McGill by 7-0 early in the game and were superior in running and line-plunging, but Shaughnessy kicked two pretty field-goals for the Red team and Westman added two points by long punts for rouges.

Confident as a result of two victories over Toronto and one over McGill, Queen's visited Molson Stadium on November 14 and suffered a stinging defeat. The Tricolour scored one point early in the first quarter, but was snowed under thereafter by a Red avalanche. With Westman kicking superbly, Don Young playing one of the games that have made him famous in Canadian football, Shaughnessy scoring a touchdown, two field goals, and a convert, Markham proving the best ball-carrier on the field, and the McGill line tearing the Queen's front rank to pieces, blocking kicks, and stopping the Queen's plungers in their tracks, McGill swept to a convincing 17-1 victory. Queen's did not enjoy the Red triumph and the game assumed a ruggedness not customary in intercollegiate football, with penalties more numerous than in any previous game of the year and injuries halting play on a half dozen occasions. Meanwhile, in London, 'Varsity gained a tie with McGill and Queen's for the league leadership by defeating Western 22-14.

On a gridiron deep in snow and with snow falling heavily throughout the game, McGill met 'Varsity in Toronto on November 11 and suffered a 7-4 defeat. Line plays were almost impossible and both teams kicked frequently on the first down. Fumbles swung the advantage first one way and then the other, but in the final quarter Toronto proved the steadier team and won in consequence. Playing under similar weather conditions in Kingston, Queen's maintained the league leadership tie with Toronto by defeating Western 9-3. In the play-off on November 18, as mentioned above, Toronto avenged two previous defeats by Queen's and retained the championship won in 1932.

TRACK AND FIELD

Amassing a total of 73 points to Toronto's 38 and Queen's 24, McGill retained the senior Canadian Intercollegiate Track and Field Championship in Kingston on October 20. It was McGill's third consecutive win and her twentieth in the thirty-one years of the competition. Meiklejohn, of McGill, broke two records, by throwing the 16-lb. shot 39 feet $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches and hurling the discus 122 feet $0\frac{3}{10}$ inches. Phil Edwards, the McGill captain, contributed even more notably to McGill's triumph, winning the 220 yards, the half-mile, and the mile, and finishing second in the quarter-mile. Other McGill victories were won by Goodfellow in the 100 yards, Goode in the 3-mile, and a team composed of Hassler, Amaron, Nobbs, and Wisdom in the 1-mile relay.

INTER-FACULTY TRACK MEET

In the 61st annual Inter-Faculty Track and Field Meet on October 12, Meiklejohn, of Medicine, broke the college record when he hurled the discus 118 feet 8 inches, but in spite of the points gained by this feat, Medicine yielded the championship held for the past three years to Arts and Science. By faculties the points scored were: Arts and Science 43, Medicine 37,

Commerce 13, Law 8, Engineering 8, Graduate Studies and Research 8, Architecture 4, Macdonald College 4, and Dentistry 1.

HARRIERS

Under weather conditions approaching those of mid-winter, McGill retained the Canadian Intercollegiate Harrier Championship in Montreal on November 11, scoring 21 points to Ontario Agricultural College's 26, Royal Military College's 48, Toronto's 48, and Queen's 90. Moore, of McMaster University, running as a non-scoring guest, crossed the finish line first, followed only a few seconds later by Goode and Francton, of McGill.

Repeating their intercollegiate success against a field of 90 competitors in the Dunlop Trophy race on November 18, McGill won the Quebec Provincial Championship easily, Goode and Francton ploughing through snow, ice, and slush to finish the 5-mile course first and second respectively, with Crowley and Peck, who finished fifth and sixth, clinching the Red team's bid for the title.

TENNIS

Meeting stiff opposition from the net stars of Queen's University and somewhat less formidable obstacles in the players from the University of Toronto, the University of Montreal, and Royal Military College, McGill's tennis team retained the senior Canadian Intercollegiate Championship in Kingston on October 20-21. Laird Watt, of McGill, won the singles title from Connolly, of Queen's, in four sets; and the team scores were: McGill 10, Queen's 6, Toronto 4, Montreal 4, R.M.C. 1. In the all-McGill finals of the doubles, played later in Montreal, Watt and Robertson defeated Murray and Farmer 3 sets to 2.

GOLF

In a series of excellent matches played over the course of the Marlborough Golf Club, Montreal, on October 20-21, McGill regained the individual championship, held last year by the University of Montreal, when Costello turned in a score of 163 for 36 holes, three less than the scores of Ward, of McGill, and Phelan, of Toronto. McGill also won the Ruttan Trophy, held last year by Toronto, by beating the 'Varsity team by a total score of 13-10.

ROWING

In contrast to last year, when Toronto won by a substantial margin, the annual 2-mile boat race on the Lachine Canal on October 7 was this year a nip-and-tuck affair and, though Toronto won, they did so by only half a length, in 11 minutes 48 seconds, three seconds slower than the record set under more favourable conditions in 1930. McGill spurted strongly in the last half mile, but the 'Varsity crew held their narrow lead and won their sixth consecutive victory. In the gathering dusk of the cold October afternoon, a crowd estimated at 5,000 followed the race in automobiles, or viewed it from the banks of the canal.

SOCCER

By virtue of a 1-all tie with McGill in Toronto and a 10-1 defeat of R.M.C. in Kingston, 'Varsity retained the Intercollegiate Soccer Championship for the current year. McGill defeated R.M.C. by 4-2 in Montreal, but, as home-and-home games could not be played, total goals scored in the 3-game series settled the championship.

ENGLISH RUGBY

By playing a scoreless tie against McGill in Toronto on October 21 and defeating Queen's in Kingston by 6-0 on November 4, 'Varsity won the English Rugby Championship of 1933. Queen's, meanwhile, had made an auspicious entry into senior competition in the sport, by defeating McGill in Montreal on October 28 by 6-0.



PHIL EDWARDS

Captain of the champion McGill Track and Field Team, 1933. This past summer, Edwards added to his achievements world's records of 1.20-2/5 in the 660 yards and 2 minutes 10.8 seconds in the 1,000 yards.



THE McGILL HOCKEY TEAM, 1933-'34

Left to right, standing:—Jean Paul Elie, Hugh Farquharson, Gordon Meiklejohn, Hollie McHugh, Allan Hall, Nelson Crutchfield (*Captain*), Jack McGill. *Kneeling:* Tommy Robertson, Dr. R. B. Bell (*Coach*), Kenny Farmer. *Absent:* Maurice Powers, Frank Shaughnessy Jr., Rolland Lamb.

McGill's Hockey Prospects

WHEN this issue of *The McGill News* is distributed, the hockey season will be under way and the McGill team, it is hoped, will be forging successfully towards Senior Group and Intercollegiate championships. As these lines are written, the team is playing fast and spectacular hockey and, with victories over Verdun and Canadiens to its credit, and a tie with St. François, is leading the Senior Group by a narrow margin.

Continuation of exciting play in the Senior Group is expected throughout the winter, and the intercollegiate season also holds the probability of matches unequalled for speed and keen rivalry in recent years. Not only will the intercollegiate schedule present the annual home-and-home classics of 'Varsity versus McGill in mid-season, but the University of Western Ontario may enter the Canadian Intercollegiate League, in which event the Redmen would climb over the boards in London and the Mustangs would, for the first time, show their hockey wares in Montreal.

Appearance of this purple-clad team is not yet assured, but definite arrangements have been made as a result of which Yale will oppose McGill at the Forum in Montreal on the night of December 15, and Harvard will face the Redmen, also at the Forum, on December 22. Yale and Harvard ice strong teams these days and the matches in Montreal are expected to draw capacity houses.

Then, in the Christmas holidays, McGill will swing south over the American border, playing Dartmouth in Madison Square Garden, New York, on December 27, and Princeton, also in the Garden, on December 30. From New York, the team will travel to New Haven, where a return game will be played with Yale on January 6.

Then, on January 8, the return game will be played with Harvard in the Boston Garden.

So far as the team which will carry the martlets of Old McGill is concerned, spectators at the games in Montreal and out-of-town can rely upon a high quality of speed, team-work, and sportsmanship. Nelson Crutchfield, a power in himself, is captain this year and is playing centre, flanked by Jack McGill, one of the fastest amateurs in the game, and by Paul Elie, the mainstay of last year's team from the University of Montreal. Farquharson, Farmer, and Robertson comprise the second forward line, with relief for both lines provided by Lamb. With capable players of this calibre forming the so-called "second" line, the pace set in the opening minutes of play can be maintained almost throughout the whole three periods.

Turning from the forward lines to the defence, McGill's outlook is again most promising. Shaughnessy and Meiklejohn earned a reputation for defensive play last winter, individually and in co-operation, and this year additional strength is given to the staunch bulwark they provide by Hall, formerly captain of the University of Alberta's team. And last, though by no means least, there is McHugh, successor to Maurice Powers in the nets, who is showing this year, as he has done before, notable ability in handling the bullet-like shots and tricky flips that are a feature of all senior competitions.

With this group of players, coached as for some years by Dr. R. B. Bell, McGill's prospects are more than encouraging. Box parties for the Yale, Harvard, and Toronto games are already being organized, and the indicated turnout of students, band, graduates, and supporters to these games suggests a season packed with excitement and enthusiasm. Here's wishing the Red team the best of luck!

McGill's Travelling Libraries

By ELIZABETH G. HALL, B.A.

"FROM oxcart to aeroplane" might well be the caption of an article on travelling libraries. Were there time to follow the development of these libraries from the first one, which was carried about in a stone cart drawn by oxen in the faraway land of China 1,500 years ago, up to the one despatched from McGill a week ago, to a point described by the recipient as "The Neck of the Woods," from which spot it was to be taken by aeroplane many miles further into the wilds—thrilling tales would be unfolded and many lands covered.

To begin with, I must tell you that this is a department of the McGill University Library which was started in order to fill a crying need when Mr. C. H. Gould was the Librarian. The Department was made possible only by an endowment provided by the McLennan family of this city in 1901, and, though the endowment was comparatively small, it was rather a wonderful venture, seeing that this is, and ever has been, the only travelling library department which is financed through a private endowment.

With most rigid economy in every particular, this service has been carried on up to the present time, but with the depreciation in bonds, it has now reached a most critical stage of its existence. Were it not for the fact that the Librarian, Dr. Lomer, and every department in the University Library have stood behind it, and that this year the Graduates' Society has placed $500, the income of the Sir William Dawson Memorial Fund, at the disposal of the Travelling Libraries for the purchase of books, this Department would be in a parlous state.

The Travelling Libraries are of three kinds: 1, those for general readers; 2, those for Schools and children; 3, those for public libraries.

The stock of books has now grown to 14,000 volumes, covering a wide variety of subjects, and is in fact similar to that of a small public library. As the funds, however, have never admitted of any or very little duplication of books, you may see how difficult it has been to comply with all requests. Sixty of these libraries were sent out in 1904, the first year, when 25 volumes constituted a library; the fee was $3; and the library could be kept for three months. All transportation charges were borne by the Department. It has indeed been a work of charity, as often the fees do not cover transportation charges; but it has always been held that the educational value of the libraries—to people otherwise deprived of books—justified the expenditure.

Libraries were sent out in the little red boxes all over Canada—from British Columbia to Newfoundland and to all the provinces in between. A

(*Continued on Page 64*)



ASSOCIATED SCREEN NEWS

THE TEMPLE OF THE EMERALD BUDDHA
BANGKOK, SIAM.

An Architect's Visit to Siam and Cambodia

By PHILIP HORTON SMITH, A.B. (Harvard, 1911)

(With photos of Siam by courtesy of the C. P. R. Press Bureau; and illustrations of Cambodia by the author)

UNTIL recently, Cambodia, as a place name, conveyed little to me, and I should have been at some trouble to locate it on any map. The inhabitants were hardly real, and when I thought of Cambodians, if I ever did, it was in the form of two dusky-faced, villanous characters who slunk across the stage from time to time in that classic operetta, "Wang," in which De Wolfe Hopper appeared years ago.

But Cambodia has been in the public eye for a while now, thanks to the publicity given Indo-China by tourist agencies and the representation of Angkor Wat at the recent Paris Colonial Exposition, so that the visitor may now approach the country with at least a fair preparation for the wonders in store for him.

Even before he reaches Cambodia, he will probably have been astounded by the wonders of Siam. Bangkok, to me the quaintest and most exotic of Oriental cities, abounds in buildings and temples, breath-taking at times in the beauty of their proportions and workmanship and at others by reason of amazing incongruities. It is disconcerting, for example, to find that the Wat Chang, an immense structure looming up majestically, is composed of a great core of brick, studded as thickly as possible with enamelled tiles, dinner plates, saucers, cups, and even fragments of that pottery, which, in the western world, is not given corresponding publicity.

However, despite some garishness, one is impressed. There is much work that is really good, and the proportions are often a delight to the appreciative eye. Wat Pô is less tawdry than Wat Chang and almost as fine in its mass. Most of the tiles there were specially designed for the wat—not just broken crockery picked up at random—and are works of art in themselves. The Chinese grotesques and other carvings are worth seeing, and the general effect is admirable.

Then there is the Temple of the Emerald Buddha, the most gorgeous of all. With its brilliant polychrome decorations, brightly white-washed walls, masses of gold-leafed finials, gold-glass mosaics, and gilded carvings in the gables, on columns, and around the doors and windows, it presents a glittering spectacle, almost blinding and quite indescribable. The Emerald Buddha is supposed to be on view on special days and by permission only, but a kindly old care-taker opened the doors of the great central Bôt for me—and what doors they were!—great ebony affairs inlaid with rich arabesques and involved designs of the finest and most intricately contrived mother-of-pearl and real jewels, the only really outstanding works of merit, from an artistic point of view, in the entire collection, barring some of the tiles and carving.

In a great hall, perfectly rectangular in plan and rising to a lofty flat-beamed ceiling, is a tortured and elaborate gold shrine, thirty-five or forty feet in height, and in a case at the top is enshrined the rather minute jade (not emerald) Buddha. The walls and ceilings are decorated with vermilion and gold, and cheap aniline-dyed rugs extend over the tiled floors. Piled in the greatest confusion at the base of the shrine are votive offerings—alabaster vases, ormulu clocks, marble cupids from Italy, a grandfather clock or two, tinsel, coins, statuettes, and what-not—all most amazing!

When I left Bangkok for Cambodia, I beguiled the hours between the Siamese capital and the frontier town, Aranya Pradesa, by turning over in my mind all I had heard or read of Cambodia, with its amazing ruins of a vast civilization, long since vanished from sight. I recalled the journey to Angkor taken by that intrepid and resourceful Englishman, J. Thomson, F.R.G.S., who in 1862, before the completion of the Suez Canal, travelled from London to Indo-China and China, triumphed over incredible difficulties, and finally set down impressions of Angkor Wat in his most interesting book, "The Straits of Malacca, Indo-China and China," the first time, so far as I know, that the Wat had been described in the English language. Mr. Thomson seems to have taken a route roughly similar, in part, to the one now followed by the railroad on which I was travelling, and relates how he progressed by means of buffalo carts, ponies, elephants, and native boats. It was all tre-



ASSOCIATED SCREEN NEWS

THE WAT ARUN, BANGKOK, SIAM

mendously difficult, and often dangerous, though probably never more uncomfortable than our train. Perhaps one can say no more for Angkor Wat, which he knew as "Nakhon Wat," long before the French acquired Cambodia from Siam in the course of a "rectification of frontiers," than that he found it more than adequate compensation for all his suffering and tribulation on the way to explore it.

In reviewing my scanty knowledge of the ancient land of the Khmers, I passed from Mr. Thomson's journey to the little I had been able to glean about the great civilization which had flourished for so short a time in the heart of the tropical jungle less than a day away from where I found myself. It is largely shrouded in mystery; and most of our modern knowledge regarding it has been obtained from the writings of a Chinese voyager, Chow Ta Kwan, who recorded his impressions of the great metropolis of Angkor Thom (City) and Angkor Wat in an account entitled "Chinla-too-ke." An earlier description of the region is given in the Histories of the Tsin and of the Sui Dynasties, and in the latter there is an account of the prowess of a Chinese general, who looted eighteen pure gold images from the city of Limyip, which, in all probability, corresponds with Siemréap (Siamese Victory), the modern Cambodian town nearest Angkor, and once a walled city of importance.

Even a cross-country trip in Siam will eventually come to an end and so, in due course, I reached Aranya Pradesa, where an old friend, Henri Maux, a French official and an authority on Angkor, was awaiting me with his motor. The customs and passport regulations assume an almost pre-war simplicity when one is accompanied by Authority, consequently we soon left Poipet, the Indo-Chinese frontier town behind us and were on our way to Sisophon, Siemréap, and Angkor.

The long, straight road seemed to stretch interminably across the plain, and we sped on for many miles with no glimpse of man or human habitation. Later we met a few priests—bonzes—in their saffron robes and passed groups of native huts; but in the main there was nothing but desolation. Occasionally, a deer bounded across the way, heron-like birds were numerous, and, too often to suit my taste, a snake would slither over the road.

Our chauffeur drove at a reckless speed. Indo-Chinese drivers guage their ability by their mileage per hour, and a motor trip is consequently a hair-raising experience. The roads are fine, and there is little traffic; but there is a native custom which painfully impresses the stranger. The inhabitants believe, it seems, that they are constantly followed by their (invisible) evil spirits, which cause any crimes or vices to which they lend their persons. In a laudable desire to rid themselves of sin and become virtuous to a degree, they have developed the nasty habit of waiting for an approaching car, then dashing across its path at the last possible moment, in the hope that the evil genius behind will fall a victim to the wheels of progress. This is all very well for them, as they are adept at timing their dashes, but, until the stranger becomes accustomed to the performance, it is disconcerting to him to a degree, specially as there are, of course, a certain number of native miscalculations.

There were no casualties this time, however, and in due course we drew up in front of the "Bungalow des Ruines," the hotel nearest Angkor Wat. It was completely dark, so, though I strained my eyes, I could see nothing of the great temple, and was obliged to curb my impatience until daylight should disclose the ruins.

Even if you are tired, a night is usually long when you wait for the sunrise to reveal something you have eagerly anticipated, and this night was no exception. At the first crack of dawn, I jumped for the shower bath, then scrambled into

my scanty clothing. Breakfast went by the board; but all traces of regret for this sacrifice vanished the moment I stepped from my room onto the verandah and saw, in the pearly light of the new day, the astonishing mass and magnificence of Angkor Wat. It is the sort of thing that cannot be grasped at first; indeed, I found that with each day passed in its vicinity, my appreciation of its indescribable charm increased enormously.

I hurried down the road a few yards to the broad flight of stone steps, guarded by two colossal stone lions, which leads to the long cruciform terrace spanning the moat (a distance of nearly two hundred and fifty feet) on stone corbel arches. The spectacle from that point is awe-inspiring, for the extent and glory of the temple suddenly became fully evident. Immense, and with all the power lent by magnitude of proportions, the sculptured mass rises serenely from the palm forest and jungle-clad plain. The actual dimensions are stupendous—the outer walls enclosing a space of nearly three quarters of a mile on each side, while the great central tower rises one hundred and eighty feet from the base, and is surrounded by four secondary towers, all enriched by intricate ornamentation and carvings.

It is a long walk across the causeway, with its sculptured flights of steps leading down to the water, and its parapet consisting of a carven representation of the world-snake, "Naga," whose seven heads form the terminations of the railings.

On reaching the further side of the moat, the visitor enters the actual temple, and then mounts and descends countless steps in traversing the first great construction, to emerge at last upon another causeway, constructed of enormous slabs of stone and boasting balustrades similar to those of the main approach.

Then, for the first time, is disclosed the heart and soul of Angkor Wat, the inner temple and sanctuary, rising up in orderly grandeur to its great central tower. It is so fine and so unusual that one can with difficulty tear attention away from the mass in order to observe the details close at hand. But there is much detail which merits attention, particularly two small buildings midway across the causeway, exquisite in proportion and design, and known, for no good reason which I could discover, as "libraries."

A narrow flight of steps—narrow only in a comparative sense—leads steeply to the spring of the great dome, or tower, and up these I toiled in the increasing heat of the advancing day. Each rise was like stepping up onto the seat of a chair, except for the fact, that the treads were narrower than the seat of any self-respecting chair, or even than the treads of stairs in a Dutch house, and it would be hard to think of anything much narrower than that!

From the top, which forms the base of the tower, there is a superb view of the countryside, and one has an excellent opportunity to grasp the layout and plan of the monument as a whole. Behind one, in the very core of the mass of masonry towering aloft, a stone Buddha reposes in majestic calm, his features fitfully lighted by the flame of a lamp tended year in and year out by a faithful bonze kept there by a group of Saigon devotees.

In the course of a tour about the upper platform, I came upon two other visitors, who were about to descend. They were ready for that action, but lacked the courage to undertake it, and I myself, who had not until then thought about the return to lower levels, felt more than a little horror on contemplating the cliff-like appearance of the stairs from above. However, a little exploration disclosed a less conspicuous stairway with a bronze handrail. Grasping this firmly, the male tourist slowly made his way to the base, where his companion, pale green about



Associated Screen News

BUDDHA AND FIVE DISCIPLES IN THE WAT PÔ, BANGKOK, SIAM.

the gills and squeaking mightily at every step, eventually joined him. A little later, I, too, thought pleasantly of the rail; but, urged by some obscure and false pride, made my way *backwards* down the steps I had originally ascended.

Cheap labour, or, more probably, slave labour, must have been available in great quantity when Angkor Wat was built; but even at that, one marvels at the accomplishments of the Khmers, for the erection of such vast masses of masonry would present serious problems in engineering even with modern mechanical equipment. The method of constructing the enormous central tower will probably remain forever a mystery. As I studied it day after day, I could not imagine how it could have been done without the technical equipment to which we have recourse in our modern monumental work.

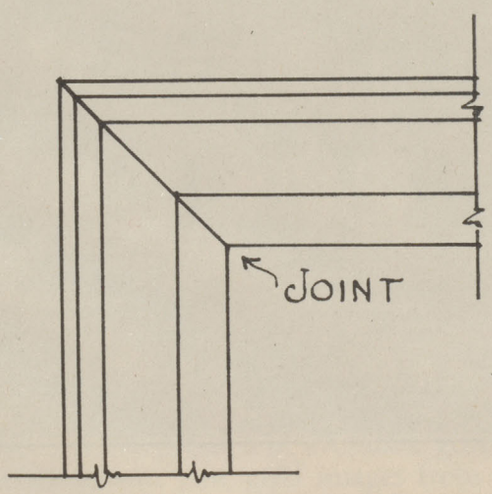
There were several interesting points about the construction of Angkor Wat which struck me at once, and which are worth noting. Careful and prolonged study would bring out innumerable other matters of value, I am sure, and no doubt men with proper training and equipment are even now exploring into the subject.

It seemed to me, for example, that the Khmers in the great period of their full power must have switched suddenly from wood construction to the use of stone, that they must have adopted masonry as their building medium without a clear understanding of its possibilities, and that they must have used it always with a thought of their earlier wooden structures. They piled up the great stones of which their temples and other structures are composed very much as a child would pile up blocks, with most of the joints practically continuous from base to top of wall or tower, almost none being "staggered," as is requisite for good and durable stonework. (The rough blocks were first placed in position, and later carved into their final state.)

This unskilful method accounts largely for the state of ruin that exists, in spite of the fact that the Khmers' buildings are not extremely old, dating probably from the fourteenth century. There is no frost in Cambodia to cause disintegration, but long seasons of tropical rain will cause much damage; and the invading jungle growths can cause more devastation than all the elements and mankind combined. Here, where trees grow to giant size in a few years and vegetation flourishes mightily, it has been easy for seeds to lodge in cementless joints and for serpent-like roots, reaching downwards for sustenance, to rive the series of nearly vertical joints and cause disintegration, which, in some instances, such as in the beautiful Ta Promh, is beyond repair.

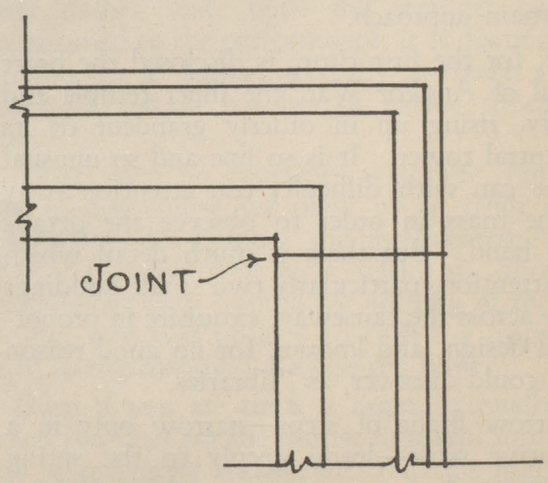
Most of the stone door and window enframements are accurately mitred at the corners on a forty-five degree line, just as is done in woodworking today. With stone, it has long been our custom to treat such elements in the manner shown by Sketch B.

It would seem, too, as if the Khmers had had little confidence in, or knowledge of, the strength and carrying-power of stone, for at every masonry lintel there is evidence that they inserted a wooden beam (probably teakwood) under the stone slab and mortised it into the stone jambs, supporting it further with posts of wood on each side. The recesses for the installation of these beams and posts are to be found today, with traces of the original wood remaining therein in some cases. Further, they did not understand the principle of the arch, and their vaulted ceilings and arched works are formed by means of stone corbel slabs



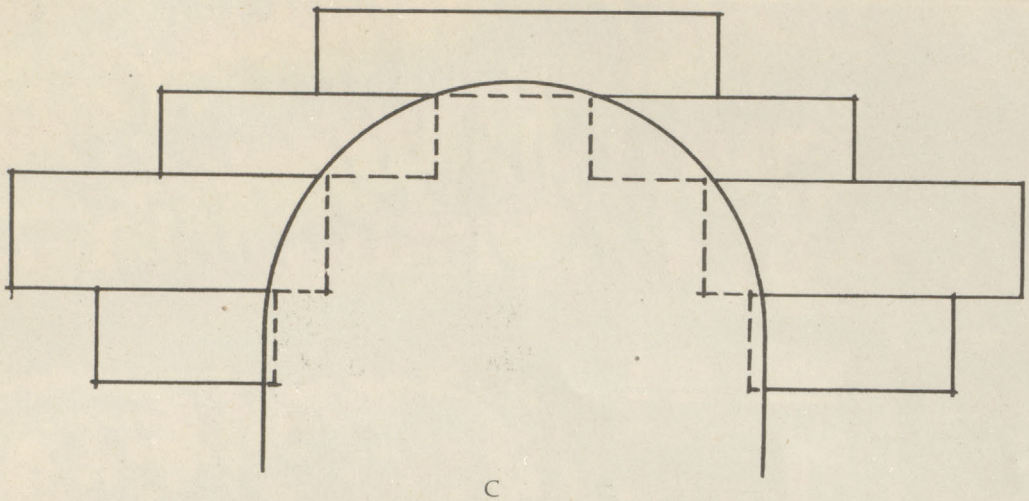
A

Cambodian stone jointing



B

Modern stone jointing



C

Cambodian arch construction

eventually chiseled away to form the shape desired, in the manner shown in Sketch C, the dotted lines showing the portions later cut away.

Angkor Wat was abandoned for some unknown reason before completion and before it had been much used. There is doubt as to the cause of its abandonment, the principal theory being that invaders slew and dispersed the inhabitants and snuffed out their civilization. To me this theory has a number of flaws, and I am inclined to believe that a series of floods caused the desertion of the region. Not far away is the "Great Lake," normally about one hundred and twenty-five miles long and almost as wide. In the rainy season, this lake rises more than thirty feet, and it may well have been that exceptionally heavy rains, perhaps over a period of some years, caused an even greater flooding of the land and that, in the course of the resulting inundations, Angkor was rendered uninhabitable.

In addition to the incontrovertible evidence furnished by unfinished portions of the structure, there are other bits of silent testimony that Angkor Wat served its creators but a short time. The hundreds of steps to be found throughout the plan, for example, show almost no signs of wear. The stone of which they are constructed is fairly soft, and it seems to me to be evident that hard usage was expected, as all the steps are crowned, that is, cut so that they are higher in the middle, where they are most apt to be worn, than at the ends, thus counteracting to some extent the wearing away which shows up quickly wherever a building is greatly used, even by people lightly shod, or actually barefoot.

The balusters always inserted in the window openings are clearly conventionalized lengths of bamboo done in stone, and real bamboo is used to this day in a similar manner in the simple homes and temples of the modern Cambodian.

A study of the bas-reliefs ornamenting the mile or so of inner walls of the Angkor Wat arcades is well worth while. The stone revetment on which they are worked is soft and fine-textured, lending itself naturally to a wealth of detail impossible in a coarser-grained or hard material, and I was amazed at the delicacy of the sculptures which covered every available bit of free space. They were invariably in low relief, in contrast to the high relief usual in Buddhist shrines in the Dutch East Indies.

The quality of the work varied greatly, some being extraordinarily faithful and lifelike, and other parts being comparatively crude. This is natural, in view of the army of sculptors who must have been employed on the work.

Practically all the pictured events at Angkor Wat have to do with wars, with proper consideration given to the gods throughout. As perspective was unknown, distant objects are represented at the top of the frieze, and those nearer at hand at the bottom, with intermediate distances indicated between. Armies of thousands of men (there are about sixty figures to each six and a half feet square of carving) march along the walls, or are shown engaged in violent conflict with unknown tribes, though some of the foemen are clearly Japanese or Chinese, and some looked like Koreans to me. Others, probably Siamese or perhaps Burmese, do not differ much in appearance from the Khmers themselves.

There are naval combats, too, with many boats manned by rowers, churning about in waters teeming with fish and crocodiles, some of which are tenderly nibbling unfortunates who have fallen or been thrown overboard.

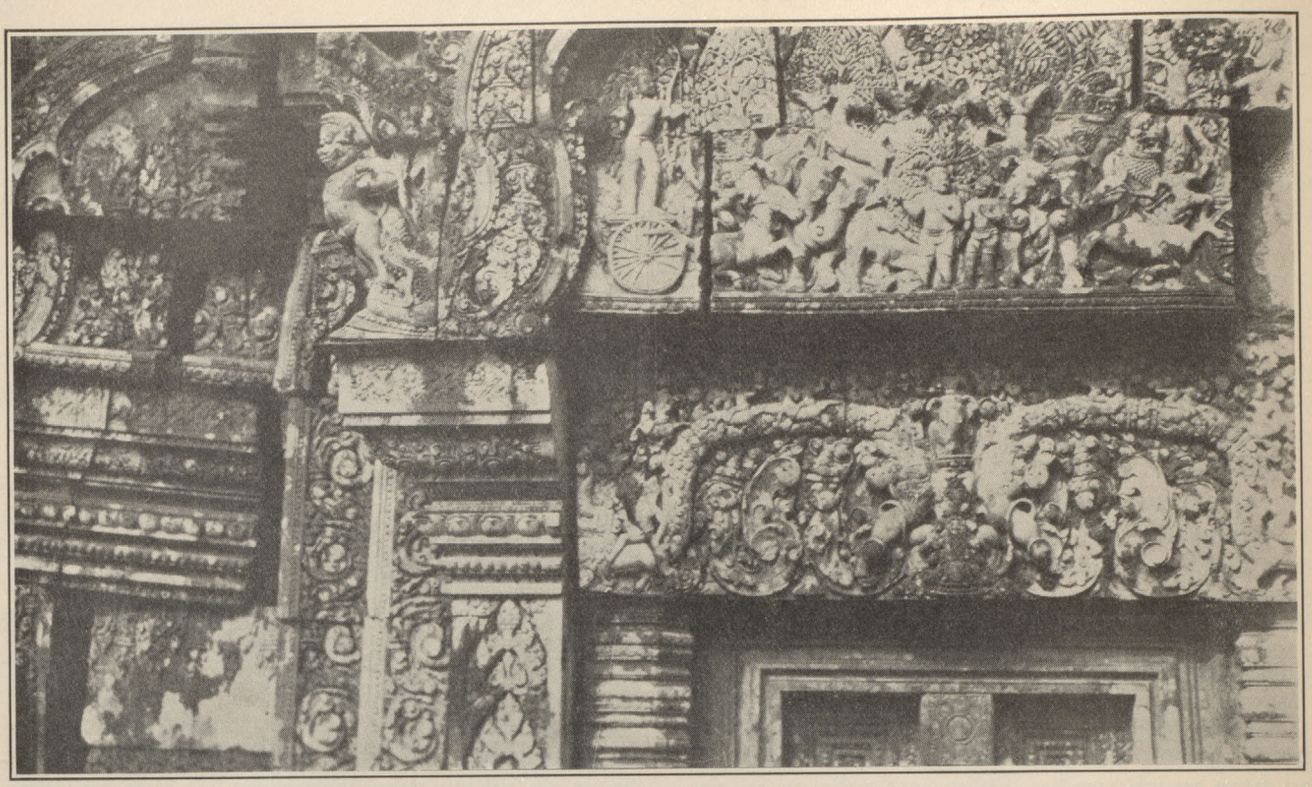


PHOTO BY PHILLIP HORTON SMITH

TEMPLE CARVING IN THE LAND OF THE KHMERS

The details of temple carving in the land of the vanished Khmers reveals them as a race capable of waging military and naval wars, with a profound respect for the gods who frowned or smiled upon these martial endeavours.

The land engagements abound in archers, horsemen, kings on elephants, trains of supplies, camp followers, and other types, and every now and then one of the gods sits on high, surrounded by Khmer angels and complacently smiles on the home troops, or invokes disaster on the foe. Many of the kings are armed with a curious weapon, once the prerogative of royalty but now seen often in the hands of the people, a long bamboo or wood handle with a blade fastened to its end at right angles by means of thongs.

The wagons shown are exactly similar to those seen everywhere in the land today; and the dancers wear costumes, jewelry, and headdresses identical with those used in modern ceremonial dances, save for the fact that the torso is now covered.

Angkor Wat, for all its splendour, is only one of the relics of Khmer civilization with which the region teems, and in spite of its overwhelming beauty, it interested me less than some of the other buildings nearby. Not far away, is Angkor Thom, the great metropolis of the Khmers. This is rich beyond belief in superb remains which baffle description and must be seen to be believed. There are moats and Naga balustrades, palaces, temples, constructions of unknown use, terraces, ceremonial basins, artificial lakes with beautifully designed landing-stages, and a wealth of other monuments, all rendered even more delightful by their quaint names, such as the Bayon, Me-Bon, Ta Promh (a dream of jungle-drowned beauty), etc.

A visit to Angkor Wat and its neighbouring country would not be complete without an excursion into the hinterland, where, thanks to the Ecole de l'Extrême Orient, hitherto unsuspected monuments are being located in great numbers. They are spotted from airplanes, since it is nearly impossible to hunt them out by hacking paths at random through the dense jungles, still infested with big game. I was so fortunate as to be taken to a remote spot in a specially constructed car for trail trekking, and by this means, visited a newly-discovered shrine far more exquisite in detail than anything to be seen at Angkor. It is now being cleared, and will soon be available to tourists and other visitors.

To crown my experiences in Cambodia came the evening of temple dances in Angkor Wat. We left the Hotel after dinner and found a group of little Cambodians assembled at the gates, each with a camp chair and torch, waiting to escort us to our places. The infants, dressed in little

more than nothing at all, lighted our way across the causeway, a service of real value, as elephants had preceded us not long before. When we were part way over, the three entrances of the first pavilion sprang into sharp relief as flood-lights of a greenish tone were directed upon them from the Hotel side of the moat. The effect was indescribable.

On arriving at the terrace in front of the entrance portals, the children set up their camp chairs in a semi-circle and then propped their torches up on little twig legs in front of us, forming footlights, as it were. Native musicians, with highly coloured and quaint instruments, were in place, costumed in the old style, with garments of rich hues and much gold leaf; and the play of the green flood-lights and the orange torch-flames enriched the gorgeous effect until it became almost unearthly. Soon there was a tinkling of gongs, xylophones, and cymbals, weird and curious, but quite pleasing, and a bevy of dancers, in gorgeous Cambodian costumes, heavy with gold and glass jewels, and with great headdresses, all just as on the temple bas-reliefs, "entered centre" down the steps from the main portal. It was dramatic beyond belief.

Then followed an hour of superb dances, the most beautiful being the famous, long-drawn-out "gesture of welcome," centuries old. To the Occidental eye, the posturing and manœuvring is hardly "dancing," but it is charming and graceful; and is impressive because it is so symbolic and meaningful. It is probably not very different from the ceremonial dances of centuries ago, when Angkor was all-powerful and Cambodia was a kingdom to be reckoned with.

The lad who had escorted me to the performance sat docilely at my feet, occasionally regarding me with large and limpid brown eyes, in which great curiosity seemed to blend with an inclination to find me intensely humorous. I had been enjoying an effort to communicate with the engaging youngster, when a large insect, something of a cross between a beetle and a locust, flew into his range. He promptly seized it, and slowly and with meticulous care began to pull out its various legs and wings. Outraged, in the stupid western manner, I took the creature from the boy, killed it with one stamp, and gave him a clout, accompanied by a wholly incomprehensible lecture about cruelty to animals, insects included. The youngster regarded me with astonishment and reproach, and Henri, between gasps of laughter, informed me that, as the child had been about to eat the insect, I had spoiled his supper, and that financial indemnity was clearly in order.



BAYON, ANGKOR THOM, CAMBODIA

PHOTO BY PHILLIP HORTON SMITH

In the vanished kingdon of the Khmers ruins of great beauty and deep interest are still being discovered. Angkor Thom, the great metropolis of the Khmers, is rich beyond belief in superb remains.

The incident had marred my enjoyment of the programme, so, as the dances were nearly over, we left the circle, having first bestowed the requisite tips, made our way through the entrance portals and the first building, where myriads of bats wheeled and piped unpleasantly in the gloom, crossed the second causeway, and scrambled to the platform at the base of the great tower, whence we surveyed the scene below.

Centuries dropped away, and to the sound of exotic music, wafted vaguely to us from the distance, while the hidden lights directed on the dance space silhouetted the forward bulk of the great temple in a mysterious glow, I felt as never before the one-time power and magnificence of the ancient Khmers, who, along with their merciless warfare, out of the pain and toil of countless slaves and out of the passion and enthusiasm of their artists, had created something which remains an inspiration long after their empire has crumbled and the great names of Angkor have passed forever into the limbo of human forgetfullness.

It has been written that "Art is long and time is fleeting." Might not this have been put equally well by reversing it and saying, "Time is fleeting and art is long."?

The Broadening of Engineering Courses

By R. DeL. FRENCH

(Professor of Highway and Municipal Engineering, McGill University)

TIME: ten years ago, plus or minus. Place: the big lecture room—33—of the Engineering Building. Occasion: a lecture in Economics. Atmosphere: not what one would call stimulating to the lecturer. Bill Jones is frankly making up some of the sleep he lost last night, two students in Row J are having an exciting encounter at crosses-and-circles, several others are seizing their first opportunity of the morning to read "The Daily," surreptitiously, of course, and the rest are apparently paying attention, but in reality their thoughts are miles away. In the minds of many of us, this picture truthfully represents the Engineering students' reaction then to attempts to insinuate into their consciousness any appreciation of, or interest in, matters not directly and primarily concerned with the technique of engineering.

Times have changed. Business depression has forced home the truth, which has been preached these many years, that a one-sided education is not a good education. Students today see that those engineers who have managed to keep their jobs are generally not the ones whose only high proficiency is in some specialized skill, but those who possess, in addition to a thorough knowledge of engineering in its broadest sense, some abilities along other lines.

When I was at college, thirty years ago, the inclusion of any subjects in our engineering curriculum, save the strictly professional ones, was rare, to put it mildly. Our reception of an attempt to introduce others would probably have been pretty stormy.

It is impossible to say just when, or by whom, this attitude on the part of the engineering schools began to be questioned, but questioned it was, until now perhaps there is danger that we may go to the other extreme by forgetting that no man can rightfully call himself an engineer without a thorough knowledge of the fundamentals upon which all engineering is based—mathematics, physics, chemistry, mechanics, and so forth.

To the eyes of one who, like myself, was not educated there, McGill University has always seemed a happy combination of the conservative and the progressive. Proposals for any new venture in the field of engineering education go under fire the moment they are advanced, and are subjected to strict examination and searching analysis, which is exactly as it should be. But once accepted, they receive sufficient hearty support to make their progress reasonably easy, while there are always enough "die-hards" to keep the progressive element on its toes.

The present liberalizing courses in our Faculty of Engineering may be classed under four heads:

Economics
English
Business Fundamentals
Personnel

The lines between these divisions are indefinite; one series of lectures often embraces parts of two or more divisions, an excellent fault, since the engineering student is sometimes prone to classify his knowledge into a series of tight compartments, each quite distinct from all others, or at most communicating through very small holes.

We try to break down this feeling, or rather to prevent its formation, by requiring all First Year students to attend a series of lectures in what is called "History of Science." Given in rather popular fashion with plenty of illustration, this course aims at setting forth the history of the various branches of engineering, and to that extent serves the purpose of orienting the newcomer, so that his subsequent choice of field of study may not be entirely with blinded eyes. In addition, we try to emphasize the relation between engineering and other scientific activities, with some success, I hope.

The late Dean H. M. MacKay, to whom these lectures owe their origin, was firmly of the opinion that our own staff was best fitted to conduct them, since its members had acquired some practical knowledge of the psychology of the very embryo engineer. Thus, we seldom invite speakers from without our own Faculty; anyone so invited may regard the engagement as a nuisance, though it should be considered a rather unusual honour.

Compulsory courses in Economics in the Third and Fourth Years have been given for many sessions, under the direction of the Department of Economics of the Faculty of Arts. The Third Year course covers the field in a broad way, while that of the Fourth Year deals more particularly with Canadian economic problems. These courses have, I think, grown in usefulness and value, due almost entirely to the enthusiasm of the succession of young men sent to us as teachers by the Department of Economics. Then, too, student feeling toward such subjects has undergone a marked change for the better; today all realize that those well versed in the principles of economics will undoubtedly play a much larger part in business and industry in future than they have in the past.

For many years, the Department of English of the Faculty of Arts conducted courses in our First and Second Years, but this arrangement has now been terminated, as the results were not very satisfactory, either to the Department or to us. The reasons appear to have been two; first, the cynical attitude typical of engineering students toward such studies as are abstract rather than concrete, or in which there is involved the least suspicion of sentiment; and second, the difficulty of finding a teacher of English who possessed at once both the necessary educational and cultural background, and the talent for penetrating the Engineering student's armour of apparent disinterest.

Since the abolition of these courses, members of our own staff have been giving instruction to our Second and Third years, under the title of "Engineering Reports," which is intended to reach two goals,—to insure that the student shall be able to speak and write reasonably clear and forceful English, and that there shall also be thrown on the screen before him, so to speak, some indication of the delights and advantages of exploring the literature of his own language. We start these courses with very "practical" exercises,—letter writing and the like—but we may end them with a general discussion in class of the virtues and failings of some well-known writer. We have been agreeably surprised by the talent brought to light in these courses, talent which the owner was often rather shy of revealing, feeling that no engineering student should possess such a weakness, much less confess to it.

The course in the Second Year is compulsory; in the Third Year it is optional, but generally well attended. In the latter year, we study the composition of such engineering documents as contracts and specifications, and also afford some instruction in the elements of speaking in public, this under the direction of one of the University's graduates in Law, who in his college days was president of the Debating Union.

Part of the time in this course will this year, for the first time, be given over to lectures in the application of economic methods to engineering problems. Part of it will also be devoted to a few lectures in statistical analysis. We realize that neither of these subjects has any relation to the course in which it appears, but we do feel that both are worth some consideration, and the nooks which they occupy seemed to be the only ones into which they could be put.

An interesting offshoot of these courses is an informal "assemblée" held at 5 o'clock once a week for foreign-language students who wish to practise conversation in English. Since French is the mother-tongue of most of these, the sessions have been turned over to a member of the staff of the School of Architecture, himself a French-Canadian. His reports indicate that the meetings serve a useful purpose.

Our Faculty does not attempt much in the way of instruction in the fundamentals of business. Efforts in that direction are confined to a course in Engineering Law, and one in Corporation Finance, both compulsory for all students in the Fourth Year. The more technical phases of

industrial management are covered in alternative courses given in the Third and Fourth Years in Mechanical Engineering.

We do, however, try to keep the business side of engineering in the foreground of the student's mind by emphasizing its relation to the technical side in all appropriate courses. The Engineering Undergraduate Society has sponsored a number of talks of a practical business nature during the past few years, and last session four lectures were given by officials of the Bell Telephone Company, in which the functioning of that complicated organization was thoroughly explained. Probably in future we shall ask the representatives of some other basic industry to deliver a series of similar lectures. Of course, attendance at both the Undergraduate Society and the Telephone lectures was purely voluntary.

The Faculty of Engineering does not maintain any official placement bureau for graduates, but co-operates with the Employment Bureau of the Graduates' Society. Nevertheless, the Faculty's Committee on Employment, created to help undergraduates find summer jobs, functions unofficially. In addition, of course, much personnel work is done by members of the staff individually. Needless to say, we have not been overwhelmed by demands from employers during the past three years.

Last session we introduced an optional course in the Fourth Year, which, for lack of a better name, was christened Engineering Relations. It is designed to give the outgoing student some contact with the world in which he will—or at least, hopes to—find himself. We admit quite candidly that this course is on trial; experience alone will determine its ultimate form and thus far we have been experimenting. Last session we had a rather happy-go-lucky programme, mostly informal conferences between students and staff. This year, we are fortunate in securing the co-operation of leaders in various fields, whose lectures are intended to show how the particular field of each is related to engineering. The speakers are drawn from social service, banking, the Federal departments, public utilities, insurance, labour, public health, and so forth. We have tried to interest men who are not only authorities, but who can and will pitch their addresses in a key attuned to the student's understanding.

Nobody is happier to talk with our graduates than we are ourselves. Nobody appreciates criticism of our personal foibles and professional weaknesses from them more than we do. Nobody is more anxious than we to improve McGill's engineering courses, but we sometimes feel that much criticism, particularly of the curriculum, would never have been offered had the critic realized the limitations of time, space, and money, to say nothing of ability, which hedge us in. Again, critics sometimes forget that all any engineering school can do is to train its students in fundamentals, more or less advanced according to circumstances, and send them out with its blessing and in the knowledge that they must necessarily acquire the major part of their training by experience.

These few notes may serve to show that we are not entirely unmindful of the fact that the engineer cannot, in these days, be merely a technician, nor of the more important fact that he has a life to live outside his profession, and should be just as well equipped as others to get the most out of that life.

Ottawa Valley Branch

At the 45th annual meeting of the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society of McGill University, held recently in the Château Laurier, Ottawa, Colonel A. Fortescue Duguid, D.S.O., Director of the Historical Section of the General Staff, was elected President for 1933-'34, and other officers were elected as follows: 1st Vice-President, Dr. T. H. Leggett; 2nd Vice-President, G. H. McCallum; 3rd Vice-President, H. A. Aylen; 4th Vice-President, Dr. A. P. Davies; Hon. Sec.-Treas., G. Harold Burland; Hon. Assist. Sec., Dr. O. M. Morgan; Members of the Executive Committee, Miss Olive Basken, Miss Jean Matheson, Dr. R. S. Gardner, R. E. Hayes, and C. R. Westland; Representatives to the Graduate Council, P. D. Wilson and R. C. Berry. P. D. Ross, LL.D., is Honorary President of the Society, and the Honorary Vice-Presidents are Dr. J. F. Argue, Dr. F. W. C. Mohr, and Mr. Justice T. Rinfret.

Dean Ira MacKay, of the Faculty of Arts and Science, was the Society's guest of honour at the annual meeting. He spoke with pride of the University's position today, concluding his remarks with the comment, "We have driven a stake into that old hillside of McGill, which is going to stay there, come Communist, come Socialist, if you will. I say that the University is the soundest institution in the country."

Slavery and Its Supersession

By IDA GREAVES, B.A. '29, M.A. '30

THIS year the Negro population of the older British colonies are commemorating the centenary of the Act of Parliament of 1833 which provided for the abolition of slavery in 1834. William Wilberforce, who had played a leading part in ending both the slave trade and slavery, died soon after the Act was passed; and the Negroes have seized the opportunity to arrange a celebration for the anniversary of his death also.

The Act of 1833 emancipated about three-quarters of a million slaves in British territories, and its immediate effects were most severely felt in the "sugar islands," the West Indies and Mauritius, whose whole economy was based on the plantation system, but it also caused indignation among the Boers in Cape Colony. By 1848 the French theory of liberty had been extended to the French colonies; in 1863 the United States abolished slavery; and similar action by Spain and Brazil in the next twenty-five years completed the liberation of the survivors and descendants of the nine million Africans who, it is estimated, had been transported in the two and a half centuries of the Slave Trade.

It seemed to humanitarians that the nineteenth century was one of triumph for the higher feelings of mankind; and, turning from its support of slavery, the Church found satisfaction in this evidence of Christianity. But unfortunately the course of events soon cast doubts upon the fitness of the congratulations. Eighteen-thirty-four did not put an end to a relationship that was, in the nature of things, dominating and exacting on the one side, and productive of ineffective, though resentful, resistance on the other, it merely introduced a new phase of racial history. The West Indies were largely developed, but still needed a coloured labouring class; Africa was largely undeveloped, but, in the eyes of the civilising powers, soon needed labour even more. Ever since slavery ceased there has been a "Native Problem" in Africa, and a "Colour Question" in America.

The abolition of slavery raised two issues. What would the Negroes do with their freedom? How would the plantation owners get labour? Both have been variously answered. It is easy to understand that the agitated state of public opinion in England caused attention to be focussed immediately after abolition upon the behaviour of the ex-slaves. The first impression these gave was of thanking God and resting themselves. It was, of course, a mistake to expect that they would immediately settle down to the régime of industrious labour which constituted freedom in England, but their champions belonged to the school of broad deductive theories, they dwelt on the Rights of Man and ignored the legacy of Africa. The Negro, however, was slow to appreciate a freedom in which he had still to work in the old way, in some instances for less real reward than before, and enthusiasm for his cause declined as reports of his "indolence" increased. By the test of ethics he had been deserving; now, weighed in the balance of economics, he was found wanting.

Before 1834 pro-slavery and anti-slavery propagandists alike had looked at the Negro, and particularly the slave, through a veil of utopian sentiment. There is the same strain of visionary abstraction in the report of the missionary who found an old man on the tropical savannah of Jamaica, his head "white with the snows of seventy winters," living only with the hope that he might die free, and in the statement of an Admiral, who sometimes wished he was a slave, "so happy they were," as there is in Boswell's lyrical disagreement with Dr. Johnson's indictment of the slave trade: on the plantations

> "No human beings are more gay:
> Of food, clothes, cleanly lodgings sure,
> Each has his property secure;
> Their wives and children are protected;
> In sickness they are not neglected;
> And when old age brings a release,
> Their grateful days they end in peace."

But by the time the period of Apprenticeship ended in 1838, opinion was getting closer to reality, and the philanthropic note had grown strained by 1840 when a clergyman wrote from Barbados comparing the English labourer with the ex-slaves, "when is he ever known to regale on wine, porter and fresh meat, as the more fortunate peasant of the island now frequently does?" And in 1866 when the Anthropological Society in London discussed "The Negro and Jamaica," after the race riots in that island, it seemed that the Negro, who could no longer be

regarded as a victim, was going to be given the rôle of villain that had so long belonged to the planter. One speaker affirmed he had seen the Negro in the West Indies "in full possession of all the privileges of a British subject—ruining some of the finest colonies in the world by his indolence." Winwood Reade, the author of vivid denunciations in his "Martyrdom of Man," as yet unpublished, reminded the Government that "savages never believe in the existence of those virtues which they do not themselves possess," and benevolence to rebels was one of those.

The lecture is significant, not because it had any particular influence at the time, but because it shows so clearly the attitude to the Negro which was then dominant, and which controlled the subsequent policy not only of Britain, but of all colonial powers. "I make bold to say," declared Commander Bedford Pim, "that 50,000,000 of blacks have not been placed on this magnificent globe of ours for no purpose; it is therefore our duty, by wise legislation, to utilise this large mass of human beings. They must be dealt with from no sentimental standpoint, but from a knowledge of their nature and characteristics, discarding at once the theory of equality." Here was an unforeseen answer to the query, "Am I not a man and a brother?" of the Abolitionists.

When such feelings were preponderant, however, it is not surprising that the enterprise of the planter and his need of labour again received sympathetic consideration. Except in recalcitrant plantation circles, there was no regret that slavery, in the old form, had been abolished, but some method had to be found for dealing with the fundamental situation which had led to the establishment of slavery. There was still a chronic shortage of labour for European efforts at economic development in the tropics. At the time those efforts were expanding, the West Indies sank to a place of minor importance, when the European rivalries, which had partitioned the Caribbean colonies, were transferred to Africa, and sugar lost its glory to ivory, rubber, and oil palms. The same civilisation which had found slavery repugnant discovered that the economic darkness of Africa was equally unendurable, and demanded the "opening-up" of the continent. If a native people objected to a process that menaced their tribal integrity, they were denounced for following a dog-in-the-manger policy, a policy which was, according to a learned exponent, "directly condemned by Christ in the parable of the 'wicked servant' whose pound, having been wrapped in a napkin, was given to a fellow-servant who had made better use of his opportunities." And so, not long after ceasing to take Africans from Africa, the civilised powers took Africa from the Africans.

No difficulty would have arisen if the natives had been willing to work as cheap labour at the appointed tasks of developing their country, but they were not. For one thing, the whole structure of wage-paying capitalist economy was alien to them and not easily harmonised with their tribal organisation of customary subsistence. Secondly, in their own land and crops, they had an alternative to wage-earning which is rare in a civilised country. This made their "character" distinctly irritating to employers, who were accustomed to free labour that could not balance the attractions of wage-earning against independent subsistence, so government came to the employers' assistance, either by imposing a tax, for which the natives had to earn cash, or by directly compelling them to work, when they might or might not be paid.

Olive Schreiner pointed out that when the French established a protectorate, they said it was for the good of France; but when the British did the same thing they said, "These poor natives, we must help to reform them." It was not long, however, before things were said other than what the imperial powers said for themselves. The strident "atrocities" of the Congo Free State left a colony with a heavy public debt and King Leopold with a large private fortune; the Portuguese "scandals" echoed in diplomatic circles in Europe; the rebellious Hereros in German West Africa were silenced by extinction; and labour recruiters in French Equatorial Africa outshone the Black Hole of Calcutta when they set fire to a house in which they had herded the women and children of a native village. In British East Africa some of the early planters directed their "free" labour with rifle fire, and one of them could explain with impunity "I sjamboked the nigger till my arm ached." For, as South Africa recently told the International Labour Office, the reason why the native does what he is told is because "he fears something worse will happen to him if he does not."

But the wide extension of civilisation has not stopped the Arab slave-dealer, most ancient of Africa's invaders, from pursuing his profitable trade; and in Liberia, the Free Negro Republic, there are at present more slaves than were liberated in all the British colonies. One authority estimates the number of people still living in personal bondage at three million; not long ago a special investigator put it at six million;

and estimates by Negro journalists mount like British figures of unemployment in the United States.

But if it is unjustifiable to regard the relationship of the white and the black races as one of peace and freedom on which the light of righteousness has shone since 1834, it would be equally misleading to think of it wholly in terms of oppressor and oppressed. Insofar as European methods and standards of value have replaced the indigenous concepts of African economy, they have bestowed upon Negroes the same opportunities and prizes as they offer to Europeans. This process has naturally gone farthest in the West Indies, but even in Africa the tribal chief need no longer be satisfied with offerings of sheep and cassava, he can grow export crops on his own plantation and buy a motor car; the young man who finds tribal discipline irksome can migrate to a neighbouring town and become in Kenya a chauffeur, and in the Gold Coast a lawyer. In French West Africa he has about one chance in half a million of becoming an assimilated Frenchman, eligible to sit in the Chamber of Deputies in Paris.

If the natives can be induced to produce efficiently for export, the object of civilising him would be fulfilled just as satisfactorily as by granting concessions to foreign investors and making him into a wage-earner. But although there appears to be proof that in the long run training is a more stable method of development than coercion, there is no doubt that it takes longer to show practical results. The progressive chief is apt to find that encouraging the new conditions robs him of the substance of his traditional power, and so many chiefs—like die-hards elsewhere—think it safer to resist new influences. Enterprising youths may discover that in leaving the tribe they have exchanged security for insecurity, and become political agitators—in which capacity government does not appreciate them. Thus compulsion is admittedly a more rapid method of "opening-up" than conversion is; and civilization, though forced by an unhealthy climate into making native farmers in Nigeria and the Gold Coast, has not been similarly compelled, by asbtract considerations, where Europeans were eager and able to undertake the developments that were proposed.

Armistice Day, 1933.

(An address delivered to the Women's Club of Westmount, P.Q., on November 10, 1933)

By SIR ANDREW MACPHAIL

LADIES:

Both you and I are similarly at a disadvantage upon this evening of Armistice Day. You came prepared to hear Sir Arthur Currie speak,—he who did so much on the field of war to bring this Armistice to us; you are compelled instead to listen to me, who did so little.

It is by reason of that "much" which he did, that he now lies helpless in the hospital, near to the University which he served with a fidelity equal to the fidelity with which he served his King. It is therefore pertinent to our theme, and profitable for us to enquire, how it came about that he achieved so much in both fields.

Twenty years have passed, but history endures. Sir Arthur Currie went to war, knowing nothing about war except the principles of it, and therefore with a mind free from false preconceptions. He had no Plan such as the French Staff had devised, a plan which cost them half a million lives before they discovered that it was based upon a wrong assumption, and almost wrecked the British Expeditionary Force. Nor was he led astray by the belief prevalent in the minds of the British Staff, in the flush of victory at the Marne, that the War would be over by Christmas.

Unmoved by these delusions, with a sense of reality, he set himself to work upon the material under his hand, of which he discerned the quality; he created out of it the Canadian Corps, a weapon swift, strong, flexible, the most powerful in the hand of Douglas Haig.

After the Armistice, he essayed a task harder still, when he became Principal of McGill University, a task as new to him as the conduct of war; and both tasks he performed with equal valour. The University was disorganized; the fabric laboriously built up in the preceding hundred years was stricken by war; the staff and students were dissolved, some broken in spirit, others never to return. Their names are blazoned on the University walls.

For nineteen months the University had been without a Principal. Sir William Peterson was

stricken on January 12th, 1919; he resigned on May 1st, and Sir Auckland Geddes was appointed in his stead. But he was given a year's leave of absence; and in February, 1920, when he became British Ambassador to Washington, he too resigned without having assumed the duties of Principal. On May 31st, 1920, Sir Arthur acceded to the post, to take effect on August 1st, and he presided at the first meeting of Governors in September.

In this new world, he felt his way in silence; and those alone who are familiar with the inner mechanism of a university know how delicate a path that is to tread. In no long time he mastered every detail with a thoroughness that astonished even those who had spent a life-time within the walls. He entered into the inscrutable mind of the professor; and, most difficult of all, he discerned and dominated the mind of the student, who is equally alert for any sign of weakness or of strength misapplied.

Students are tenacious of their own conventions. One of these was the mediaeval privilege of creating a public disturbance once a year; another was the newer and imported savage practice of "initiating" freshmen into the amenities of university life. At the proper moment, Sir Arthur called across the tumult and the tumult fell. That quietness has now extended to all other universities; the influence is disclosed in a correctness of behaviour even upon the football field. At this moment there is a hush in the lecture-rooms, upon the campus, and about the hospital where the Principal lies sick.

Now that Sir Arthur Currie is for the moment beyond the reach of hearing, we are free to enquire into the source of his strength in the dual fields of war and education. The source is one—his own inherent quality, a quality which appeals equally to the soldier and to the student. They demand a simple and direct mind; a nature free from guile, without pretence or vanity, with no trace of malice. They demand something more—a fearlessness and courage in rebuking those who display the contrary of those qualities. Secure in his own serenity, Sir Arthur would hold nothing back; and relying upon that singleness of intention, the recipient of his reproach would leave his presence under conviction, contrite, resolved and without bitterness.

We who are within the University may comfort ourselves with the remembrance that during his whole academic career we have welcomed him with a spirit of unrestrained loyalty, offering freely of that technical experience which with wisdom and sincerity he did not hesitate to ask. His interest and the interest of all he made identical; and he made the University an integral part of the community.

What does the word "Armistice" mean? To most of us it means an eternal time of peace; that it marked the end of a war which was to end all war; that henceforth we could allow ourselves to fall into a lethargy such as that in which we lay in 1914, when we were suddenly aroused by the crying of the trumpets and the beat of drums. Armistice does not mean that. It merely means a temporary cessation by mutual agreement of hostilities between two armies in the field or between nations at war. *Arma* means arms, *stice* means status from *sto*, I stand. It means stand to arms, weapons in hand, idle for the moment but ready for use; nothing more than a truce.

Those arms during the past fifteen years have been in almost continuous use again. At the present moment there is war in Cuba, less than a hundred miles from the borders of the United States; and the world is waiting with bated breath for some trivial incident, like the murder at Serajevo, which will unleash the passion of war once more. Whoever it was who started the Great War, it was not we in Canada; but we were innocently involved none the less, as we shall be again.

The soldiers finished their task with the Armistice on November 11th. The statesmen might have converted it into a Peace, but did not; they gave us instead the treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations. The American, Wilson, who thought of himself as the supreme idealist was only an unrealist; the French were realists, and both were equally wrong. The Germans understood the meaning of the term Armistice; and every man of sense at Versailles knew that they so understood. They signed under torture; when the torture is removed the victim feels free to recant his signature.

The British may not appear to be the best in making war; they are the best in the world at making peace. They are aware that victors and defeated must continue to live in the same world. They made peace—not an armistice—with the Boers; and Smuts was their trusted adviser at Versailles.

Let us now come closer to the intent of this day. It is a day of remembrance not alone of the dead, not of the hour of victory, but also of our own reviving sorrow, which is now the sorrow of the old; of those mothers who brought forth those young men doomed to an untimely end, who fondled them, who supported their earliest steps, who laughed at their first words, as the habit of women is, even whilst they themselves were in pain; the sorrow too of fathers now grown

old, and every day demanding more insistently the young strength that has been destroyed. For us who are old those things do not matter much:

> The pale moon is setting beyond the white wave,
> And time is setting for us, O.

Nor does anything matter to those for whom this day is one of especial remembrance. They will live as long as human remembrance endures. They have made expiation with their lives, and we may well leave them in their honourable graves. They are no longer amenable to any human voice of praise or of sorrow.

Our pity should go out rather to the young who now face life in this new and troubled world, of the same age as those who fell. It is easy to die; hard to live. No wonder the Preacher praised those who are dead and rest from their labours. To this youth I say: Do not think of those young men whom we commemorate on the morrow as strange heroes slain in battle; think of them rather as those who did their part as men, who in the indomitable Canadian army lived a life of temperance, poverty, chastity, and obedience, who did the soldier's simple duty in going to their death. Such a life can be lived in civil as well as in military life.

And after all, are you women who are mothers of 12-year old boys quite sure that you will not be called upon six years hence to face the problem that faced the mothers of 1914? There will be no problem. The boy will say in the event of war, "I am going to the war." If he said he was not going, it is then you would search your hearts. I am well aware that in Oxford, which is in England, two hundred young men are under a vow never to go to war, and that it is openly proclaimed—not in Quebec either—that "it is time for us in Canada to resolve that in no circumstances will we fight for our King and country."

For those who have a free choice and whose lives are not at stake, war is, in words as old as Pericles, the greatest of follies; but peace, and war is not the antithesis; the antithesis of a slothful peace is not war but massacre. That has always been the fate of every docile, passive, and submissive people.

Do these people ever ask themselves what would have happened to them had we been defeated in the last war? Those who profess themselves dissatisfied with our present situation would do well to ask themselves that question. For such persons you women have your own method: and I suggest to you the words of old Chaucer:

> "—Now have ye lost my heart and all my love;
> I cannot love a coward, by my faith—"

To us of 1914, war was a new thing. For a hundred years we had lived in peace under the shield of the Empire; the sound of battle never reached these far-away shores. We have since clamoured to be called a nation. Now, it appears, we are part of a commonwealth, a word someone found in the dictionary; but whatever the word means we are out in the world with a responsibility that cannot be evaded. The young may deride us that we did not create for them a new heaven and a new earth in which they could live in easeful idleness. Let them see to it that they acquit themselves as well.

By the life and death of the young of 1914, our freedom was assured. It is the business of the present young men to see to it that this freedom is put to a good purpose; that demands some sacrifice even if it is something less than the spectacular sacrifice of their lives.

If the issue is now less vast, there is yet room for private sorrow and even for the luxury of grief, which tempered our pride in the victory of the first Armistice Day, and may now help to assuage any bitterness in our present economic distress.

I have not spoken to you as Sir Arthur Currie would have spoken. You have missed the glow and passion of his words; but I have said for your meditation the things that are in my innermost mind, as he would have one speak, who speaks either to him or in his name.

New York Branch

Under the presidency of E. A. Charlton, Sci. '17, the 39th annual meeting of the New York Graduates' Society of McGill University was held in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York, on November 17, with 40 members in attendance. Following an enjoyable dinner and an enthusiastic reception of the president's outline of activities for the coming year, the following officers were elected: President, E. A. Charlton, Sci. '17; Vice-Presidents, H. R. Dowswell, Sci. '09, and Dr. Donald Rankin, Med. '29; Secretary, Dr. W. H. Walker, Dent. '29; Treasurer, N. T. Binks, Sci. '16; Governors (1 year), Dr. B. S. Price, Med. '95, and Dr. C. K. Church, Med. '16; (2 years), Dr. J. K. MacDonald, Med. '95, and F. S. Mayers, Sci. '08; (3 years), Steuart E. Kay, Sci. '21, and E. A. Livingstone, Sci. '18.

Some Comment on a Recent Book

By THE REVEREND FATHER RODOLPHE DUBÉ, S.J.

THERE are books of which never too much good can be said. One of these is "Canadien," a study of the French-Canadians by Colonel Wilfrid Bovey. The author, who is Director of the Department of Extra-Mural Relations in McGill University, has always been a friend of the French-Canadians. He has known them for long and has studied their history, their customs of old, and their present way of living. No one, therefore, is more entitled to speak of them with impartiality and justice.

I, myself, am a French-Canadian—perhaps it shows in my English—and I want, in this article, first to thank Colonel Bovey for the broadness of view with which he explained the Canadien, secondly to add a few remarks to what he said concerning the friendship that should exist more and more between the two main nationalities of Canada.

I shall declare at the very beginning that the reading of this book has given me the same satisfaction that I felt many years ago when as a boy I read "The Clash," by Mr. William Henry Moore. This is one of those worthy endeavours to bridge the ancestral chasm, which, in fact, grows narrower each day.

After the short and clear Preface and Introduction to the book, we start with Colonel Bovey on a very engaging tour through the "Geographical Backgrounds" of Quebec Province. History follows geography; and here I must confess, not only in my own name, but in that of some other French-Canadians, that the author knows much better than many of us the history of French Canada. The attention he gives to the work of the Recollets, Jesuits, and Sulpicians is to be especially noted and shows once more his absolute impartiality and "largeur d'esprit."

At the end of his "Historical Backgrounds," Colonel Bovey has to mention the troubles of 1837-'38. He points out that they had been made unavoidable by many kinds of oppression. Some comment may here be added to his statement, for, notwithstanding the fact these troubles were caused by English tyranny of those days, he could justly have insisted more on their criminal character. It was a case of "sans issue" war, to be compared with suicide and manslaughter. The "Patriots" by no means can be justified though they may be admired for their courage. Even if they had had a thousand more reasons to do what they did, they should have remembered that a revolution cannot be justified when it is impossible to win it. The good consequences of '37-'38 are more or less accidental. The rebellion could have led, under another Governor than Lord Gosford, to the stifling of the last breath of liberty for the "Fils de la Liberté" and for all French-Canadians. No one among the French-Canadians of today justifies their act, and Colonel Bovey would have hurt none had he pointed out with more severity the criminal mistake of the followers of Nelson and Chenier. On the other hand, the author makes a valuable statement when he shows clearly that most of the French-Canadians even of those days repudiated the violence used on that occasion.

In another chapter, "Persistence", the determination of the French-Canadians to remain what they were is noted; their allegiance to the soil and their tenacity to the old traditions are among their proudest boasts. This fact is surely a miracle in history. It is the only case so well characterized that I know through all the history of the world. The determination has held for nearly two centuries now, and as the author notes, it is more and more established.

A little later in the book, we read an appreciation of our French-Canadian educational system. In my gratitude, nearly personal,—for I am a professor in a "College classique,"—I am in a good position to state that, if our system has real advantages, it has also its deficiencies. As a matter of fact, if we are,—and I believe it with Colonel Bovey,—in the very first rank in North America in the teaching of the "Humanités classiques," we are not as yet quite up to date on other subjects, especially scientific training.

As a professor of a college in Montreal, I have to admit that in our institution, we have taught the sciences through all the course for only two years and that our teaching of mathematics, though it is in progress, is even now quite far from realizing the ideal. But the ideal is before us, and it will come.

Colonel Bovey now comes to another aspect of Quebec Province's life: our Government. He renders in particular a due tribute of respect to the Honourable L. A. Taschereau, the Prime

Minister, noting his remarkable activity and steady work. This is surely deserved. One might differ from Mr. Taschereau's ideas, none can deny his strong personality. I should say that I cite him very often to the boys that I teach. Immediately, I should add, not to be accused of partisanship, that I quote on the other hand a like example in the person of the Honourable R. B. Bennett.

And then we come to French-Canadian literature. Colonel Bovey admits its existence—and in that, agreeing with Mr. Lorne Pierce, of Toronto, differs with some French-Canadian critics; and I think he is right. He admires many of our writers, and shows a great knowledge of our literature.

May I affirm the opinion that, from the point of view of literature, we are surely, more than in any other field, very far from being inferior to our English friends. In a way I think we are superior to them, for our literature is more original and of a more national character than theirs.

Let me try to give a short explanation of this. While cultured English-Canadians, as Colonel Bovey very well notes, look exclusively towards England and English books, some towards the United States and American books,—French-Canadians read Canadian books more and more, without neglecting French literature. One reason for this is that French-Canadians are less influenced by France than English-Canadians by England. France is to us no longer the mother country, but, I might say, the grandmother. The fact comes also from our language—which makes us less influenced by American magazines, newspapers, and radio.

English-Canadian literature still seems to be in a colonial stage. French does not any more. English-Canadian writers stick even now to the "eternal" subjects, which belong to a literature that has attained its classical period. French-Canadian writers speak of Canada.

As an example, I have on my shelves a book of poems, "The Tide of Life, and Other Poems," by Mr. Watson Kirkconnell. I find in it many philosophical poems, many esoteric and exotic subjects, but very few Canadian impressions and descriptions. It could have been written by an Australian. Another recent book, "Modern Canadian Poetry," edited by Mr. N. A. Benson, gives the same impression. Mr. Benson himself, though he be, in my opinion, a great poet, is not always national enough. And I could multiply the proofs. What is true of the modern poets is also more or less true of the writers and poets of former days.

This, once again, is good for a literature which has reached its maturity, not, I think, for a relatively young literature which should be more national than anything else. We took a long time to understand this in French Canada; but since we have discovered it our literature is advancing much more rapidly.

All literature which may be termed original began with folklore. It is no rule; it is a fact stronger than rules and which governs the rules themselves.—Folklorists are very numerous in French-Canadian literature, especially at the beginning of its expansion. The two Gaspés, Marmette, Saint-Maurice, Fréchette, Le May, Sulte, even Casgrain, often times Beaugrand and Taché, recently Doctor Grignon—these are all *Canadien* folklorists, even if they borrow part of their tales and traditions from legends from over the ocean. How few in comparison are English-Canadian folklorists who do not adhere to the folklores springing directly from England, Scotland, or Ireland. I could not name more than two authors,—Kirby and Drummond, and mayhap, Thomas Haliburton.

This lack of nationalism, this omission of singing and exalting Canada, may be considered as one of the causes which has restrained the progress of English-Canadian literature, though we are indebted to English Canada for the greatest of all Canadian poets,—Bliss Carman,—who is a strong, an original, creator of verse.

This comparison, which came suddenly to my mind, is very far from being made in a spirit of disparagement towards my English-Canadian friends, whom I greatly admire for the zeal they bring to things intellectual, and who are equal, if not superior, on the whole, to the average cultured man of French Canada. They suffer from the same disease which affected us before 1860 and the so-called "Ecole Canadienne." This disease will be soon cured, I hope, if we may judge by some modern poets, as Mr. Benson, when he wants to, or by some modern writers, as Colonel Bovey himself.

As a last chapter in his book, the author presents a survey entitled, "From the Past into the Future." Let us here appeal anew to a more and more complete union, a closer understanding between French and English Canadians. Let us hope that this union and understanding be extended not only to the provinces of Quebec and Alberta, but to all our Dominion. Especially in literature yawns now a deep chasm between the nationalities, so much so that when each side speaks of Canadian literature it means its own literature and no other. Let us study very briefly the duties that devolve upon the "intelligentsia"

of both races in order that they may know and understand sufficiently well the literature of the other language.

Our two races complement each other very well in many respects, but let us realize more accurately how they do so in the realm of literature. The French genius, more apt in the matters of thinking, more logical in its ways, preponderates perhaps by the vigour of its thinking and the soundness of its prose. The Frenchman proudly refers to men such as Montaigne, Pascal, Bossuet, Rousseau, Chateaubriand, Flaubert, Taine, etc. And he possesses the king of comedy, Molière.

The English genius, more sensitive, more powerfully imaginative too, has produced Shakespeare, the greatest dramatist of all, and it is unrivalled if we consider the lyrics. What country could aline a "théorie" so numerous and of such pure glories as Pope, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Shelly, Keats? And I quote but the greatest.

Canadians are the offsprings of these two people, the conjoined possessors of an intellectual heritage which is still the richest, and which has not reached its pinnacle. None of us has any right to despise or deny the other, for in so doing he renders himself worthy of contempt. I wonder if it is not true that many a French-Canadian has deserved the contempt of English-Canadians solely because of the blunder of being ashamed of his nationality and civilization?

We Canadians, English and French, have a hard burden to carry in the intellectual field. For a cultured man in Canada should know first and, deeply, the literature of his mother country. Then, he should be "au courant" of the Canadian literary works written in his own language. He has also to know at least the outline of American literature; and, I will add, in addition to a sufficient knowledge of the literature of either France or England, as the case may be, he should have a knowledge, at least superficial, of the Canadian literature of the other language.

One could say it is impossible, it is too much! Colonel Bovey's example proves it to be possible; and many other examples could be quoted from either side. But, alas! we sometimes are very far from finding among our so called well-read men a quarter of that knowledge. How many English-Canadians, among the reputed cultured men, know that a man has existed whose name was Lamartine, another who responded to that of Théophile Gautier? I do not mention those who never heard of Lozeau, Beauchemin, Nelligan. Nevertheless, they will often have read the deplorable Zola, now completely fallen in a just oblivion in France, but translated and propagated through the erotic taste of the United States. How many French-Canadians know of Milton and Shakespeare only the name, know nothing of Macaulay, Carlyle, Elliot, are unaware even that nowadays lives in England a man named Chesterton, perhaps the greatest thinker of his century? Let us not mention their complete ignorance of the English-Canadian literature. I know many to whom names such as Sir Gilbert Parker, Stephen Leacock, Pauline Johnson, even Bliss Carman, are as perfectly unknown as those of Ibsen and Nietsche.

It is the duty of the intellectual man in Canada to oppose that fatal current of ignorance. He has to "intellectualize" more and more. Books like that of Colonel Bovey, while helping a more "bonne entente" between races, constitute also a magnificent contribution to the undertaking of the "intellectualization" of our two sister nationalities. May such books often rise on the horizon of our letters; and we shall be the people which has not only less illiterates,—a slight consolation,—but the one which numbers the greatest number of real "lettrés."

UNDERGRADUATE LIBRARY

Through the generosity of the Carnegie Corporation, a special undergraduate library has been opened in the Arts Building, with more than 1,500 books in the shelves. Additions to this total will be frequent, many interesting volumes having already been ordered. Text books, required readings, and periodicals are not included in the new library's catalogue, the object being to extend the scope of undergraduate reading and to supply books of a generally cultural nature, rather than to make more easily available books which the student would naturally encounter in a normal following of the curriculum.

LIBRARY ANNIVERSARY

In possession of 420,000 volumes, the McGill University Library on October 31 celebrated the fortieth anniversary of its formal opening. Donated to the University by Peter Redpath, Esq., and built on land presented to McGill by J. H. R. Molson, Esq., the library was opened in the presence of their Excellencies the Governor-General of Canada and Lady Aberdeen on October 31, 1893, the proceedings being somewhat saddened by the announcement that morning of the death of Sir John Abbott, a former Prime Minister of Canada and one of the University's noted graduates. At the time of the formal opening, the Library housed 30,000 books, compared with the 2,000 in the possession of McGill when Sir William Dawson, as Dr. Dawson, assumed the Principalship in 1855.



FOUR HUNDRED YEARS AGO

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

On July 13, 1534, Jacques Cartier landed on the shores of the Gaspé Peninsula and took possession of the land in the name of Francis I of France. Notable international ceremonies in honour of the four hundredth anniversary of this event are being arranged to take place in Gaspé in August, 1934.

Canada: The Mystery of the Name's Origin

By ROSCOE R. MILLER, B.A. (Queen's, 1911)

AN examination of the origins of the place-name, "Canada," may be introduced by a reference to the origins of Canada's title to sovereignty as an organized political unit. Sir John A. Macdonald, the chief architect of the British North America Act, which formed the basis of union of the British colonies in North America, wished to have Canada known as "The Kingdom of Canada," but for fear of "wounding the sensibilities of the Yankees," the word

"Kingdom," at the instance of Lord Derby, the British Foreign Minister, was dropped from the draft of Canada's constitution. Inspired by a map of Canada on the wall of a conference room and by the remembrance of the eighth verse of the seventy-second Psalm, which reads, "He shall have dominion also from sea to sea and from the river unto the ends of the earth," the Honourable S. L. Tilley proposed that the word "Dominion" be substituted for "Kingdom." This proposal was officially accepted and the Dominion of Canada was brought into being. The intended significance of the term lay in legal recognition of the complete control of Canada's affairs by the government of Canada, under the sovereign of the United Kingdom.

There is more romance in the assignment of place-names in Canada than is usually supposed; and, even in the instance of the word "Canada" itself, there is the peculiar interest of a designation more or less indigenous with native Indians, but seeming also to have, in its earliest origins, certain highly significant old-world associations. The etymology of "Canada" retains its puzzling corona of allusive significance, and, as a result, many good historians have, it sometimes seems, been led to accept doubtful explanations.

In his work, *A History of the Canadian People*, Professor W. S. Wallace, of the University of Toronto, gives credit for the naming of Canada to Jacques Cartier, who in 1535 explored the "Canada River" of the country he called "New France." This river later became known as the St. Lawrence, from the circumstance that Cartier so named one of its bays. To quote Professor Wallace:

> It was he [Cartier] who first supplied to the country he visited the name "Canada" —through a misunderstanding, perhaps of the Huron word "Kanata," meaning "a collection of huts."

But investigation of sources indicates that Cartier did not name Canada at all. His own accounts of his voyages to New France show clearly that he regarded "Canada" as being the name of a kingdom already established on the northern banks of the River Canada. Among the illuminating sentences in Cartier's glossary of the language of the inhabitants of the Kingdoms of Hochelaga and Canada is the question, "Canada undageny?" This question, Cartier explains, had the meaning of "D'ou venez-vous?" or "Whence come you?" Elsewhere in the glossary, "Canada" is used alone, with the explanation that it means a town, or a lodge. Parkman subscribed to this explanation, "The derivation of the name 'Canada,' " he writes, "is without doubt not Spanish, but Indian, meaning 'a town or village.' It bears the same meaning in the Mohawk tongue. Both languages are dialects of the Iroquois."

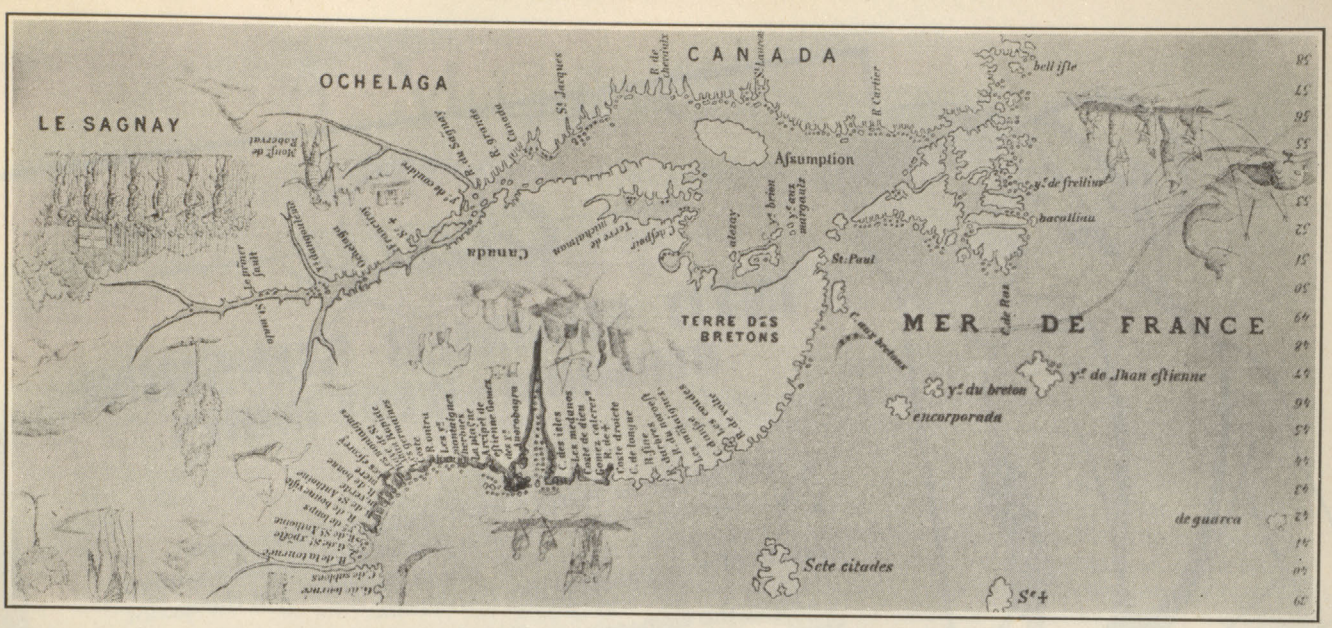
Though the "collection of huts" interpretation of the word "Canada" is commonly accepted, there is something radically conflicting in the two uses of the word that Cartier reports. It may be, however, that the Canadaquois Indians, with whom Cartier conversed, used the word "Canada" to describe their country, all unconscious of the fact that the name had been bestowed by Norsemen centuries before.

Passing up the Canada River on the occasion of his second visit, in 1535, Cartier named "The Bay of St. Lawrence," in honour of the Spanish-Roman saint who had been burned to death because of offence given to the Emperor Valerian in A.D. 259. He reached Stadacona (Quebec) on September 14 and Hochelaga (Montreal) on October 2nd. Even in these Indian names for villages, one finds something strangely suggestive of old-world classical origins, and they add weight to the conjecture that "Canada" was chosen as a name for the whole area on the St. Lawrence for politically allusive reasons.

Concerning the known extent of Canada, the French historian, Marc Lescarbot, has written:

> Nevertheless, I learned there that the peoples of Gaspé and the Bay of Chaleur style themselves "Canadaquoa," that is to say "Canadaquois." This diversity (in terminology) has caused geographers to vary in locating the province of Canada, some having located it by the fiftieth, and others by the sixtieth, degree. This being presupposed, I say that both sides of the river (of Canada) is Canada.

From the fact that another portion of the St. Lawrence river bank had been called "The Kingdom of Hochelaga," and that portion above the Saguenay River "The Kingdom of Canada," one may assume that the Canadaquois had a settlement known as "Canada." So that to Lescarbot, who says that both the country and river were called "Canada," Cartier's naming of the river was a work of supererogation. To Lescarbot, "Canada" was not a name for a mere settlement, or a collection of huts, but rather of a province, having something of old-world suzerainty, in a chaotic empire, which employed sea-faring adventurers, such as John and Sebastian Cabot and Giovanni de Verazzano, to discover its secrets.



A FRENCH MAP OF CANADA, 1543 LIBRARY OF THE STATE OF MAINE

This map, reproduced from J. G. Kohl's "History of the Discovery of Maine," was published nine years after Jacques Cartier's first voyage. It sheds light on the nomenclature and geographical concepts existing at the time.

To quote Lescarbot again:

> This word "Canada" then, being properly the name of a province, I cannot agree with Monsieur de Belleforest, who says that it means "land;" nor even with Captain Jacques Cartier, who writes that Canada means "town." I believe that both of them are mistaken, the cause being that, as one must speak with these tribes by signs, when one of the French asked the savages the name of their country, pointing to their villages and lodges, or an expanse of land, they replied that it was "Canada," not signifying that their land or villages were so-called, but the whole extent of the province.

This statement, naming Canada as a province, presumably of a greater whole, has suggested that Lescarbot was cognizant of a definite effort to establish a kingdom in the New World, a kingdom which would owe to Christianity its name. But a kingdom without settlements is a satire upon geographical nomenclature, and an intended name for a country or kingdom must have a certain aptness to local conditions. So that, as it happened, the name "Canada" was applied first only to the country near the mouth of the St. Lawrence.

Referring to Cartier's voyages, the French historian, Charlevoix, says:

> There is an old tradition that the Spaniards entered it [Chaleur Bay] before Cartier; and, seeing no signs of any mines there, they several times repeated the words "Aca Nada," meaning "nothing there." This the Indians subsequently repeated to the French, inducing them to suppose "Canada" to be the name of the country. Vincent Le Blanc mentions a Spanish voyage to those parts, the rest being very uncertain.

It is more than probable that this phrase, "Aca Nada," if used, was applied in a very casual and local sense. There is a certain absurdity in its application to the whole region. The words were, perhaps, used as an allusive jest by someone knowing the true source of the name "Kingdom of Canada." If Canada was known as the province of a kingdom, questions arise as to the sovereign power to which the province might properly be regarded as belonging. One asks who first applied the word "Canada" to territory comprised in the "Vinland" of the Norsemen. There was apparently some purpose in the name and the ironical Spanish "Aca Nada" cannot be convincingly accepted.

Examination of certain relevant documents and maps suggests that "Canada" may owe its name to Christian influences. At least five hundred years before the voyages of Cartier, Leif Ericcson, son of Eric the Red, sailed southward from Iceland and located the three districts of Helluland, Markland, and Vinland. Vinland is identified now as the area comprising Nova Scotia to the Gaspé peninsula in Canada and Maine in the United States. The name "Vinland" was applied to the territory mentioned on

(Continued on Page 66)



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A McGill Conspectus

September—December, 1933

(WHEREIN *The McGill News* PRESENTS IN CONDENSED FORM SOME DETAILS OF THE UNIVERSITY'S RECENT ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS)

HIS EXCELLENCY'S FLAG

For the first time in McGill's history, the flag of a Governor-General of Canada flew from the main cupola of the Arts Building on Founder's Day, Friday, October 6, when, in his capacity as Visitor, that is to say as His Majesty's the King's representative in the University, His Excellency the Earl of Bessborough, attended the Fall Convocation. His Excellency is the first Governor-General of Canada to fly a personal flag and the handsome bunting, with its royal blue background, on which is woven in gold the crown, a lion *passant regardant*, and the word, "Canada," attracted much attention. It is flown, of course, only when the Governor-General is present.

SIR VINCENT MEREDITH MEMORIAL

Following the laying of the Neurological Institute corner-stone on October 6, His Excellency the Governor-General crossed to the Royal Victoria Hospital and there unveiled a tablet commemorating devoted service to the hospital by the late Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., and notable support of the institution by Lady Meredith. As those most closely in touch with the Royal Victoria Hospital are aware, Sir Vincent Meredith's interest in the institution was not casual. During the years of his presidency, he spent hours each week inspecting wards and equipment, dealing with problems of finance and maintenance, or with problems affecting the welfare of the professional and non-professional staffs. Lady Meredith's services have been given equally freely. The tablet, therefore, represents the thanks of a great institution for services so varied and multitudinous that no listing of them is even remotely possible.

CORNER-STONE CONTENTS

Among the contents deposited in the corner-stone of the new Neurological Institute on October 6 were copies of the charters of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning (McGill University) and the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. There were also deposited copies of the University Calendar (1933-'34), calendar of the Faculty of Medicine (1933-'34), annual report of the Royal Victoria Hospital (1933), and correspondence in regard to the building between McGill University on the one hand and the Rockefeller Foundation, the Province of Quebec, and the City of Montreal on the other. The principal donations which made erection and endowment of the Institute possible were: Rockefeller Foundation, $1,232,652 and $50,000; Province of Quebec, $20,000 a year; City of Montreal, $15,000 a year; Sir Herbert Holt, $100,000; J. W. McConnell, Esq., $100,000; Walter Stewart, Esq., $25,000; and an anonymous gift of $25,000.

GUARDSMEN PARTICIPATE

As has been the custom in recent years, a detachment of His Majesty's Canadian Grenadier Guards participated in the ceremonies of Founder's Day, October 6. James McGill was the original colonel of the 1st Battalion, Montreal Militia, from which the Canadian Grenadier Guards is lineally descended, and the Regiment accordingly shares in the University's tradition of foundation. Participation by the Guards in the celebration of Founder's Day has added an impressive feature to the events of the occasion and it is believed that this participation will continue in the years to come.

EXTENSION COURSES

Under the auspices of the Department of Extra-Mural Relations, extension courses in the following subjects commenced in October and are now being conducted: Agriculture, Chemistry, Architecture, Art, Biology, Chinese (Mandarin Language), Economics, Engineering, English, Geology, History, Law, Metallurgy, Music, Parasitology, Philosophy, Physics, and Psychology. Full information in regard to these courses can be obtained from the Secretary, Department of Extra-Mural Relations, McGill University.

NEW EXTENSION COURSES

Ten new courses have been added this year to the University's Extension Series, which now comprises 37 courses in 17 different subjects. All courses opened in October, the lectures being delivered in the evenings in the various University buildings. The new courses include: *Art*—Revolutions of Taste and History of Sculpture; *Biology*—General Biology, Social Biology, Animals of the Past, and Natural History of Birds; *Economics*—Money and Banking; *English*—Twentieth Century English Literature, Great Travel Books, and American and Canadian Literature.

EVENING CLASSES IN SPANISH

In response to a number of requests, the University announced in September that evening extension classes in Spanish would be inaugurated on October 16, under Professor R. M. Sugars, Director of the School of Commerce. The course, it was announced, would be held on Mondays and Thursdays, from 7.30 to 8.45 p.m.

X-RAY OF STUDENTS CONTINUED

Through the generosity of a Governor of the University, Dr. A. S. Lamb and the staff of the Department of Physical Education are continuing this year the x-ray examination of students in a campaign designed to assist in the detection and elimination of tuberculosis among the University's undergraduates. Last year 555 first year students were x-rayed and their plates were filed

for future reference. One student, suffering from active tuberculosis, was sent to a sanitorium for treatment, and several others were given the benefit of careful medical supervision. This year the students are being x-rayed as they enter their second year and examinations of a similar nature will continue each year. It is hoped that this will shed light on the theory, held in some quarters, that continued study tends to weaken the constitution and render a student particularly susceptible to tubercular infection.

PHILOSOPHY PROFESSOR ARRIVES

Professor Roderick D. Maclennan, formerly of Edinburgh University, arrived in Montreal in September and assumed duties as Associate Professor in the Department of Philosophy at McGill. Professor Maclennan served as an officer in the Royal Artillery in the Great War and, returning to Edinburgh University when the war was over, graduated with first class honours in philosophy. He then received an appointment on the University's staff in moral philosophy and later transferred to the department of logic and metaphysics. Still later he became the first warden of Cowan House, Edinburgh University's first residence for men students. He also took a prominent part in the evening courses given under the auspices of the Edinburgh Workers' Education Association, which proved a notable success.

SCHOLARSHIPS NEEDED

The urgent need for more scholarships at McGill was pointed out by the University Registrar when interviewed by the Montreal *Gazette* in September. There are only five scholarships open to first year students residing on the Island of Montreal. Two of these have a value of $100 each, a third is worth $75, and two Macdonald Scholarships are valued at $150 each. In later years the need is equally pressing, for, as the situation stands, many capable students, anxious to continue studies at McGill, are being prevented by financial difficulties from doing so. Mr. Matthews stated that, in his opinion, this constituted a distinct loss to the whole Dominion.

BIOCHEMISTRY PROGRESS

In an interview in Kansas City in October, Dr. J. B. Collip, Professor of Biochemistry at McGill, paid a high compliment to the work of his associates, Drs. Evelyn Anderson ,Hans Selye, L. I. Pugsley, David L. Thomson, and Peter Black, and stated that the notable research efforts of these men was producing most significant results. In his article on "The Master Gland" in the September *McGill News*, Professor Thomson outlined some of the results attained and some of the objectives that were being sought. Professor Collip's remarks in Kansas City indicate that several of the problems noted by Professor Thomson have been brought still closer to solution.

NO APPOINTMENTS IMMINENT

That no appointments to the University's senior staff would be made in the immediate future was the substance of an announcement in the Montreal press in October. Several vacancies exist at the present time, notably the Kingsford Chair of History and the deanship of the Faculty of Agriculture. Professor J. F. Snell, who has served for more than a quarter century as Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, is acting as dean, and this arrangement will continue for the current session. No announcement in regard to the Kingsford chair is expected for some time.

ZOOLOGY LECTURER APPOINTED

Late in October the University announced the appointment as Lecturer in Zoology of Dr. Wilfred Templeman, B.Sc. (Dalhousie), Ph.D. (Toronto), Principal of the High School at Freshwater, Newfoundland, from 1925 to 1927 and more recently Assistant to the Atlantic Station of the Biological Board of Canada. While with the Atlantic Station of the Biological Board, Dr. Templeman was engaged in research in the life history of the lobster.

PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION FIGURES

Preliminary registration figures for the session of 1933-'34, issued by the University on October 11, show an increase of 37 students over the preceding year. In the courses leading to a degree the increase was 58, offset in part by a decrease of 21 students in diploma and partial courses. The total registration on the date mentioned stood at 2,381, of whom 2,229 are proceeding towards degrees. Men students this year increased by 59, and women students decreased by 22. The registration by faculties and departments follows: Arts and Science, 1,187, Engineering 389, Medicine 488, Dentistry 50, Law 99, Library School 16, School of Physical Education 15, School for Graduate Nurses 23, partial students 114. More complete figures in regard to registration will be issued at a later date.

CANADIAN UNIVERSITY STATISTICS

Interesting figures in regard to Canadian university enrollments in 1932, published in the daily press in November, reveal that McGill University ranks second in the Dominion in the total of full-time students attending regular courses. The University of Toronto comes first with 5,631, McGill (not including affiliated colleges) is second with 2,653, the University of Manitoba (including 304 students in affiliated colleges) is third with 2,241, and Queen's is fourth with 1,590. When total registration, including partial students and affiliated colleges, is considered, the ranking compiled by the National Federation of Canadian University students is as follows: Laval 14,590, University of Montreal 12,763, Toronto 8,088, Manitoba 4,290, McGill 4,015, Queen's 3,904, Saskatchewan 2,962, British Columbia 2,772, Ottawa College 2,573, and Alberta 1,938.

PARASITOLOGICAL SURVEY

Interesting details in regard to the parasitological survey of Canada now being conducted by the McGill University Institute of Parasitology at Macdonald College were contributed to the Montreal *Gazette* by Mr. A. Philip Norton on October 18. This is the first survey of its kind in Canada and is similar in scope to the first such survey in the world, that conducted in Scotland in 1931 and '32 by Professor T. W. M. Cameron, now Director of the McGill Institute. Active surveys were inaugurated last summer in Quebec, Eastern Ontario, Alberta, and the eastern half of the North West Territories. These surveys were greatly assisted by departments of the Dominion Government, the Province of Quebec, the Royal Canadian Mounted

Police, the Hudson's Bay Company, and other private organizations, and the information gathered will, it is believed, prove eventually of the greatest value to the Canadian people.

ARCTIC PARASITOLOGY

Travelling to the Sub-Arctic last summer, Dr. Ivan Parnell, of the McGill University Institute of Parasitology inaugurated the northern part of the parasitological survey of Canada mentioned above. Arrangements for the collection of specimens were made, and 41 large cans, specially designed to withstand freezing temperatures, were placed in trustworthy hands for this purpose, together with 54 gallons of formalin, many small jars, labels, and other necessary equipment. Widespread distribution of this material was arranged for, one collection depot being established at a point only slightly more than 700 miles from the North Pole. All specimens collected are to be shipped back to the Institute next year. Parasites (of dogs, wolves, moose, and foxes, for example) inflict a serious handicap upon the economic development of the Northland, but no comprehensive study of them, with a view to their eventual eradication, has hitherto been possible.

PARASITOLOGY WAR DESCRIBED

That the actual losses in Canada due to animal parasites are greater than those due to bacteria was the opinion expressed by Professor T. W. M. Cameron, Director of the McGill University Institute of Parasitology, in a radio address in September. The Institute of Parasitology, Professor Cameron explained, was situated at Macdonald College, in its own building, provided by the Quebec Government. It was established with the co-operation of the Empire Marketing Board and the National Research Council of Canada. It is the only institute of its kind in the Dominion, or of its exact kind in the whole British Empire. The duty it is carrying out through research is to provide the farmer with ammunition and a general plan of campaign for use in the warfare against the parasites which so adversely affect his economic prospects.

GLIDING EXPERIMENTS

A number of interesting flights in a glider built by members were undertaken and successfully carried out by the Glider Section of the McGill Light Aeroplane Club at St. Hubert Airport in October. Towed by a motor at approximately 40 miles an hour, the craft rose quickly to some 200 feet on a number of occasions, the successive pilots then casting off the tow and gliding to successful landings. Eighteen flights of this nature were made on October 16; and the glider, displayed thereafter in front of the Engineering Building, attracted widespread interest and attention.

AVIATION GROUND SCHOOL

Under the auspices of the Department of Extra-Mural Relations, an Aviation Ground School is being conducted this winter, with lectures delivered in the Engineering Building each Wednesday at 7.45 p.m. by Capt. T. H. Finney, Montreal airman. The course will include instruction in Air Engines, Rigging of Aircraft, Theory of Flight, Air Pilotage, and Air Navigation.

(*Continued on Page 65*)

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Personals

THE McGILL NEWS welcomes press clippings and other items for notice in these columns. Letters should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Esq., Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to the Graduates' Society, McGill University, Montreal. Items for the March issue should be forwarded prior to February 15.

DR. W. BELL DAWSON, Arts '74, B.Sc. '75, M.A., Ma.E., D.Sc. '02, and Mrs. Dawson celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding at their home, 7 Grove Park, Westmount, on Wednesday, September 6, and were the recipients from far and near of many warm congratulations.

CARLETON CRAIG, Arts '30, B.Eng. '33, has been awarded the John Bonsall Porter Scholarship of the value of $500 for the current year, and will continue his studies at McGill, doing research work on stresses in welded connections.

FREDERICK M. BECKET, B.A.Sc. '96, President of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, was the guest of honour at a dinner attended by more than one hundred members of the Utah Section of the Institute in Salt Lake City on September 15.

DR. THOMAS FOREST COTTON, Arts '05, Med. '09, of London, England, has been appointed to represent McGill on the Executive Council of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, London.

ALVAH ERNEST FOREMAN, Sci. '03, delivered before the Vancouver School Principals' Association a comprehensive address entitled "A Basic Cause of British Columbia's Financial Troubles," which has now been printed in pamphlet forms.



DR. H. WYATT JOHNSTON, Sci '21

Who has succeeded Dr. F. M. G. Johnson as Chairman of the Editorial Board of *The McGill News*.

JOSEPH RAYMOND CARON, Arts '28, Law '31, has opened an office for the practice of law in Montreal.

DR. DOUGLAS W. MacMILLAN, Med. '22, of Los Angeles, California, spent the past summer in study in Vienna and other European centres of medical research.

SIR ANDREW MACPHAIL, Arts '88, Med. '91, LL.D. '21, Professor of Medical History in McGill University, delivered the thirty-first Mary Scott Newbold Lecture of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, his subject being "The Reading of History."

DR. EDWARD W. ARCHIBALD, Arts '92, Med. '96, was president of a clinic of the Interstate Postgraduate Medical Association which convened in Cleveland in October.

DR. WILDER PENFIELD, Professor of Neurology and Neurosurgery in McGill University, was selected to deliver the Wesley M. Carpenter Lecture at the New York Academy of Medicine in November, his subject being "The Influence of the Diencephalon and Hypophysis upon General Autonomic Functions."

PROFESSOR T. H. MORGAN, LL.D. '21, of the California Institute of Technology, has been awarded the 1933 Nobel Prize in Science for his outstanding work in the study of genetics and heredity.

DR. NEAL CARTER, Ph.D. '29, has been appointed Director of the Dominion Fisheries Station, Prince Rupert, B.C.

LAWRENCE A. DeROSIA, past student, Arts '27, has been appointed special agent of the Canadian-American Terminals Company, which is constructing a bridge across the St. Lawrence between Nyando, New York, and Cornwall, Ontario. He will be in complete charge of the work on both the Canadian and American sides. He is President of the Northern New York Airways Company.

CAPTAIN J. R. A. BRANCH, past student in Arts, has been awarded the Royal Humane Society's Bronze Medal for saving life at sea. The incident for which the medal was awarded occurred in November, 1931, when Capt. Branch, who is Inspector of Police in St. Kitts, B.W.I., swam more than a mile to shore in a turbulent sea, supporting a woman, unable to swim, who had been cast into the water when a motor boat in which she was a passenger capsized.

MISS NORMA L. MITCHELL, B.A. '31, is leaving at the end of December for London, England, to be married to William Lionel Kendall, M.Sc. (University of London).

DR. R. TAIT McKENZIE, Arts '89, Med. '92, LL.D. '21, on September 7 delivered the annual address in Edinburgh at the Scottish-American War Memorial, of which he is the sculptor.

THE HONOURABLE HERBERT MARLER, Law '98, Canadian Minister to Japan, was reported on November 13 to be convalescing from a severe attack of pneumonia. *The McGill News* joins with Mr. Marler's many friends in the hope that reports of his condition will continue to show satisfactory progress.

HEINRICH HEUSER, B.A. '32, M.A. '33, is now attending London University School of Economics, London, England.

REVEREND P. R. ROY, Arts '05, rector of St. Peter's Church, Quebec, was the guest on October 15, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination, at a dinner tendered in his honour by fellow-clergymen.

CLASS OF SCIENCE '08. The annual class dinner was held at the University Club, Montreal, on November 4, following the Queen's-McGill football game.

DR. A. R. ALGUIRE, Med. '05, has been elected Vice-President of the Cornwall, Ont., Medical Association.

DR. C. E. CROSS, Arts '05, Med. '09, has been elected to the presidency of the Medical Society of Three Rivers, Que.

G. GORDON BELL, D.F.C., past student, has been elected a director of the Anglo-American Oil Company, Limited, London, England.

EDMOND McMAHON, Law '81, former coroner of the District of Montreal and justice of the peace for the City of Westmount, celebrated his 81st birthday on October 18.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL T. V. ANDERSON, D.S.O., Sci. '01, who has been district officer commanding Military District No. 10 at Winnipeg, has been appointed to a similar position at Toronto.

DR. W. A. McCRACKEN, Med. '10, has been appointed medical officer of health for the town of Hampstead, Que., succeeding the late Dr. H. A. Martin, Med. '92.

GEORGE C. McDONALD, Arts '04, of Montreal, has been elected president of the Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants.

PROF. THE HONOURABLE J. SYDNEY DASH, Agr. '13, Director of Agriculture for British Guiana, represented that colony at the West Indian Fruit and Vegetable Conference held in Jamaica in October.

MARCEL MARCUS, Law '12, after some years' service as solicitor for the City of Calgary and crown prosecutor in Winnipeg, has returned to Montreal and become a partner in the firm of Sperber, Marcus, Godine and Hayes.

DR. E. A. MULLIGAN, Med. '90, has been appointed one of the coroners for the district of Hull, Quebec.

DR. G. A. B. ADDY, Med. '90, of Saint John, N.B., has been elected to the Board of Regents of the American College of Surgeons for a three-year term.

DR. ALFRED SAVAGE, Agr. '11, who has been animal pathologist at the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, for several years, has now been chosen as Dean of the College.

W. A. MAW, Agr. '20, of Macdonald College, was elected secretary-treasurer of the Poultry Science Association at its annual meeting in East Lansing, Mich., in August.

DR. JAMES T. ROGERS, Med. '04, of Montreal, attended the meeting in Boston in September of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, of which he is vice-president.

DR. G. B. MURPHY, Med. '08, is now medical officer of the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board, with headquarters in Vancouver.

WILLIAM F. MACKLAIER, Law '32, has been sworn in as Recorder of the town of Mount Royal, Que.

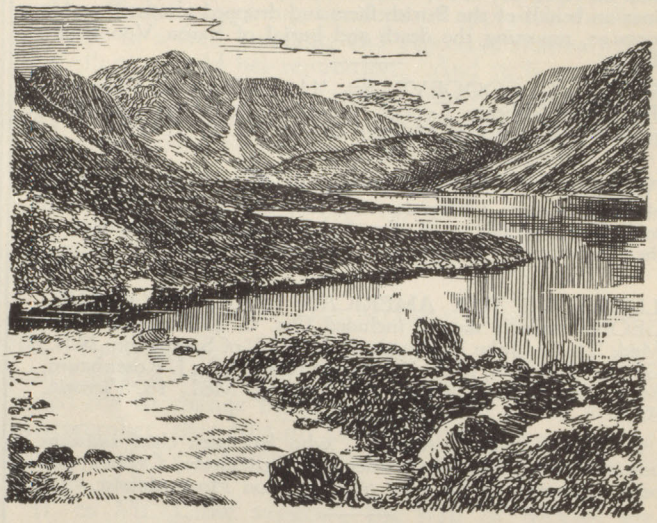
REV. DR. D. J. FRASER, Arts '90, has recovered his health and is lending assistance to the staff of the Montreal Presbyterian College, of which he is principal emeritus, as lecturer in the New Testament.

THE HON. DR. W. J. P. MacMILLAN, Med. '08, has become Premier of Prince Edward Island, succeeding the late Hon. J. D. Stewart.

DR. AUGUSTINE A. MACDONALD, Med. '02, Speaker of the Prince Edward Island Legislature, of which he is the oldest member in length of service, has been added to the ministry headed by Dr. W. J. P. MacMillan, Med. '08, without portfolio.

REV. CANON HERBERT CHARTERS, Arts '01, of Sutton, Que., has been appointed Archdeacon of Bedford by the Bishop of Montreal.

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REV. DR. JOHN T. McNEILL, Arts '09, head of the department of church history at the University of Chicago, spent several weeks of his summer holidays on a visit to his home province of Prince Edward Island. He was formerly on the staff of Knox College, Toronto.

MAJOR W. E. GLADSTONE MURRAY, Arts '12, of the British Broadcasting Corporation, has been invited by the Berlin Aeronautical Association to visit Germany for the purpose of receiving the Flying Order of Chivalry. When Baron Von Richthofen, German ace, was shot down behind the British lines on April 21, 1918, Major Murray flew over the German lines on behalf of the British fliers and dropped a wreath and a message, reporting the death and burial of Baron Von Richthofen.

MAJOR L. C. GOODEVE, Sci. '11, Professor of Tactics at the Royal Military College, Kingston, has been appointed general staff officer of Military district No. 2, Toronto.

REV. ANGUS H. McLEAN, Arts '20, of the Theology School of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y., has been elected second vice-president of the Sunday School Association of the Universalist Ministerial Association.

FELLOWS OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS recently named included Drs. C. Leonard Emerson, Med. '21, and John R. Nugent, Med. '17, of Saint John, N.B.; George N. Belyea, Med. '19, Woodstock, N.B.; J. Rosenbaum, Med. '12, Montreal; Gordon C. Kenning, Med. '18, Victoria, B.C.

M. B. DAVIS, M.Sc., Agr. '12, who has been chief assistant horticulturist of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has been promoted to the post of Dominion Horticulturist.

REV. J. E. LINDSAY, Arts '01, after 17 years as rector of St. Luke's Church, Ottawa, has been appointed rector of Holy Trinity Church, Cornwall, Ont.

AN OTTAWA VALLEY BRANCH of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild has been organized with Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, Arts '89, Med. '92, as president.

DR. A. L. CREWSON, Med. '23, of Cornwall, Ont., attended the meeting in Boston, Mass., of the Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology.

DR. GEORGE M. WEIR, Arts '11, successful Liberal candidate in the Vancouver-Point Grey riding of British Columbia, is Dean of the Faculty of Education at the University of British Columbia and at the time of writing is slated to become Minister of Education in the Pattullo provincial administration.

REV. R. G. ASCAH, Arts '03, of Farnham, Que., has been appointed Rural Dean of Bedford, Que., by the Bishop of Montreal.

HOWARD FELLOWS, Sci. '21, is now assistant chief engineer of the Nova Scotia Power Commission with headquarters in Halifax.

DR. D. M. ROBERTSON, Med. '98, of Ottawa, has been chosen as president-elect of the Ontario Hospital Association.

DR. S. H. McKEE, Med. '00, of Montreal, was a speaker at the annual meeting of the Post-Graduate Medical Association of North America in Cleveland in October.

REV. PERCIVAL S. C. POWLES, Arts '10, who has spent 17 years as an Anglican missionary in Tokata, Central Japan, is now on a year's furlough to Canada.

INCORPORATORS OF THE CERCLE DES AVOCATS DE MONTREAL, a new legal organization, include Henry N. Chauvin, K.C., Law '00, Batonnier of the Quebec Bar; A. Papineau Mathieu, K.C., Law '06; W. A. Merrill, K.C., Law '11.

P. S. FISHER, Arts '16, of Montreal, has been chosen as one of the two vice-chairmen of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

(Continued on Page 56)



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CANADIAN PACIFIC

Letters to the Editor

[The opinions expressed in this department are those of our correspondents. We present them, as being of interest to our readers, without endorsing the points they bring to attention. Contributors to the department, when submitting letters for consideration, are asked to write as briefly as is reasonably possible.—Editor, THE McGILL NEWS]

McGILL AND HER GRADUATES

[*To the Editor* THE McGILL NEWS]

SIR,—In the last issue of THE McGILL NEWS appeared an article by Mr. Pitts, concerning the part McGill, and her graduates are playing in the national life of Canada. He claimed that she is taking a fine rôle in the country today, especially on account of the ideals of non-political, non-sectarian tolerance, due to her independence of government aid, and to the spirit of her administrators. All of which is doubtful.

In a day when intellectuals everywhere are increasingly questioning the ideals in which one is educated, and the people at large are beginning to realize the illogicalities of the system under which they live, the policy of the College, in my opinion, is one which denies the right to question such ideals, whose chief virtue appears to be their venerability. Instead of an attitude of sceptical doubt, not only of the old ideas, but also of the new, one finds merely the blind support of an obsolescing theory of ethics.

Instead of an aloofness from propaganda, one finds a remorseless loyalty to the old British ideals and traditions—a loyalty so strong that it condemns criticism as heresy, to be refuted by force. At a time when the absolute rights of individuals to hold private property are being increasingly questioned, and have been abolished in one large country, one finds at McGill a fanatical belief in those rights, and an unreasoning fear of those who question them, expressed in the efforts of the faculty to curb intellectual radicalism among the students.

Helped by the exclusivism of the richer fraternities, these teachings stifle intellectual criticism of the present state of society. And it is significant that other colleges in Canada, which are government-endowed, have student bodies which are far less apathetic to current problems than McGill's.

The policy of the educators at McGill is to instil into the students the belief that the present state of society is the best possible, and that to question its principles is unmoral. History is the record of man's changing attitude to life, and great universities have always been at the van of the change. Reforms should have been advocated for long at the universities before their adoption by the country as a whole. It is impossible for a university to retain a great reputation, and remain conservative.

Here one does not find many McGill graduates leading in the quest for a better state, though they are well represented in the rich ruling classes, all of whom, being incapable of philosophic doubts, are firm believers in the rights of property, and all of whom are well aware of the corruption in public life.

This gives real cause for their fear to those who are afraid that McGill is not holding her place in the intellectual—not technical—progress of the world. McGill graduates must not merely assume that they are playing a leading part in the national life. They must examine the attitude of the middle-aged graduate to current problems. They will then realise that such a one is quite out of touch with the trend of thought in the world. Only by training her sons to approach modern problems in a free, tolerant, and objective manner, can the College uphold her reputation. And such an object cannot be obtained by a faculty, which is responsible to a partisan and biased down-town plutocracy, and which teaches the young to believe blindly in christianity and the British Empire, merely because their fathers did.—I am, Sir. etc.,

JOHN F. CLOSE, *Com.* '33.

Montreal, October 27, 1933.

[*To the Editor* THE McGILL NEWS]

SIR,—Replying to the letter addressed to you by Mr. John Close, I am afraid that nothing he has said has caused me to change the belief, expressed in my article in September, that McGill and her graduates are taking a part, highly creditable to both, in the national life of Canada today.

If, as Mr. Close suggests, the staff of McGill are teaching belief in the proud traditions of the British Empire and adherence to the principles of Christianity, even the validity of the rights of private property, I cannot find in that choice of subjects to uphold, cause for deep alarm.

If the enthusiasm and energy of youth could be combined with the experience and responsibility of mature years (even that of the middle-aged graduate), we might achieve such a mental attitude and capacity as would insure our more readily and effectively solving the world's more pressing problems. It is in the modulation of the extremes that we may attain true harmony.

I take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Close for his letter setting forth his point of view.—I am, Sir, etc.,

GORDON McL. PITTS,
President, Montreal Branch,
Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Montreal, November 13, 1933.

EDUCATIONAL LINK NEEDED

[*To the Editor,* THE McGILL NEWS]

SIR,—The depression should expose the weaknesses in our social order, says the platitude—whether we shall choose to be blind is another matter. But with the experience of four university degrees, and sixty-odd unsuccessful applications for work in the past four months, I seem to see one of them. It is not unreasonable that the many people in this dilemma should be somewhat impatient when refused the opportunity of earning a living, but it is absurd to put the matter on any high ethical ground. We are told that business welcomes "the right man," which were futile to question—we simply do not qualify. The almost invariable reply to my petition was "what experience have you had,?" to which my reply was apparently inadequate. If by experience was meant such as would enable me with minimal initiation to do the particular work in the mind of the employer, then the question was an evasion,

and a polite way of dismissing me. If, rather, it meant something broader, call it a contact with reality, it was legitimate, and I was considered unqualified.

The present theory that holiday work for students gives the necessary experience is based upon two generally false assumptions: One, that suitable work can be obtained, which at the best of times is too optimistic, and now is absurd; two, that some attention will be paid the student, when it has been amply demonstrated that executives "can not be bothered."

In the existing system of higher education are two great disadvantages. Firstly, development at any one stage is confined almost exclusively to study. Or, to work, when a combination, in considered proportions, would be more effective. Secondly, there is the "break" between academic and practical work, which is uneconomical, both psychically and materially.

Referring to the first of these, the college student without experience is expected to assimilate the digested wisdom of others, while ignorant of the meaning of the fundamental terms which must have become a part of his emotional structure before they can be real for him, or a sound base for elaboration. Otherwise his education is a matter of memorizing dogma, or uncontrolled flights of imagination.

It is recognized by the sciences that literary study is insufficient. Superstition and dogma in medicine were defeated only in the dissecting-room and clinic; economics has yet to be purged, and the sooner it happens the better for everyone. The student of political theory, of history, or of the classics, hopes for a useful place in society, but his knowledge is socially pointless, if not dangerous, unless related to present facts and problems. A contact with reality is a leaven to study; and college too frequently shelters its members not only from temptation but from fact.

Experience, then, is desirable; it can not be obtained in the lecture-room or in books, nor is it available for the student in existing businesses. It follows that special organizations must be created for the purpose. Here is a plan:

Let an institution such as McGill—or one specially organized—obtain a charter empowering it (1) to control academic work, lectures, examinations, and degrees; and (2) to promote companies for its purposes. These companies would be controlled by the college, and would be actively engaged in business. In each would be a permanent staff of executive officers, stenographers, and labour. Students would be in ordinary employment, subject to the modifications that in three or four years they would hold about three positions, that some attention would be paid to their education in the work, that their salary would be nominal, and that their hours would be shorter than is normal. At the same time, they would pursue a curriculum of lectures and reading. A degree or diploma would be granted on examinations and on the reports of the permanent officers.

The student would pay a registration and tutorial fee, an indenture fee remittable as salary to establish the necessary psychic lien, and would purchase one or more shares in the business to which he was attached, to give him experience as a shareholder and make his interest real.

At a moderate stage of development, the offices would include those of general agents, brokers and jobbers, the office of a factory, a newspaper and magazine, legal counsel, with students actively indentured, and chartered accountants.

It is easily seen that students of at least the usual academic work would find a place in this scheme, e.g. those of economics in a general agent's office, of history and literature with the newspaper and magazine. The purpose would not be to make good technicians in a narrow field; by way of example, it would matter little whether the economics student were assistant to a purchasing agent of a factory or to the business manager of a magazine; he would have had real experience. Men with such training should surely be nearer to "the right man" than are we.—I am, Sir, etc.,

DOUGLAS BARLOW,
M.A. (Bishop's), B.A. (Oxon), B.C.L. (McGill, 1933)
Montreal, November 10, 1933.

Alumnae Notes

MISS PRISCILLA PEARCE, B.A. '32, sailed on Sept. 22nd for England and will spend the winter attending the University of London where she will work for an M.A. in English. While in London she is staying at Crosby Hall.

DR. DOROTHEA MELLOR, M.D. '30, is sailing for England early in November and will spend the winter studying in London.

MRS. HARRY LINGAS (Helen Fotos, B.A. '24), and her three children passed through Montreal in September on their way from Edmonton to spend some time in Athens, Greece, with Mrs. Lingas' parents.

VANCOUVER NOTES

The first autumn meeting of the McGill Women Graduates' Society of Vancouver was held in September at the home of Mrs. Clarence Ryan, with Mrs. J. E. Buck presiding. Among those present were: Miss Alice Keenleyside, Mrs. Neville Smith, Mrs. H. S. Wilson, Miss M. McNiven, Mrs. E. A. B. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. T. H. Price, Mrs. G. S. Raphael, Miss Cora Brehaut, Miss Joy Tuckey, Miss Charlotte Davies, Mrs. Southin, Miss Olive Cousins, and Mrs. G. W. Scott.

The annual meeting was held in October at the home of Mrs. H. S. Wilson. Mrs. Buck again presided; and it was decided that the Society would be known in future as "The McGill Alumnæ of Vancouver." Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. G. W. Scott; Vice-President, Mrs. A. McKie; Secretary, Mrs. E. A. B. Kirkpatrick; Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Flesher; Committee, Mrs. J. E. Buck, Mrs. H. R. L. Davis; Press Correspondent, Mrs. C. A. Ryan.

Mary Dorothy Maudsley, B.A. '20, this year received her Doctor's degree at the University of Chicago. The subject of her thesis was "The Life and Works of Francis Fabie."

Personals (*Continued from Page 54*)

THE OFFICIAL HISTORY of Canada's participation in the Great War has now reached the stage of the actual writing under the direction of Colonel A. F. Duguid, Sci. '12, Director of the Historical Section of the General Staff, Department of National Defence, Ottawa.

PROFESSOR H. J. ROSE, Arts '04, of St. Andrew's University, has been elected Frazer Lecturer at Oxford for 1934, the lecture to be given in May next. Professor Rose is president of the Folk-Lore Society and the first president of the Scottish Anthropological Society.

T. J. POLLOCK, Arts '96, Principal of Roslyn Avenue School, Westmount, has been honoured by the Council of Education of the Province of Quebec with the Order of Scholastic Merit.

J. W. BERRY, M.A., Arts '32, second year student at the United Theological College, Montreal, has received a scholarship entitling him to pursue studies in sociology and theology at the University of Chicago.

C. F. U. W. Report

By LOUISA MARGARET FAIR

Members of the McGill Alumnæ Society:

I have the honour, as your representative, to submit the report of the annual meeting of the executive of the Canadian Federation of University Women held in London, Ont., on June 3rd, 1933.

London was most hospitable in welcoming us and in all the arrangements made for our accommodation and entertainment. I shall not attempt to cover all the discussions, but shall deal only with the points which most interest us in Montreal.

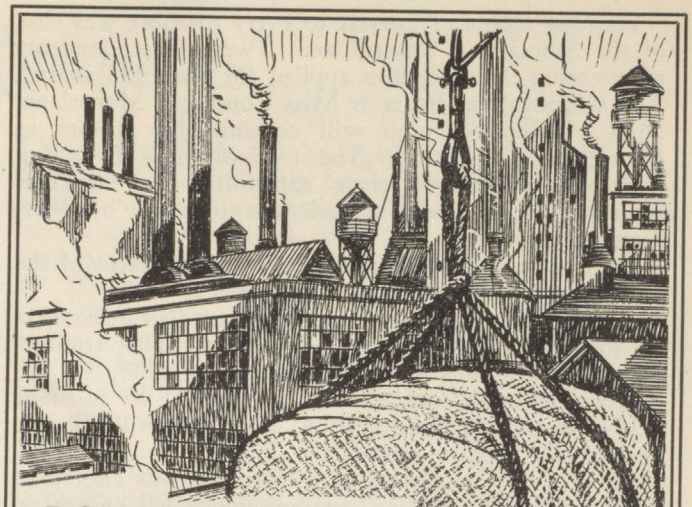
The meeting was presided over most delightfully by Mrs. Thom. In her Presidential address, Mrs. Thom reviewed the progress of the Canadian Federation during the past year. Having visited most of the societies personally, she said she was proud of the clubs, charmed by their members, and encouraged by the real interest taken in the Federation. Yet our numbers are still small and our influence, though great potentially, is hardly yet organised on lines that impress our desires on Canadian public life. Mrs. Thom urged that every university graduate should stand behind her local club, supporting through it the national and international Federations.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Barnett, outlined some of the different activities of the clubs which reveal the university woman as interested in every current issue, practical as well as theoretical. Many societies wrote of their loan funds and scholarships. Study groups such as we have in our own Alumnæ are growing in favour and cover a wide variety of subjects. On the low-brow side was the money raising effort of one club that put on a circus.

The Canadian Federation take great pride in counting among their members one of our graduates, Winnifred Kydd. Recognizing her work for disarmament, the following resolution was passed and forwarded to the Government. "That inasmuch as it is of the utmost importance that there should be a continuity of policy in regard to disarmament discussions at Geneva, this meeting of the executive of the C.F.U.W. considers it highly desirable that Canadian delegates should be appointed for a second term. . . That in view of the excellent work done by Miss Winnifred Kydd, of Montreal, in rousing public opinion in Canada in regard to disarmament, this meeting requests that she be reappointed as delegate to the disarmament conference."

The keen interest in disarmament was further shown in a resolution against the manufacture of munitions by private industry. Miss Scott in her report on International Relations said that recent developments have shown the wisdom of the policy of the International Federation of University Women in emphasizing the paramount importance of moral disarmament since without it the endeavour to agree on material disarmament is almost impossible.

Mrs. Norman Mackenzie of Toronto, reported that the Vocations Committee had had written for them a series of monographs which outline the prospect of careers for women in the fields of Advertising, Dietitics, Insurance, Newspaper work and Social work. Each subject is dealt with by an expert. These 5 pamphlets are now in the placement bureau of our Graduates' Society and may be read there by anyone thinking of taking up one of these professions.



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Another report of interest to every member was that of the Scholarship Committee. Twenty-three students representing 9 universities applied for the 1933 award. The successful candidate is Miss Constance McFarlane, M.A., Dalhousie, who will continue her studies in Biology at Liverpool. The impossibility of finding positions worthy of their capabilities for students returning from study abroad was reported by Miss Newman.

An animated discussion was held on the status of the University Women's Club of Montreal.

At length it was admitted to the Canadian Federation on the basis of an alumnæ association. This arrangement will continue until the summer of 1934.

The Triennial Conference of the C.F.U.W. is to be held next summer in Edmonton, where a warm welcome awaits all delegates-elect.

Mrs. F. C. Casselman, of Edmonton, was elected to fill the office of 1st Vice-President which fell vacant on the resignation of Mrs. McMorran.

In conclusion may I remind the McGill Alumnæ, as Mrs. Thom reminded us in London, of the aims of the Federation. To the individual and to the club the Federation provides that intellectual stimulus so necessary if we are to develop our mental and spiritual grasp. Through its international affiliations, the Federation provides those contacts that broaden our interests and expand our sympathies.

District of Bedford Branch

In the unavoidable absence of the President, the Hon. R. F. Stockwell, the annual meeting of the District of Bedford Branch of the Graduates' Society of McGill University was held in Knowlton, P.Q., on September 2, the Rev. Dr. Elson I. Rexford presiding. A resolution of condolence to Mrs. A. C. Hanson on the death of her husband, Col. A. C. Hanson, B.C.L., was passed; and W. F. Bowles was elected to fill Col. Hanson's place on the Scholarship Committee. The Scholarship for the current year was awarded to Miss Barbara Miller, of Sutton, P.Q. The Hon. R. F. Stockwell was re-elected President of the Branch, and the Rev. E. M. Taylor was re-elected Secretary.

Faculty of Engineering

Arrangements are being made to secure articles for *The McGill News* dealing with research and teaching in the Faculty of Engineering. Professors O. N. Brown, G. J. Dodd, and G. A. Wallace have consented to act as a committee to co-operate with the Editor of *The News* in securing contributions, which should be of interest to graduates and of benefit to the Faculty. An article by Professor French, dealing with some recent developments in the curriculum, appears in this issue. The assistance of Dean Ernest Brown in this effort to keep graduates in touch with Faculty affairs is greatly appreciated.



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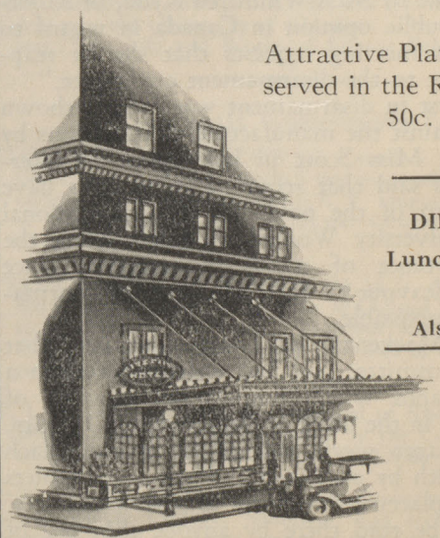
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Book Reviews

RECOVERY BY CONTROL: A SOLUTION FOR CANADA. By Francis Hankin, Law '21, and T. W. L. MacDermot, *Assistant Professor of History, McGill University.* Toronto: October, 1933: J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd. $2.

The world crisis has challenged the existing economic system and political institutions in many lands. In seeking to avoid another collapse, different schools of thought urge the reorganization of society. There is no unanimity as to means; there are moderates and extremists; there are advocates of a new democracy and advocates of dictatorship and the authoritarian state. And there is a constantly growing literature setting forth the views of the different schools.

Canada has been caught in the maelstrom. It was inevitable. Dependent to a large extent on trade with foreign nations for its economic well-being, Canada was bound to be affected by economic and political events and new ways of thought in other countries. And as these began to re-examine and, in some ways, to reconstruct their national structure a re-examination and appraisal of the facts of Canadian economic life became necessary. That was the task that Messrs. Hankin and MacDermot set before themselves.

"Recovery By Control" seeks to ferret out and digest "the salient details of our economic life" and devotes "three quarters of the space to a descriptive account of all the main forms of organized economic activity in the Dominion." It then proceeds to offer an interpretation of these facts, "and some recommendation of what can be done at once to control and convert to our own use as a nation the facts of our economic life."

The descriptive or factual section of the book is divided into two parts. The first deals with "government enterprise," which is broadly interpreted so as to include utilities which are "either owned and operated by government, or are owned and operated by others but controlled by government." It includes a chapter on "Transportation," in which is presented an historical sketch of railway development in Canada; the story of Government guarantees and the activities of promoters; the collapse of the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Northern; an analysis of the Drayton-Acworth Report; the working of the Board of Railway Commissioners; an analysis of the Duff Report, and a just criticism of last year's failure to fully implement that Report. The chapter on "Communications" deals with the post office, telegraphs, telephones, and the radio. The chapter on "Electric Light and Power" points out the difficulties of controlling this industry, and estimates the record of power development in Canada under public and private ownership. The chapters on "Municipal Utilities" and "Liquor" complete the discussion on industries of a public nature.

The second part of the descriptive section deals with industries which are essentially private enterprise. The chapter on "Agriculture" outlines government assistance to the farmer; the rise of his political and commercial organizations; the creation and problems of the co-operatives, the wheat pools and the Marketing Boards. The authors point out the significant fact that "in co-operative organization the farmer has done far more than build commercial concerns. He has also consolidated into progressive effort a class of society that has often been said to be unable to unite its forces." The chapter on "Commerce" sketches commercial organizations, government aids, and the operation of legislation such as the Combines Investigation Act. The liberation of business from the restrictive effects of this Act and the substitution of adequate social control is recommended. The chapter on "Manufacturing" deals with organizations, the tariff, and legislation. The chapter on "Finance"—one of the best in the book—is a lucid account of the working of the Canadian banking system and the Finance Act, and of the functions of a central bank. There follows a chapter on "Trade Unions" which gives a valuable summary of their history and present status. A chapter on "Professions" concludes the factual section.

The authors examine the economic facts which they have presented in the light of three basic standards—"efficiency, equity, and social welfare." They find that modern industry has over-emphasized efficiency and must now restore equity and social demands to their right place; that government-owned utilities tend to lack in efficiency, whereas those that are privately-owned lack in equity; that the function of Government is to exercise control—"government can use its unlimited power of control, a power of infinitely greater importance than that of ownership. Mastery lies in control, not in possession." And, "the way out for governments lies in the self-governing commission which if properly appointed ought to be able to shake itself free of political distraction. . . Everything turns, in short, on the men and women appointed." This is the theme.

The authors believe that society can be saved by combining the two human motives—individualism or self-interest with the social or co-operative motive. The system should be planned and should use "authority to preserve as much individual liberty as is compatible with a stable and just society." Public utilities should be controlled by commissions appointed on the panel system and on the recommendation of all interested parties. Private enterprise should be allowed to combine and to co-operate in planning, but subject to control by a graduated excess profits tax. "The responsibility for ascertaining the real investment in each enterprise, for fixing the point at which the excess taxes should be applied, the rate of graduation and the reserve allowed, should be confided to a commission having powers similar to the public utility commissions. Finally, there should be an Economic Council to act as a general adviser to economic enterprise at large.

The recommendations of Messrs. Hankin and MacDermot are not novel and yet to be tried. The operation and control of public utilities by semi-autonomous commissions and the limitation on the rate of profits have been successfully tried, particularly in England. But the experience of Canada and the United States has been otherwise. Politics and patronage have not yet made possible the appointment of the most qualified and least partial men to commissions of operation and control of utilities. Our progress in this direction has been slow.

It is not without reason that Public Utility Commissions are sometimes referred to as Public "Futility" Commissions. Until the psychology of our politicians and their electorates is changed, the authors of "Recovery By Control" will find that their plan will not be adopted in a hurry. That day, however, will be brought nearer if more people follow in the footsteps of Messrs. Hankin and MacDermot in analyzing our economic problems and attempting to interpret them in the light of their duties as citizens.—H. CARL GOLDENBERG (*Sessional Lecturer in Economics, McGill University*)

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE: THE MAN AND THE STATESMAN. 2 volumes. By J. Hugh Edwards, M.P. J. H. Sears & Co., New York: 1929: 705 pages.

THE WAR MEMOIRS OF DAVID LLOYD GEORGE: Volume I (August, 1933) and Volume II (October, 1933): Ivor Watson and Nicholson, Limited, London. 529 and 507 pages: 21 shillings a volume. More volumes to follow.

The story of the rise of David Lloyd George from a cottage in Wales to the position he held as Prime Minister of England during part of the greatest war in history has been told time and time again, but never more successfully, or with greater wealth of interesting detail, than in the first volume of Mr. J. Hugh Edwards's biography. The second volume covers the period of the Great War and is in many ways equally good, though there are evidences that suggest haste in its preparation, or, if not haste, that the author in dealing with later events, lacked the comprehensive knowledge that gives the weight of authority to his earlier chapters.

In describing political events in the war years, Mr. Edwards remains convincing and uses effectively the principal sources of information that were available at the time his work was written. New light shed since then on some of the important political developments he describes would probably have caused him to modify his script in certain particulars, but on the whole his accounts of events in the realms of finance, munitions, and domestic politics seem fair and reliable.

Unfortunately, the same measure of reliability is not found in his background of military history. Minor inaccuracies might, indeed should, be overlooked, for the book is not a military treatise, but what is the informed reader to think when, in regard to General Nivelle's historic offensive on the Aisne in 1917, he is told that, to Lloyd George's bitter disappointment, "Nivelle failed to secure the assent of the French Government to his daring plan, on the ground that it was much too perilous to attempt. Shortly afterwards in consequence [of] an outbreak of mutiny among his troops, the French General was relieved of his command?" Lloyd George had supported the Nivelle plan vigorously and one can believe in his bitter disappointment, not because Nivelle was forbidden to make his attempt, but because tens of thousands of French dead and wounded, with little compensating gain, bore witness that permission had indeed been granted. The mutinies that Mr. Edwards mentions so casually were engendered not because the plan was not attempted, but by the heavy casualties resulting from its ghastly failure.

Turning from the biography to Mr. Llyod George's own memoirs, it seems possible that here will be found one of the great political autobiographies of the war. Two volumes have now been published, and two are still to come; if the standard of the first two is maintained in those that follow, Mr. Lloyd George will have achieved a masterpiece.

Volume I of the series divides itself automatically into three sections. In the first the author dramatically describes the approach and declaration of the war; in the second he deals trenchantly with the munitions shortages that at one time rendered abortive all Allied efforts in the field, and describes the stupendous work he accomplished as Minister of Munitions in supplying the deficiencies; in the third section he vigorously upholds his well known belief that in their concentration of force upon the Western Front the Allied military leaders were guilty of culpable stupidity.

Section one of the volume is marked by biting criticism of the pre-war policy of Sir Edward Grey; section two contains a severe indictment of the War Office and Lord Kitchener; section three reflects the author's opinion of French, Haig, Robertson, and others and explains, perhaps, why the relations between Lloyd George and the British commanders in the field were never marked by confidence or cordiality.

Perhaps the most notable feature of Mr. Lloyd George's attack on Sir Edward Grey lies in the charge that Sir Edward for years concealed from the Cabinet, though not of course from the Prime Minister and one or two others, the details of the British Government's military committments to France. This meant that the Cabinet was asked over and over again to discuss foreign affairs and reach decisions without possessing relevant information, without knowing even that information of very definite relevance existed, but was withheld. How far such action was justifiable, even necessary, is not a point that can be discussed here, but Mr. Lloyd George's complaint is valid, if cabinet responsibility is a fact and not merely a tradition honoured more in the breach than in the observance.

Among the numerous minutiae of history in this and the subsequent volume, none is more interesting then the comment pencilled by the German Emperor on a report of Mr. Lloyd George's efforts in 1908 to promote a naval holiday. The Emperor suggests that his ambassador should have told the Welshman to "Go to H——," should in fact "give that sort of a fanatic a kick in the ——." And it was in the hand that pencilled these comments that the peace of the world rested, at least in a high degree!

Continuing in his second volume the same type of vigorous writing that marked Volume I, Mr. Lloyd George battles his way to the end of 1916 and his accession to the prime ministership. There are no half tones in his philosophy. Those who agree with him are right and those who disagree are wrong. He makes a prodigious effort to be fair, and sometimes to be generous, but judicial appraisement is beyond even his stupendous capabilities. This adds to the piquancy of what he says, though it detracts, perhaps, from the value of his memoirs as established history.

For the most part, reviewers of Volume II have concentrated upon the chapters dealing with the breach between Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith. Interesting as these chapters are, and historically important, they represent to many readers the repetition of an oft-told tale, familiar in all essentials. Less familiar are the incidents described in earlier chapters, for example, the

(*Continued on Page 68*)

Deaths

ARMSTRONG, ALBERT SYDNEY, past student, in Montreal, October 29, 1933.

BIELER, MLLE HELENE, formerly lecturer in French at Macdonald College, in New York, September 12, 1933.

BOYD, DR. OLIVER, Med. '03, in Medicine Hat, Alberta, August 18, 1933.

BRANNEN, EDMUND J., past student, in Montreal, November 16, 1933.

CAMPBELL, MISS KATE MACDIARMID, Arts '92, in Montreal, October 12, 1933.

CHILDS, ARTHUR EDWARD, Sci. '88, M.Sc. '01, in Boston, Mass., November 9, 1933.

CHRISTIE, DR. EDMUND, Med. '82, in Chicago, Ill., September 8, 1933.

DAVIS, ALLAN ROSS, Sci. '84, in Toronto, October, 1933.

DICKSON, DR. WILLIAM HOWARD, Med. '04, in Toronto, October 28, 1933.

FINNIE, MRS. A. D. (Pearl Leslie, Arts '14), in Montreal, July 29, 1933.

HOWITT, DR. WILLIAM HENRY, Med. '70, in Toronto, October 20, 1933.

MacINNES, MRS. W. R. (Millicent W. Thomas), past student, in Montreal, October 16, 1933.

McDONALD, DR. GEORGE, Med. '89, in Calgary, Alberta, November 4, 1933.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM, past student, at Matane, P.Q., September 7, 1933.

SADLER, WILFRID, Agr. '15, M.Sc. '17, disappeared from S.S. *Emergency Aid*, near Balboa, Panama Canal Zone, August 29, 1933.

SCOTT, HENRY MAURICE, Sci. '01, at Croydon, England, October 11, 1933.

SHARP, DR. ALBERT DAVIS, Med. '15, at Bedeque, P.Q., on August 7, 1933.

TRENHOLME, CHARLES W., Arts '82, Sci. '85, in Montreal, November 14, 1933.

TYO, J. EMILE, past student, in Ogdensburg, N.Y., August 9, 1933.

Births

ABBOTT-SMITH—In Montreal, on October 24, to H. B. Abbott-Smith, Sci. '23, and Mrs. Abbott-Smith, a daughter.

AIKMAN—On September 18, to C. Howard Aikman and Mrs. Aikman (Gwen Ellery Read, M.A. '25), of Kenogami, P.Q., a daughter.

AMBRIDGE—In Quebec, on November 10, to D. W. Ambridge, Sci. '23, and Mrs. Ambridge, a daughter.

BERNSTEIN—In Montreal, on September 28, to Ben Bernstein, K.C., Arts '15, Law '18, and Mrs. Bernstein, a son.

BICKFORD—In Guatemala City, on September 27, to Dr. J. W. Bickford, Med. '26, and Mrs. Bickford, a daughter.

BIELER—In Geneva, Switzerland, on September 27, to Jean H. Bieler, Arts '13, Law '19, and Mrs. Bieler, a son.

BROW—In Montreal, on October 14, to Dr. G. R. Brow, Med. '20, and Mrs. Brow, a son.

CARTER—In Truro, Nova Scotia, on July 17, to Elwyn E. Carter, and Mrs. Carter (Polly Wetmore, B.A. '29), a son.

CURRIE—In Montreal, on October 18, to G. S. Currie, Arts '11, and Mrs. Currie, a son.

DALRYMPLE—In Montreal, on November 9, to E. R. Dalrymple, Sci. '23, and Mrs. Dalrymple, a son.

ELKINGTON—At Poona, India, on September 29, to Major E. H. W. Elkington, Med. '18, and Mrs. Elkington, a daughter.

FLANAGAN—In Montreal, on October 9, to Dr. J. Cyril Flanagan, Dent. '23, and Mrs. Flanagan, a daughter.

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FOSTER—In Montreal, on September 21, to Dr. L. S. Foster, Med. '09, and Mrs. Foster, a daughter.

GALLEY—In Ottawa, on October 14, to Dr. W. Galley, Arts '28, and Mrs. Galley, a daughter.

HANSARD—In Montreal, on September 4, to Hazen Hansard, Law '26, and Mrs. Hansard, twins, a son and a daughter.

LYSTER—In Norwich, N.Y., on November 6, to Dr. Norman Lyster, Med .'30, and Mrs. Lyster, a son.

McCONNELL—In Montreal, on November 7, to Wilson G. McConnell, Arts '29, and Mrs. McConnell, a daughter.

NORMAN—In Tokyo, Japan, on October 18, to the Rev. W. H. H. Norman and Mrs. Norman (Gwen Roberts, M.A. '29), a daughter.

PANGMAN—In Montreal, on October 27, to John B. Pangman, Sci. '23, and Mrs. Pangman, a daughter.

QUINN—In Montreal, on September 28, to Dr. John G. Quinn, Med. '23, and Mrs. Quinn, a son.

RORKE—In Toronto, on July 23, to Charles B. Rorke, Sci. '23, and Mrs. Rorke, a son.

ROY—In Montreal, on October 24, to W. W. Roy, and Mrs. Roy (Betty Henderson, Arts '22), a daughter.

SWAN—In Montreal, on September 14, to A. D. Swan and Mrs. Swan (Ruth Harrison, Arts '29), a son.

SWETNAM—In Montreal, on September 6, to Dr. W. S. Swetnam, Dent. '25, and Mrs. Swetnam, a son (still-born).

WATSON—In Howick, P.Q., on October 29, to the Rev. T. J. Watson and Mrs. Watson (A. Mary Murray, Arts '24), a daughter.

WILLIAMS—In Montreal, on September 30, to A. Lyle Williams and Mrs. Williams (Dorothy Russel, Arts '23), a daughter.

YOUNG—At Iroquois Falls, Ont., on August 10, to Dr. H. Maitland Young, Med. '19, and Mrs. Young, a daughter.

Marriages

ANDERSON—At St. Andrews, N.B., on September 18, Miss Mary Phyllis Cockburn, of St. Andrews, and Robert B. Anderson, past student, of Montreal.

ARMOUR—In Montreal, on October 12, Miss Grace Meredith Millen and Dr. John Campbell Armour, M.Sc., M.D. '21.

BENNETT—In Montreal, on October 7, Miss Mary Isobel Bennett, Arts '29, and Stanley Morton, of Cornwall, Ont.

BINMORE—In Los Angeles, Cal., on November 11, Miss Jennie Marjorie Stewart, of Montreal, and George Bedell Binmore, Sci. '22, of Riverside, Cal.

COHEN—In Montreal, on October 17, Miss Sylvia L. Cohen, Arts '31, and Sidney J. Cohen.

COMMON-McMARTIN—In Westmount, P.Q., on October 4, Miss C. Nance McMartin, B.A. '28, and Ernest C. Common, B.A. '21, B.C.L. '28.

CRAIK—In Toronto, on September 2, Miss Marion Bingay (Betty) Craik, B.Sc. '31, and Robert Devereux Ralfe, of Tokyo, Japan.

ELLIOT—In Vancouver, on August 26, Dr. S. Ellen Stark, D.D.S. (Toronto), and Dr. Spencer Graham Elliot, Med. '24, of Vancouver.

EVANS—In Winnipeg, on November 4, Miss Marie Evans, Arts '31, and Alexander Robertson.

FARTHING—In Saskatoon, Sask., on August 25, Miss Jean Parker and Hugh Cragg Farthing, M.L.A., Arts '14, both of Calgary.

GALLERY—HINGSTON—In Montreal, on October 31, Miss Katherine Isabel Hingston, past student, and John O'Neill Gallery, Law '21, of Montreal.

GILMOUR—At Reading, Conn., on October 8, Miss Anna Carolyn Miner, of Yonkers, N.Y., and Thomas Walker Gilmour, past student, of Montreal.

GRAY—In Hamilton, Ont., on October 26, Miss Evelyn Gray, past student, and George R. Armstrong.

GRIEVE—At Port Elgin, Ont., on September 30, Miss Evelyn G. George, Ph.D., and Arthur Douglas Grieve, Ph.D. '32, of Montreal.

HILL—In Montreal, on October 7, Miss Dorothy Grace Hamilton, of Toronto, and Dr. Albert Griffin Hill, Med. '26, of Buchans, Newfoundland.

HINDS-JONES—In Montreal, on October 6, Miss Helen Elizabeth (Betty) Jones, past student and Henry Ewart Gladstone Hinds, Arts '29.

HODGE—In Hamilton, Ont., on June 24, Miss Marjorie M. Hodge, past student, and Reginald W. Whidden, of Granville, Ohio.

LAING—In Ottawa, on November 4, Miss Gwendolyn Sexton Hosey and Addison Kerr Laing, Sci. '30.

LESLIE—In Montreal, on September 7, Miss Hazen Juanita Mallison and Charles William Leslie, Arts '38., of Montreal.

MACDONALD—In Montreal, on October 12, Miss Dorothy Macdonald, Arts '29, and Arthur H. Allworth.

McINTOSH—In Montreal, on September 29, Miss Hope McIntosh, Arts '22, and George S. Murray.

McKENNA—In Charlottetown, P.E.I., on September 30, Miss Minnie Bell, of Tiverton, Ont., and Dr. Leo Bernard McKenna, Med. '27, of Charlottetown.

McKINNON—In Montreal, on September 5, Miss Eileen Ann Kavanagh and Dr. Stuart Duncan McKinnon, Med. '28, of Rouyn, Que.

McNAUGHTON—In Westmount, on August 31, Miss Louise Roberts Keith, Graduate Nurses' '31, daughter of Rev. Dr. H. J. Keith, Arts '99, Ottawa, and Dr. Francis Lothian McNaughton, Arts '28, Med. '31, of Westmount, son of Dr. F. M. A. McNaughton, Arts '95, Med. '99.

McNAUGHTON—On September 6, Miss Mary McNaughton, Arts '29, and Dr. Claude J. Fournier.

MOFFATT—At Springsyde, Muskoka, on September 4, Dr. Agnes King Moffatt, Med. '31, and Dr. Russell K. Magee.

MORGAN—In September, Miss Gladys Ruperta Ferrier, of Ripley, Ont., and Oliver Moorehouse Mrogan, Ph.D. '30, of Ottawa.

MUELLER—In Montreal, in November, Miss Blanche Louise Pyke and William Henry Mueller, Ph.D. '30, of Shawinigan Falls, Que.

MURCHISON—In Buenos Aires, Argentina, on September 27, Miss Mabel Niven, of Bonifacio, and William Eaton Murchison, past student, of Buenos Aires.

MURRAY—In Montreal, on October 18, Miss Claire Ward Davis and William Angus Murray, Arts '31, of Montreal.

OGILVIE—In Montreal, on September 15, Miss Dorothy Helen Coulson Bowker and John Douglas Ogilvie, past student, of Montreal.

OLMSTEAD—In Montreal, on October 21, Miss Helen MacGregor and Dr. Shirley Herbert Olmstead, Med. '31, of Plymouth, New Hampshire.

PARLOW—In Ottawa, on September 5, Mrs. Isabel C. Slemon and Dr. Allan L. Parlow, Med. '23.

PICKLEMAN—At Watertown, N.Y., on September 10, Miss Annette Stabins Baker and Gerald J. Pickleman, Arts '28, of Montreal.

POWELL—In Toronto, in August, Miss Lillian Isabel Houston, of Yellow Grass, Sask., and Edward Charles Powell, Ph.D. '31, of Lachine, Que.

RANSOM—In Montreal, on September 16, Miss Audrey I. Ransom, past student, and Simcoe C. Scadding.

RICHARDSON—In New York, on September 8, Mary Quigley McLaughlin, of Brooklyn, and Dr. Eric Carlton Richardson, Arts '21, Med. '24, of Saranac Lake, N.Y., son of the late Rev. Dr. Peter L. Richardson, Arts '90.

RILEY—At Barrie, Ont., on September 16, Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, and William Culver Riley, past student.

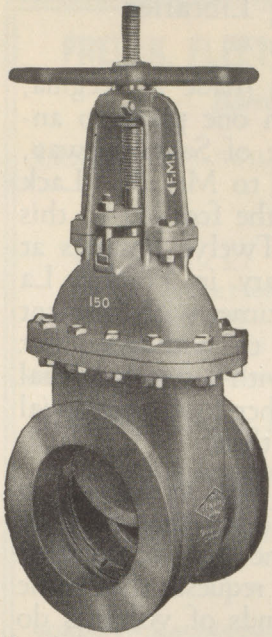
ROBERTSON—In Montreal, on October 7, Miss Helen Patterson Taylor and Dr. Basil Duncan Robertson, Med. '27, of Montreal.

SCHWARTZ-BESNER—In Montreal, on June 4, Miss Jean Besner, past student, and Maxwell A. Schwartz, B.A. '28, B.C.L. '31.

SMITH—In Montreal, on September 11, Miss Elsie Jane Bissett, of Windsor, N.S., and Dr. Frederick McIver Smith, Arts '23, Med. '30, of Godbout, Que.

TANNER—In Montreal, on November 29, Miss Lorraine Lillian Tanner, Arts '29, and Rev. Donald Stewart Traill, M.A., of Pembroke, Ont.

(Continued on Page 64)



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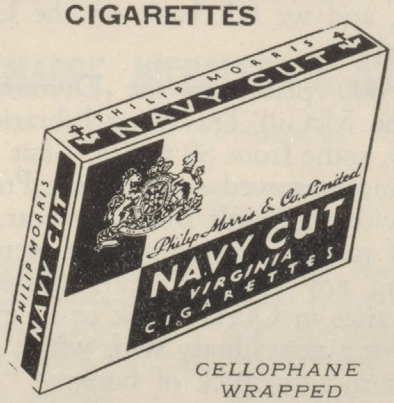
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McGill's Travelling Libraries

(*Continued from Page 25*)

deposit of libraries was even made at Regina, exchanges being effected from one place to another throughout the province of Saskatchewan, and the boxes finally returned to McGill. Lack of funds with which to pay the fees led to this service being discontinued. Twelve libraries at a time were sent to a library in Portage La Prairie, Man.; then two at a time, with frequent threats that we should have to withdraw, but only yesterday came a letter with a strong appeal for further assistance as all other local provincial sources of supply had failed them.

The libraries are no longer kept at McGill in fixed collections, as it was found that only by juggling our books from one box to another could we possibly satisfy the requests that came in and make our few thousands of volumes do what was expected of them.

The practice had been to send out lists of libraries already made up, and then substitute a few books to meet individual needs; but now there is a typewritten catalogue, not annotated, but classed under subject headings, from which the books may be chosen and the libraries assembled. Each library contains from 30 to 40 volumes, and they may be kept for four months. Although requests still come in occasionally for libraries composed entirely of fiction, these are never sent out, but works of travel, biography, or history, books dealing with the current topics of the day are included to develop serious reading tastes. On the other hand, requests come for such high-brow libraries that even our stock of books fail, and we fall back on the University Library shelves.

Nearly 800 places in the Dominion have received the McGill Travelling Libraries—some one library, some from 80 to 100—but the work is now being narrowed down to the Province of Quebec, with the result that, last year, a larger number of places in this province were reached than during any previous year. Most of the public libraries in Quebec look to us every now and then for a new library with which to refresh their often meagre stock of books.

Last year was a record year for the schools in the province, as 60 libraries went to them. As every one is looking for practical results in these days, you will be glad to hear that, as a direct result of reading "Black Beauty" in one of the school libraries, a band of children saw to it that a drinking-trough for horses was placed in the street of their village. "Little Bleak Lambs" and other books for the tiny tots were so adored that they came back in pieces, and it almost appeared as though the same sad fate had over taken them as was reported in one of our early libraries: "The dog chewed them."

Books have also been sent to art clubs, drama clubs, economic study clubs, boy scouts, girl guides, technical institutes, literary circles, summer camps, Y.W.C.A.'s, Y.M.C.A.'s, military camps, such as Petawawa, to which a large consignment of books was sent at one time; Air Force camps, I.O.D.E.'s, Women's Institutes, mining and lumber camps; pulp and paper—such as Price Brothers at Kenogami and Chicoutimi, and many other places. To Chicoutimi alone over 80 libraries totalling about 4,000 volumes have gone.

A Theological Extension Department was added a few years ago, and through it ministers are supplied with three theological books at a time, on which they have to pay the return postage only. It is a pleasure to record the co-operation of Miss B. MacDonald of the United Theological Library in this phase of the work.

Where would Quebec stand as compared with the other provinces of the Dominion if she were now to be the only province without a travelling library system, after having been the pioneer in this line of work, and the province which set the standard for the others? What would McGill do without this extension department, which has carried her name and that of the McLennan family to so many parts of the country?

MEDICAL COUNCIL OF CANADA

McGill men among the officers of the Medical Council of Canada for 1933-'34 include the President, Dr. R. H. Arthur (Med. '85), of Sudbury, Ontario; the Vice-President, Dr. W. S. Galbraith (Med. '99), of Lethbridge, Alberta; the Honorary Registrar, Dr. R. W. Powell (Med. '76), of Ottawa; and the Registrar, Dr. J. Fenton Argue (Med. '96), of Ottawa. Fourteen other McGill men are included among the Council's provincial representatives.

Marriages (*Continued from Page 63*)

TAPP—At London, Ont., on September 12, Miss Mary Elizabeth Scarrow, Wiarton, Ont., and James S. Tapp, Ph.D. '33, of Montreal.

TAYLOR—In Montreal, on August 24, Miss Sallie Ethelwyn Ward and Bertram William Taylor, past student.

TEGGART—In Montreal, on September 25, Miss Dorothy May Teggart, Arts '22, Med. '26, and Ralph G. Johnstone, B.Sc., of Ottawa.

WAIT—In Ottawa, on September 9, Miss Ruth Stevenson Dunlop and Eric H. Wait, Sci. '22.

Conspectus (Continued from Page 51)

THE EXPANDING UNIVERSE

Abbé Lemaitre, noted Belgian scientist on the staff of the University of Louvain, who lectured at McGill last February, repeated his visit on September 25 and again lectured in Moyse Hall on "The Expanding Universe." He expressed disagreement with the widely held theory of the evolution of the stars and nebulæ and explained the obstacles that stood in the path of this theory's acceptance. Dr. W. H. Watson, President of the McGill Physical Society, introduced Abbé Lemaitre and Dr. A. S. Eve, Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research and Director of the Physics Department, thanked him for his profoundly interesting address.

INDIAN SCIENTIST'S VISIT

Visiting McGill in the course of an extended tour of European and North American universities, including the Universities of Moscow, Warsaw, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, Yale, Harvard, and Pennsylvania, Dr. Pandit Shri Shridahara Nehru, M.A., Ph.D., lectured in the Biological Building on November 7. Dr. Nehru's experiments in the use of electricity to promote plant growth have commanded the interest of scientists throughout the world and his lectures on this subject are in consequence heard with the greatest attention.

PANJAB JUBILEE

The formal greetings and good wishes of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Governors, and Fellows of McGill University were extended in October to the University of the Panjab, India, upon the attainment by that university of its 50th anniversary. It was simultaneously announced that Herbert Percival Thomas, Sci. '06, would represent McGill at the University of the Panjab's jubilee celebrations.

JAPAN SENDS THANKS

Bearing the thanks of the Imperial University Library, of Tokyo, Japan, for assistance rendered by McGill University through a donation of books to replace the disastrous loss caused by the earthquake of ten years ago, Professor M. Anesaki visited McGill in September. Professor Anesaki, librarian of the Imperial University, expressed deep appreciation of the courtesy and generosity extended by McGill at a time when assistance was of the utmost value.

MEDICAL SUNDAY

In St. George's Church, Montreal, on October 22, morning and evening services commemorated the life and work of Sir William Osler, the sermons being preached by Venerable Archdeacon Gower-Rees and McGill University being represented by Dr. J. C. Meakins, Chairman of the Department of Medicine, and Dr. W. W. Francis, the Osler Librarian, who read the lessons. On both occasions, the spiritual and inspirational nature of Sir William Osler's professional services to mankind were stressed; and in the evening the preacher dwelt particularly on the responsibility of the medical men of McGill and elsewhere to uphold the tradition of devoted service that Sir William Osler had bequeathed to them.

(Continued on Page 67)

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Canada: The Mystery of the Name's Origin

(*Continued from Page 47*)

account of the abundance of grapes and cranberries (vinbäer) to be seen in its open places. Leif Ericcson wintered in Vinland, but did not attempt a settlement. Colonies, however, were founded there by his brother, Thorwald, and his brother-in-law, Thorlfis Karlsefui, in the half decade that followed. These settlements were attacked by Indian foes, described by Icelandic historians as "skraelings." The settlers were slain, or taken prisoners, and some, it seems probable, were absorbed by the conquering Indians. Their descendants may have given to the Indians their "Canadaquois" appelation, assuming Canada had a Germanic sponsorship.

In 1355, it is known, a Norse expedition reached Hudson's Bay and penetrated inland to what is now the State of Minnesota, leaving a record of having explored Vinland. Adam of Bremen, a German monk (born A.D. 1045), and mentioned in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* as "the primary authority for all Scandinavian colonies as far as America," describes the districts in America wherein wine might be made from native fruits. From the 11th century, therefore, there is the possibility that at least some measure of Christian influence permeated into the language of native American Indians, and affected cartographers in their naming of places and peoples.

To such a classical historic writer as Adam of Bremen, Vinland might become another land of marvels, productive of such miracles as Christ performed at Cana of Galilee. But if in Cana the original derivation of "Canada" is thus to be found, it is necessary to find an explanation of the suffix "da." In German, "da" means "there," so "Cana-da" might well be taken to mean "Cana of the New World." In Latin, it means "give," and one has "Cana-you-give" in "Canada." If bestowed in this sense by Breton fisherman, the name is fishy enough.

According to Mr. J. P. Baxter, however, in *The Memoirs of Jacques Cartier*, the historian, Gaffarel, is authority for the statement that the Portuguese gave to the country abutting on the River St. Lawrence the name "Canada," derived from their word "canel," meaning "a street," or "a way bordered by a wall or traced in a desert or unknown place." In Portuguese the word has the significance of "highway" in English.

Portuguese nomenclature did enter into the first place-names of Canada and other American countries, as is shown by maps of the New World drawn in the 16th century by Spanish, Italian, French, and Portuguese cartographers. The Canadian authority on the origin of place-names, Professor W. F. Ganong, finds that not less than ten names of obvious Portuguese origin survive on the eastern littoral of North America. Many of these can be traced to the explorations of the Portuguese, Joan Alvarez Faguoes, in 1520. Portuguese influence in preserving, rather than in applying, the name "Canada" must be conceded, but the derivation from "canel" seems highly doubtful.

By John Josselyn, an English writer, it has been suggested, in a book entitled *New England Rarities*, that "Canada" owes its origin to a certain Monsieur Cane, or de Caen. The identity of this gentleman is not clear. Gaspé is said to have found its origin in the French word "jaspé," meaning "veined," or "streaked," but it is going rather far when the suggestion is made that Cartier named "Canada" from "Cane," with the idea that the desolate coast of southern Labrador must have been the place that God granted to Cain.

These, then, are the principal theories dealing with the sources from which the word "Canada" may have been derived. Each suggested derivation has adherents, who consider that the explanation to which they lean is the right one. No certainty in the matter is now possible; but, to any Canadian, consideration of the different suggestions and an attempt to judge their merits and estimate their probability provide an intellectual pastime of no little fascination.

Employment Bureau Report

In his report on the work of the Graduates' Society Employment Bureau for the quarter year ending September 30, G. B. Glassco, the Director, noted an increase over the previous quarter in placements made, the total being 40 as against 29 and as against 12 in the corresponding quarter in 1932. Of the 40 placements recorded, 29 were men and 11 were women; 12 of the men and 2 of the women were placed in permanent positions, and 17 men and 9 women were placed in temporary employment. By categories, the men placed were: Commerce 6, Engineering 19, Arts 2, Agriculture 1, Non-graduate 1. The women placed were: Arts 6, Science 1, Commerce 1, Non-graduates 3.

Commenting on the above figures, the Director noted that 3 chemical engineers were placed in promising positions and that, at the time of the report, 3 additional appointments seemed probable. For the first time in nearly a year, the services of civil and mechanical engineers had been called for, with the result that 2 satisfactory placements were made and 2 more were under consideration. The Director reported that, in placing women graduates, a lack of stenographical and general office experience provided a serious obstacle.

Conspectus (Continued from Page 65)

EMPLOYMENT RESEARCH CONTINUES

Intensive research into the problems of Canadian employment inaugurated at McGill three years ago, under the direction of Professor Leonard C. Marsh, is continuing this session, with seven of the University's departments co-operating. New studies this year bring to a total of thirty the number of contributory projects into which research is being conducted. An indication of the comprehensive nature of the studies is given by the new subjects which include: The Development of Montreal Manufacturing Industries in the Post-War Period; The Localization and Stability of Montreal Industries; The Incidence of Bankruptcy among Montreal Industries; Agricultural Mechanization in Canada; The Agricultural Labour Supply in Eastern Canada; The Occupational Background of Unemployed Women, in Relation to their Social and Economic Problems; and Employment and Dependency Problems in the French-Canadian Community in Montreal.

CANCER RESEARCH

In September it was announced by the Medical Faculty that Dr. Oscar Gruner and Dr. C. S. McEwen had left for Madrid, Spain, to attend the International Congress on the Study of Cancer being held there in October. Dr. Gruner's work in cancer research at McGill has been aided by a generous gift to the University by a donor who has preferred to remain anonymous. Dr. McEwen, who had studied the transplantation of tumours and problems of growth in cancerous tumours, has worked, for the most part, in the laboratories of the Department of Biochemistry, under Dr. J. B. Collip.

RELIC OF 1842

An interesting relic has recently been presented to the McCord National Museum by Mrs. George Ahern, of Montreal. This is a programme, printed on silk, of a fireworks display, held by citizens on the night of February 10, 1842, in honour of the birth of the Prince of Wales, later His Majesty King Edward VII. The display took place on the frozen St. Lawrence River and included such items as "Grand Attack on the Castle with Rockets and other Fireworks," "Firing of the Artillery at Intervals," "Explosions of the Castle," and "Grand Bonfire." The programme was printed by J. Starke and Company, Montreal.

GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION

A two-day field excursion for students in geology was announced by the University in October, the plan including a bus trip to the Eastern Townships and study there of the famous fault along the margin of the Appalachians and the succession of Cambrian and Ordovician strata. After spending the night at Cowansville, the party, it was announced, would proceed to study the complicated geology near Sutton, P.Q.

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The thirteenth annual reunion dinner of Science '14 was held at the McGill Faculty Club, Montreal, on October 7th. Those present included Bailey, Brisbane, Coke, Cunningham, Flitton, Garden, Jamieson, Mabon, Martin, Monat, Parkins, Patterson, Perrault, Pitts, and A. G. Scott. Bill Leach wrote that he has been ill but is recovering and hopes to be with us next year. Louis Carreau wrote from Ottawa, and Alan Gentles from Vancouver, the latter mentioning that the '14 group out there were also foregathering on the 7th. Ralph Allingham sent a telegram from Norfolk, Virginia. A. G. Scott was appointed chairman for next year's dinner.

Book Reviews

(*Continued from Page 60*)

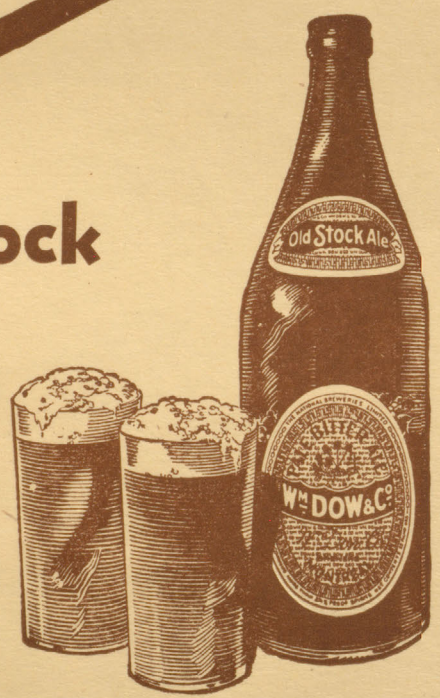
tale of how the aid rendered to the British Government by Dr. Weizman, a noted Jewish chemist, led directly to the epochal Balfour Declaration in regard to Palestine; and the story of how the Stokes gun, twice rejected when presented to the War Office by the inventor, was made available to the British Army by a gift of £20,000 from an Indian maharajah.

All in all these volumes are entitled to the consideration that everywhere is being accorded to them. They provide information essential to the student of modern history, and afford to the average reader a brilliant example of the literary skill, and a notable account of the almost unbelievable accomplishments, of the amazing man who wrote them.—R. C. F.

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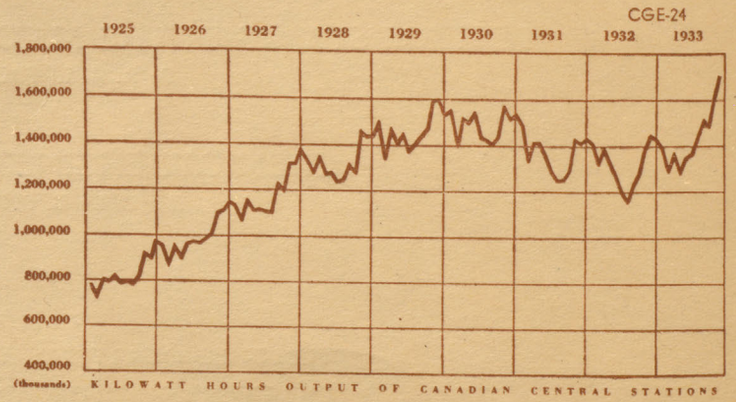
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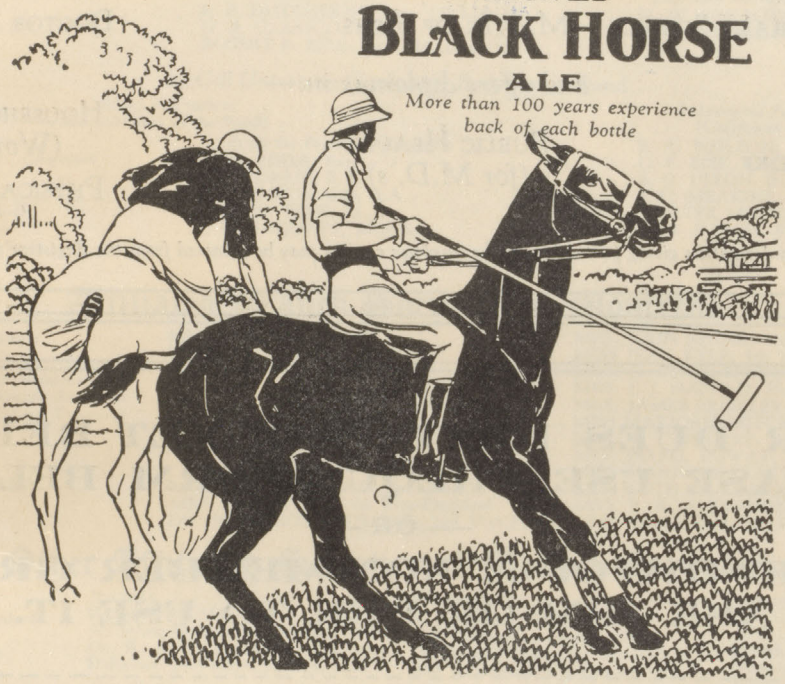
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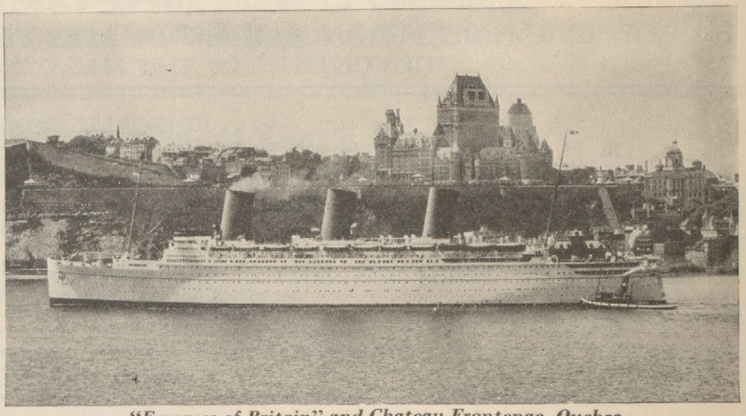
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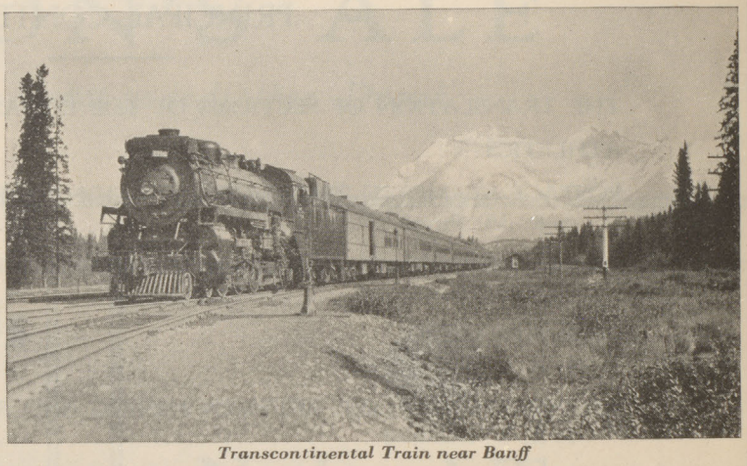
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THE GEST CHINESE RESEARCH LIBRARY, McGILL UNIVERSITY

The Translation of Sections of the Dynastic Histories of China

ANNOUNCEMENT OF A PROJECT TO BE SET UP IN THE GEST CHINESE RESEARCH LIBRARY, McGILL UNIVERSITY

DUE to the unusual facilities for research afforded by The Gest Chinese Research Library, it is proposed to set up in the Library an experimental project for a critical English translation of selected and important sections of the great Chinese dynastic histories. The Committee on the Promotion of Chinese Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies (Washington, D.C.) has offered to the McGill University authorities its aid in this project. This co-operation in such an undertaking may be looked upon as a timely approach by competent scholarship to a major intellectual enterprise in Sinology.

Serious attention on this Continent to the documents of Far Eastern culture is still embryonic. The complete translation of the dynastic histories of China will involve the basic factual content of three millenia of another civilization, embracing a series of works roughly equivalent in extent to one and one-half times the size of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, and almost as diverse in subject-matter. A matured and many-

sided scholarship, capable of evaluating quickly the multifarious cultural elements touched by all the "histories" is practically non-existent. In addition to the ability to follow the narratives of national and personal events, even for the records of one dynasty only, there is required specialized judgment in astronomy, calendrical calculations, music, jurisprudence, philosophy, geography, divination, and other such subjects, under which broad headings the content of these "histories" is treated.

North America is not lacking in younger scholars who have demonstrated their ability to utilize the Chinese language in research. To develop one of these scholars into a specialist and director for the project of translating the "Dynastic Histories" would be one of the surest ways for the promotion of sinological research on this Continent. Such an appointee, working at The Gest Chinese Research Library with all its facilities, and enlisting the assistance of other scholars, including Chinese, may reasonably be expected to make within the next three years a valuable contribution to sinological scholarship which would demonstrate the importance of the project in a manner that should win much wider support for its further prosecution.

In the academic year of 1930-31 McGill University established, within its Faculty of Arts and Science, a Department of Chinese Studies and gave to the head of this department the rank of full professor. The present head of the Department is Dr. Kiang Kang-hu, a scholar who is recognized throughout China and Japan for his learning in Chinese cultural subjects.

The Gest Chinese Research Library, housed at McGill University, was founded by Mr. Guion M. Gest, who, in conjunction with the University Librarian and the Curator of this special library, directs its arrangements and library relations. From a modest beginning, covering a period of many years, the collection has been finally assembled as an organized working library. It was opened on the Chinese New Year's Day, February 13, 1926, with approximately 8,000 *ts'ê* (stitched volumes). By January 1, 1934, its Chinese-language holdings numbered 130,000 *ts'ê*, which, with a growing collection of museum material, are arranged in four principal categories: (1) Classics; (2) History; (3) Philosophy, Science, Medicine, Encyclopaedias, etc.; and (4) Belles-lettres.

It is, however, the twenty-six official dynastic histories representing a continuity of national activity unparalleled by any other nation that will provide the centre of activity in the proposed Translation Project in the Library. Besides the complete palace edition of A.D. 1739 of the then twenty-four dynastic histories and Ming editions of several of the separate histories, the Library possesses numerous volumes on history and geography in Yüan, Ming, Ch'ing and modern editions of Chinese standard works. Chinese encyclopaedias and collected reprints of earlier writings provide an inexhaustible and thus far little utilized supply of information on historical matters. Among these latter is especially to be mentioned the great *K'ang-hsi* encyclopaedia, *T'u shu chi ch'êng*, the Library copy of which is an original palace edition, dated A.D. 1726, (the only other complete copy in the western world being in the British Museum.

In addition to the Chinese language works, Mr. Gest has accumulated more than a thousand books in western languages, as well as many pamphlets and issues of various periodicals. The books and periodicals in the "China" section of McGill University Library are shelved for convenience in quarters adjacent to the Gest collection, and all resources of the University Library are available to students working in Far Eastern subjects. Altogether, the contents and organization of the Gest Library enable the student to carry on serious and fruitful investigation in the main departments of Chinese civilization.

For all standard Chinese works, old and modern editions, detailed, scholarly bibliographical notes for the various works are prepared in Peiping, with index cards in Chinese character for all titles. Based on books and periodicals on Chinese subjects in languages other than Chinese, the compilation of a bibliography has become a part of the regular routine of the Library.

In China, Commander I. V. Gillis, a personal friend of Mr. Gest and chosen by him as resident Collaborator of the Gest Library in the Far East, has established and extended the field-work of the library. Through the development of this foundation already well laid at Peiping, exceptional facilities are thereby created for future constructive work by active research scholars.

Arrangements are now being concluded for the employment of an appropriation of the Carnegie Corporation, placed at the disposal of the American Council of Learned Societies, to support the Translation Project as an experimental undertaking. While the initial step in this project may begin with some section of one of the dynastic histories of the Han period (202 B.C.—A.D. 220), definite selection will be determined before active work begins within the next few months.

Athletics

HOCKEY

Undefeated and tied but three times in 21 games, McGill's spectacular hockey team, under the captaincy of Nelson Crutchfield and coached by Dr. R. B. Bell, completed its regular schedule on February 14, with the Canadian Intercollegiate and the mythical North American Intercollegiate Championships in hand, and with a record in the Montreal Senior Group that stands comparison with any compiled by amateur teams of the past. The Red Team will have entered the Senior Group play-downs by the time these lines appear and will, we hope, have emerged with further laurels. The team's remarkable record, including results in the play-downs up to the time when this issue goes to press, is as follows:

Canadian Intercollegiate

Feb. 2	McGill	5	Toronto	0
Feb. 10	McGill	4	Toronto	4

International Intercollegiate

Dec. 15	McGill	5	Yale	1
Dec. 22	McGill	8	Harvard	1
Dec. 27	McGill	7	Dartmouth	1
Dec. 30	McGill	7	Princeton	0
Jan. 6	McGill	3	Yale	2
Jan. 8	McGill	12	Harvard	2

Exhibition

Jan. 27	McGill	5	Ottawa Montagnards	3

Montreal Senior Group

Nov. 8	McGill	5	Verdun	1
Nov. 15	McGill	1	St. Francois	1
Nov. 22	McGill	2	Canadiens	0
Nov. 29	McGill	6	Royals	3
Dec. 6	McGill	2	Lafontaine	1
Dec. 13	McGill	10	St. Francois	2
Jan. 10	McGill	7	Victorias	0
Jan. 17	McGill	2	Verdun	2
Jan. 24	McGill	3	Canadiens	1
Jan. 31	McGill	8	Victorias	4
Feb. 7	McGill	7	Lafontaine	1
Feb. 14	McGill	5	Royals	4

Senior Group Play-Downs

Feb. 21	McGill	3	Verdun	2
Feb. 28	McGill	4	Verdun	3

INTERMEDIATE HOCKEY

Inspired by the example of the Senior Team, McGill's second hockey squad drove to the Intermediate Eastern Intercollegiate Championship in a series of games with Bishop's College, Loyola College, and the University of Montreal, completing the schedule on February 21 with 4 victories and 1 drawn game to their credit.

BASKETBALL

For the fourth year in succession, McGill's strong basketball squad has taken the Intercollegiate title. Undefeated as these lines are written, the team has still one game to play, but with double wins to its credit over Queen's and Western and with a victory over Toronto, the title has been secured. The team's record is as follows:

Canadian Intercollegiate

Jan. 27	McGill	21	Queen's	20
Feb. 9	McGill	26	Western	23
Feb. 17	McGill	35	Queen's	33
Feb. 23	McGill	30	Toronto	21
Feb. 24	McGill	27	Western	15

International Intercollegiate

Dec. 9	Vermont	28	McGill	22
Feb. 14	McGill	20	Vermont	19

SWIMMING

For the fifth year in succession, McGill won the Canadian Intercollegiate Swimming Championship when, at a meet in Hart House, Toronto, on February 24, the Red Team scored 34 points to 'Varsity's 29. Toronto and McMaster University, the latter competing as a non-scoring guest team, presented groups of brilliant swimmers, before whom several college and Dominion records fell, but the McGill squad more than held its own in the aggregate and won the championship by a safe margin.

WATER POLO

Defeating the University of Toronto by 7-5 in Montreal on December 9 and by 5-4 in Toronto on December 16, McGill regained the Intercollegiate Water Polo Championship, which Toronto had held for two years. The first game was tied in the final minutes of play, but McGill drove in two goals to clinch the issue; and in the second game maintained their superiority. Freeman, of McGill, scored 8 goals in the two games.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS

Capably warding off a strong challenge by Queen's and a less impressive threat by McGill,

(*Continued on Page 62*)

1928 - 1929.

Designed, engraved and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa.



1930 - 1932.

Designed, engraved and printed by the British American Bank Note Company, Ottawa.



1931.

To utilize some sheets with coarse vertical perforations, intended for coil stamps, fine horizontal perforations were added.



1932.

This surcharge provided a three cent stamp required by advanced rates; there was none in the current series at the time.



CANADIAN POSTAGE STAMPS IN THE McCORD MUSEUM

This illustration shows how the stamps are mounted for display. Each stamp is here defaced to comply with the law which forbids undefaced reproduction.

Postage Stamps in the McCord National Museum

The McCord Museum has recently received from the mother and brothers of the late Alfred Newman, of Montreal, a type collection of Canadian postage stamps. This is a peculiarly appropriate memorial, for Mr. Newman was a keen philatelist; the stamps were selected from his duplicates. It is also appropriate that the collection should be housed in the McCord Museum, for Mr. Newman often consulted the Museum authorities regarding old-time costume and customs.

In assembling the Newman Memorial Collection, as it has been named, the aim was to bring together only such material as would appeal to the general public. For this reason, minor varieties of paper, colour, perforation, and so forth, are ignored, unless these are so marked as to attract the attention of the casual observer. Some specimens are used, others unused.

The illustration shows how the stamps are hinged to individual backgrounds of black paper, which are then mounted on water-colour board. Brief typewritten notes give the essential facts concerning each issue.

A few items are still required before the Newman Collection can be regarded as complete. The gaps remaining to be filled are as follows:

1851, imperforate, 12d.
1858-59, perforated, ½d., 3d., 6d.
1897, Jubilee Issue, 6c., $1, $2, $3, $4.

It is probably too much to hope that we shall ever own a copy of the 12d., for this stamp sells today for from $500 to $1,000, according to condition, but we might secure a "Specimen" copy or a proof, which may be had for $25 or so. The seven other items could probably be purchased for well under $100.

Beside filling the gaps in the Newman Collection, we are planning to get together similar collections of the stamps of the provinces which operated their own postal systems prior to Confederation—Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia and Vancouver Island. Perhaps we might also include Newfoundland, since its relations with Canada have been pretty close, though it does not form part of the Dominion. Many of the stamps of these provinces are both scarce and valuable.

While the Newman Collection is not as yet regularly on display, it may be inspected on request, and will be permanently shown as soon as the necessary case can be made. Already, it has formed part of a number of special exhibits, and has attracted much interest and favourable comment.

Perhaps some of our graduates may have stamps which would either fill the gaps in the Newman Collection, or serve as nuclei for the proposed provincial collections, and which they would like to give to the Museum. Needless to say, we shall be very grateful for any such donations; even should they be of stamps which we have, or for some other reason cannot use in the collections, we can still exchange them for items which we do need.

The writer will be glad to hear from any graduates who may be interested. Stamps, of course, should be forwarded by registered mail.

R. DeL. French,
McGill University.

Graduates' Smoker

Marked by the attendance of more than 500 members, by the issue of a special edition of the *McGill Daily*, and by a notable speech to those present by the Chancellor, the fifth annual smoker of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society of McGill University was held in the McGill Union, under the chairmanship of Gordon McL. Pitts, on the night of February 1st. The programme, which ran off without a hitch, included musical selections by the McGill Conservatorium Orchestra, songs by the McGill Glee Club, a special feature by Jimmy Rice with Willie Eckstein at the piano, a fine gymnastic display by the McGill Gymnastic Club, a distribution of cigarettes with the compliments of the W. C. Macdonald Tobacco Company, and short speeches by Mr. Pitts, Major-General A. G. L. McNaughton, 2nd Vice-President of the Graduates' Society, G. W. Halpenny, President of the Students' Society, and Colonel Wilfrid Bovey, Director of the Department of Extra-Mural Relations. In order that all graduates might have an opportunity to consider the Chancellor's deeply interesting address, the text, with Mr. Beatty's consent, appears elsewhere in this issue of *The McGill News*.



SIR JULIAN BYNG AND SIR ARTHUR CURRIE ON VIMY RIDGE

The two men who led the Canadian Corps in its greatest triumphs are here shown in earnest consultation.

Sir Arthur Currie: The Corps Commander and the Principal

By WILFRID BOVEY

NO one could undertake an appreciation of Sir Arthur Currie without a feeling of incompetence; we are still too close to that great life to realize how great it was. Yet when we recall the part of Currie's career which most of us knew, and if we add to the knowledge we possess a little imagination, we can see his tall figure growing taller yet, and Canadians of a future day looking back to the form of a leader in whom for a while centred the whole energy of the Canadian people. That is the significance of Currie's life. The Great War is past, gone down into the limbo of things finished, but because of it Canada is a different Canada. No such terrific effort had ever before been made by this nation. It had its effect on the world, for Canadian troops played a more important part in the final days than their country then realized. But it had a greater effect still upon our own people; it made us a united and self-confident nation. Of that effort Currie was the spearhead and the symbol; and the symbol he remained. Behind him, to the end, was his Canadian Corps—in the war years a closely knit organization of young soldiers; later, a little older, a little greyer, scattered all over Canada, but still united by memories, still a unifying force, and still centred on Sir Arthur Currie.

There were a great many reasons for this continued devotion, a devotion evidenced to all the world at the time of Sir Arthur's death. There was the habit, never broken, of regarding him as "The Chief." There was the recognition of his military ability. There was his capacity for friendliness, his constant willingness to labour for his comrades. But above all there was the fact that he was one of us, built on a larger scale physically and mentally than most of us, filling throughout his life a higher position than others, but still a man like the rest of us. In that characteristic—his respect for manhood, for himself, and equally for the men under him—was one source of his strength as a leader. He feared no man; and his respect for any man was just what that man deserved. Senior commanders, prime ministers, and such never inspired him with awe; he treated them in accordance with their merits. If he thought that they were wrong and that he was right (which was quite frequently the case) he had no hesitation in speaking his mind. When he was in command of a brigade, he was ordered to make an attack, under entirely unsuitable conditions, an attack which he could see was bound to be costly in lives, and probably a partial failure. He protested vigorously, and was told that these were a corps commander's orders.* "It is quite time," said Brigadier-General Currie, "that some corps commanders were told to go to blazes." That, unfortunately, was perfectly true. But Currie was a prophet crying in a wilderness. It was not until the War had been three years in progress that some senior commanders realized that live soldiers were valuable, if only to win battles.

Currie's own compunctions, incidentally, came in part from a different source. The sternness which we all knew was a mask covering the softest of hearts. He could not order soldiers into battle at all without suffering mental torment; the loss of every life was a personal hurt; when he had read the casualty lists after a battle and was on his way to visit his divisions, he would sit in his car, speechless; his A.D.C. knew well enough of what he was thinking. Inadequate medical arrangements such as were made for us at Amiens by a staff not under our own control infuriated him. And those of us who knew him at McGill saw the same soft heart often enough.

Another cause of Currie's greatness as a leader was his ability to grasp the information and the projects brought to him by others, to weigh them and to make use of them. Currie knew more about the Canadians, individuals and formations, their faults and their capabilities, than anyone else did; he never forgot anything he heard, or anything he saw. He was the prize student at the greatest of war colleges—the Great War itself. This commander or that staff officer would make a suggestion for improving the organization of the Corps. If Currie liked the proposal, he would proceed to push it through in the face of official inertia and the uncomprehending queries of authorities who could not

*It need scarcely be said that the Corps Commander concerned was not Sir Julian Byng.

see why the changes were needed. Sir Arthur's reply was that he was on the ground, that he was responsible, and that he knew what he was talking about. So, on Brutinel's suggestion, the Machine Gun Corps developed; on Lindsay's, the Engineers; on Forde's, the Signals; on Morrison's, the Artillery; and in this way grew up that extraordinary machine, the Canadian Corps. This same ability made him able to listen to the ideas of a group of officers, sort them out and classify them in his mind while he was still listening, and produce a final plan, with the accuracy of an adding machine.

The third, and perhaps the most important, asset of Arthur Currie was his complete simplicity and directness of mind. Chesterton, writing of Alfred the Great in the days of defeat, before his final victory, says this:

> Away in the waste of White Horse Down
> An idle child alone
> Played some small game through hours that pass.
> . . . . . .
> Through the long infant hours, like days,
> He built one tower in vain,
> Piled up small stones to make a town,
> And evermore the stones fell down,
> And he piled them up again.
>
> And this was the might of Alfred,
> At the ending of the way,
> That of such smiters, wise or wild,
> He was least distant from the child,
> Piling the stones all day.
> . . . . . .
> Because in the forest of all fears,
> Like a strange gust from sea,
> Struck him that ancient innocence,
> That is more than mastery.

I do not know of any words that express more accurately this trait in the character of General Currie. Read "Arthur" for "Alfred" and you will know one reason why the Canadian Corps, with its four divisions, was able to fight and defeat almost half the German army in the last hundred days of the Great War.

The mixing of these various qualities in this one man produced another—a sense of duty which stood every test. His first act, done within five minutes after taking over the Corps, was to order Sir Archibald Macdonell to assume command of the 1st Canadian Division. Influence of the most powerful and most incredible kind was brought to bear upon him to name another chief for the "Old Red Patch." Entreaties and inducements, threats of political attack (some later carried into effect), were used unsparingly in the campaign then undertaken, but he met them all alike with the statement that he knew what was best for the men under his command, and that as long as he held that command he would do what he thought right. He won the fight against his friends, and returned to France to enter upon one against his enemies.

In the dark days of 1918, when the Fifth Army front was broken and its headquarters were for days out of touch with their neighbours on the left, when even the Third Army on the Canadian right was forced to give ground, when a nearby corps commander hustled his staff off to the rear, leaving his maps and papers strewn about his château garden, Currie made it quite clear that the Canadians were going to stay where they were and that his headquarters would not move. Those who can remember the extraordinary apprehension which permeated the whole British Army before the great German attack can remember, too, how quickly a little hesitation, a little doubt at a headquarters, ran down the steel nerves of the telegraph wires and, almost in a moment, reached the man in the line; and anyone can realize what it meant when a brigade in the line knew that touch with the forces behind it had been lost. That none of these things happened in the Canadian Corps was largely due to the "tranquil courage" (to use words he used of others) of the Corps Commander.

A little later, when he saw that his Corps would soon be in a salient, owing to the retirement of the troops on his right and left, he felt that he ought to do something more, and so, with his own hand, he wrote out his most famous order. It has often been reprinted, but every reader of *The McGill News* should have a copy:

27th March, 1918.

> "In an endeavour to reach an immediate decision the enemy has gathered all his forces and struck a mighty blow at the British Army. Overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers the British Divisions in the line between the Scarpe and the Oise have fallen back, fighting hard, steady and undismayed.
>
> "Measures have been taken successfully to meet this German onslaught. The French have gathered a powerful Army, commanded by a most able and trusted leader and this Army is now moving swiftly to our help. Fresh British Divisions are being thrown in. The Canadians are soon to be engaged. Our Motor Machine Gun Brigade has already played a most gallant part and once again covered itself with glory.



THE CORPS COMMANDER AND THE SENIOR MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF, 1917-'18

Seated, left to right: Major H. Willis O'Connor, A.D.C. to the Corps Commander; Brig.-Gen. P. de B. Radcliffe, B.G.G.S. (who died on February 9 of the present year); Sir Arthur Currie; Brig.-Gen. G. J. Farmar, Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster-General; Brig.-Gen. E. W. B. Morrison, Commanding the Corps Artillery.

Standing, left to right: H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, General Staff Officer, 2nd grade; Brig.-Gen. W. B. Lindsay, Chief Engineer; the Equerry to Prince Arthur of Connaught; Lieut.-Col. W. B. Anderson, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

"Looking back with pride on the unbroken record of your glorious achievements, asking you to realize that today the fate of the British Empire hangs in the balance, I place my trust in the Canadian Corps, knowing that where Canadians are engaged there can be no giving way.

"Under the orders of your devoted officers in the coming battle you will advance or fall where you stand facing the enemy.

"To those who will fall I say, 'You will not die but step into immortality. Your mothers will not lament your fate, but will be proud to have borne such sons. Your names will be revered for ever and ever by your grateful country, and God will take you unto Himself.'

"Canadians, in this fateful hour, I command you and I trust you to fight as you have ever fought with all your strength, with all your determination, with all your tranquil courage. On many a hard fought field of battle you have overcome this enemy. With God's help you shall achieve victory once more.

A. W. CURRIE,
Lieutenant-General
Commanding, Canadian Corps."

When he had written this out, he crumpled it into a ball, threw it into the waste-paper basket, and remarked to Major Alistair Fraser, then his A.D.C., that it was all very easy to sit in an armchair and write out orders. He knew well enough that some poeple were likely to say the same thing—and some people did. But Major Fraser knew that those whose opinions mattered would remember Currie as a brigade and a divisional commander and would realize that it was not lack of courage that kept him out of the line. The rolled-up ball came out of the waste-paper basket, the order was issued the same day, and it did its work.

Sir Arthur Currie was a civilian soldier. Sometimes this has been described as a handicap

to his military career. That notion is based on what is perhaps a natural under-valuation of our pre-war militia training. The Editor of the *Canadian Defence Quarterly*, a professional soldier, takes the opposite view.

Before he took over the 2nd Brigade, Currie had had years of service in every grade, had followed a militia staff course, and was quite as well equipped for western front warfare as the average professional of the same rank. He had, moreover, the great advantages of freedom from the somewhat stupefying contacts of war office officialdom, of an open mind, and of the adaptability inherited from his pioneer ancestors.

Currie's first great trial came during the Second Battle of Ypres. When, in April, 1915, the Canadians found themselves attacked by overwhelming forces at St. Julien they did not consider whether or not it was possible or wise to resist, they fought a battle, the name of which will go down to history with Marathon. The 10th and 16th Battalions, to touch one episode only, counter-attacked a force whose strength they did not know, at night, through a wood, a deed of mad, incredible courage, and a deed that had without doubt far more moral effect than is generally attributed to it. Currie, realizing the overwhelming danger to his left, did not hesitate to use all his reserves, brigade and battalion, to reinforce that flank, and then, finding that communication with the divisions in rear of the Canadians was slow and disorganized, went to look for further reinforcements and took them into the line himself. One of his officers* told some of the story the other day:

> "Early in the battle all of General Currie's staff were casualties, with the exception of that splendid soldier, the late Captain—afterwards Brigadier-General—R. P. Clark and myself. There was neither time nor opportunity for replacement and we had to assume all and every duty that came to hand. Of necessity we were separated, Clark being with the Brigadier. During what might, comparatively speaking, have been described as a lull in the fury of the attack which came to the north of the village of Wieltje, where I was established, I was astonished to see General Currie approaching alone across the open. The roads were being heavily shelled and the open was searched by rifle, machine gun and shrapnel. As he drew near, a salvo of heavies intended for the road burst immediately in his line of approach, but he reached safely the comparative shelter (from rifle fire at least) of the ruined cottage where I was,—making, as he did so, a jocular remark as to the comparative salubrity of Salisbury Plains."

From command of the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade, Currie graduated to command the 1st Canadian Division, and he saw that great fighting organization through the "blood bath of the Somme." He learned to be quite sure of what he had already suspected, that army commanders were likely to make mistakes. The victories of the Somme, won at such an appalling cost of life, bringing so little advantage in their train, made him still more determined to preserve his men so far as he could. The victory of Vimy in April, 1917, brought him new credit as a commander; in the battle of Hill 70 he showed strategical insight which, in spite of their experience of him, surprised his superior officers; in June, 1917, he was placed in command of the Canadian Corps. There was some argument over that, as might have been expected. Sir Douglas Haig put an end to it by stating in no uncertain terms that if a Canadian was to command a corps, it must be General Currie. The Commander-in-Chief was rightly concerned, for not only was the Canadian Corps an important section of his forces, but it always contained a large number of British troops.

The Third Battle of Ypres, of which Passchendaele was the finale, was a battle with a double objective. In the first place, and this is the reason which has most often been given for the undertaking, the French Army was, at this moment, filled with discontent and defeatism. Whole divisions had refused point blank to fight. Something must be done to draw off the Germans, and the obvious course was an attack on the British front. The second objective was to drive the Germans away from the Channel; and there is no doubt that the G.H.Q. staff expected to penetrate far enough at Ypres to leave the enemy forces in western Belgium in an indefensible salient. But the selection of the Ypres front was a tragic error. The ground before the British was a low plain, artificially drained, rising slowly to the Passchendaele Ridge. The battles began in July, but, although a slight advance was made, the bombardment destroyed miles of drain-pipe and the whole plain became a deep morass. One division after another was brought into action, but they could not get ahead; by October the Passchendaele Ridge was still untaken, and the terrain, now nothing but a mess of shell-holes filled with water and corpses, was

*Lt. Col. Ross Napier, V.D.

all but impassable It was by this time evident that no real penetration could be made, and that the Germans could not be driven away from the Channel. Yet, Passchendaele had to be taken; it had become, as General Currie has said himself, a symbol: the whole morale of the allied forces hung on success.

The Canadians' turn came, and Currie went with General E. W. B. Morrison, his artillery adviser, to look at the spot. He was told that certain guns were available. He found for himself that half of them were useless, wrecked or sunk in mud. He insisted on guns; he insisted on time to prepare; he told the Commander-in-Chief that he would not fight under a certain commander, that the Corps must be under General Plumer. Haig said, "Currie, do you realize that this is insubordination?" And the answer was, "Yes, sir, but I cannot help it." Currie got his way, as he generally did. The preparations were adequate, as far as they could be; plank roads were built in the face of hostile fire; new guns were brought up; and Passchendaele was taken. It is interesting, by the way, to note that while in the battles around Arras in the spring the Canadians had suffered more than their share of casualties, at Passchendaele they suffered far less, relatively, than the rest of the British Army. So much for the legend of disproportionate losses, though God knows they were bad enough.

Then came a great reorganization. During the winter of 1918, during the dark spring months when the Canadians were in the trenches holding nearly a fifth of the British line, during the summer of training for the autumn battles, the Corps was being reorganized; and before the summer was over four engineer brigades with a mechanical transport company, four machine gun battalions with another mechanical transport company, and enlarged signal and intelligence services, were ready for the work in hand. By this time the British had adopted the system of three battalions to a brigade, and between one change and the other the Canadian Corps now had an organization entirely its own, each of its divisions containing 21,802 troops, as compared with 16,035 in the British formations.

The difference between the Canadian Corps and all other corps was now this: Other corps consisted of a headquarters, to which were attached certain divisions and other troops; the division was the fighting unit, it went into action under the direction of the corps staff, then came out and was sent away to be reinforced and refitted, while its place was taken by another division. But the Canadian Corps was itself a unit, it was as easily controlled as any single division, its divisions were not withdrawn for recuperation but reinforced and refitted where they were, it had twice as many engineers and three times as many machine gunners as the



CROSSING THE GERMAN BORDER, 1918

Though marred by unskilful retouching of the original print, this picture recalls the historic moment when the Corps Commander, with the Commander of the 1st Canadian Division on his left and the Corps colour unfurled, rode over the Belgian Border into Germany.

ordinary corps, a great deal more mechanical transport and more artillery. The value of this huge, flexible, highly trained, highly mobile force became apparent in the autumn of 1918. One of its main characteristics came largely from the influence of its Commander. Canadian Corps discipline was very strict, but it was accepted as a matter of pride. A man was given the right to command others because he was worthy of it; he knew it and they knew it. A staff officer may have had a comparatively safe job, but it was well for him to remember that he was expected to be on his job night and day alike.

1918 saw the last German drive, which, from March 21st till well on in July, battered and almost broke the Allied line. July 18th saw it checked and held. Then came the counter-blow. The Canadian Corps was moved south, with extraordinary and novel secrecy, to be the centre of the attacking force in the Battle of Amiens, and to play the main part in winning a victory which Major Liddell Hart calls the greatest in the history of British arms. The Corps routed 16 German divisions, captured 201 guns and more than 9,000 prisoners. It was reinforced while it was still fighting and came out of the battle stronger than it had gone in.

After a week at Amiens, it became evident that no further advance could be made at this spot. And now came Currie's greatest contribution to the strategy of the War; he suggested breaking off the Amiens attack and commencing the advance eastward from Arras which was finally co-ordinated with the American advance northward from Rheims and Soissons.

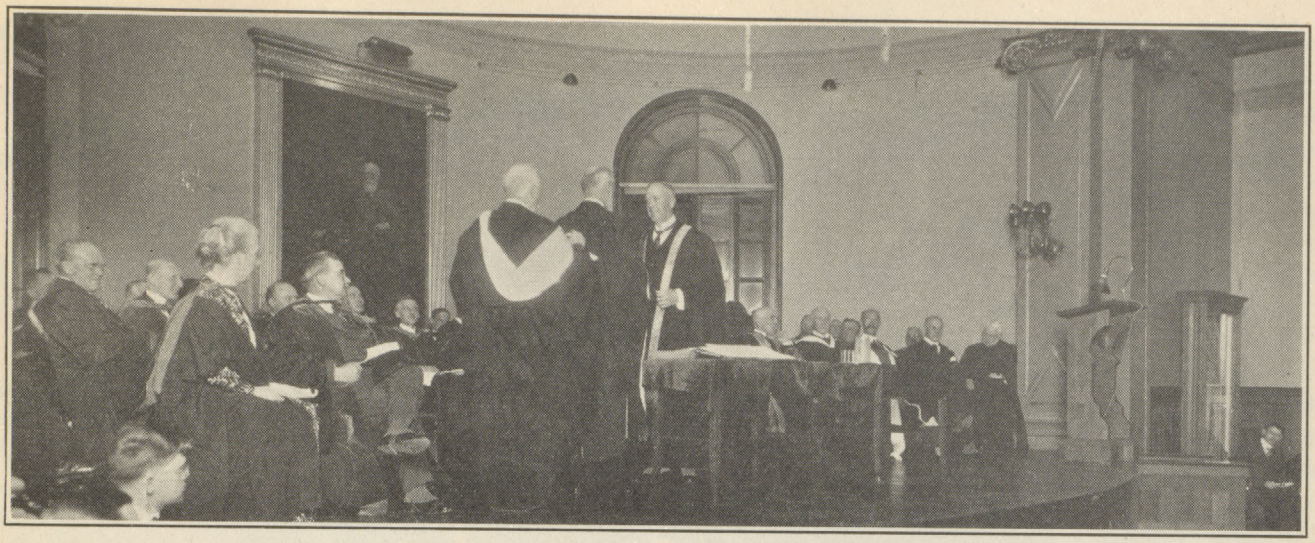
There has been a great deal of debate as to who deserves the credit for the "pincers movement" which ended the War. This writer attributes the plan to Haig, that one to Foch. Probably it would be truer to say that each deserves some praise, while some is also due to staff officers, of whom the historians, for the most part, do not seem to have heard. The Amiens attack originated, it would appear, with British G.H.Q. The co-ordination of the American with the British advance was certainly due to Foch, the greatest of opportunists. But the original move, striking the Germans at their strongest, and therefore their most vital point, was planned by Sir Arthur Currie. At the beginning of the advance from Arras, the Canadians and the Americans were at the opposite ends of a long quarter-circle, 165 miles apart as the crow flies. The Canadians pushed east, the Americans pushed north, both going towards the centre of the circle. The Canadian Corps and the American Army fought the same number of German divisions and advanced the same distance. When the Germans came across the line to ask for an armistice, the Canadians and Americans were only 75 miles apart. The Germans did not like the terms and would not sign. So, on November 9th, Foch ordered a new advance. The Canadians moved into and beyond Mons, the Americans crossed the Meuse east of Beaumont. The jaws of the trap had come too close, and the Germans signed.

The story of the last hundred days has lately become better known to Canadians. The death of the General who led the Corps through them has caused the writing of many accounts, and though one might like to add to them, space does not permit. The battles that were fought put to a hard test the organization of the Corps and the courage of its men. And they were battles on a grand scale. The army under Wellington at Waterloo contained about 68,000 all ranks, of which number about 24,000 were British troops; the Canadian Corps when it broke the Hindenburg Line contained 148,090, of which 101,599 were Canadians and 46,491 British. One fighting man in ten, roughly speaking, in the British Armies on the Western Front was under the Canadian Corps Commander. In one day, before the capture of Valenciennes, the Canadian Corps used as much ammunition as was used by the whole British Army in the whole South African War!

The tale of the Corps is the story of its leader. Currie and his men were one. He was the heart that pulsed in the centre of that great entity, the largest tactical unit ever put together, the Canadian Corps.

Sir Andrew Macphail, in his tribute written at the time of Sir Arthur Currie's death, said, "his career as General and Principal is one." If it were not for such words, anyone might well hesitate before writing of both periods, for there, is not, at the first glance, much of a similarity between the Canadian Corps and McGill University. Yet, when we look at the problems which faced Currie on his appointment as Principal, when we look at the way he dealt with them, we see the history of his war years repeating itself.

McGill, during the years preceding Sir Arthur's arrival, had been going through a period of great difficulty. The undergraduates were young, and a large number of them came from immigrant stock; finances were in a bad condition; standards were not so high as they might have been. Generally speaking, like a great many other



SIR ARTHUR CURRIE AS THE PRINCIPAL OF McGILL UNIVERSITY

In this photograph, taken at a Special Convocation on November 10, 1922, the Principal is shown conferring an honorary LL.D. degree upon Admiral Sims, of the United States Navy.

institutions, McGill was having a downward swing. At this moment the campus was invaded by a herd of young soldiers, released from army discipline and rather amused at the pale shadow of it which they found at McGill. The Governors, seeking for a new Principal, fixed upon Sir Arthur Currie. It was fortunate that among their number was Colonel Herbert Molson, a McGill graduate who had served and been wounded as an officer in the line and who, later, as a staff officer, had come into intimate contact with the Corps Commander. It was fortunate that he had so much of Sir Arthur's trust that he was able to induce the civilian general to accept a new responsibility.

In May, 1920, Currie became Principal of McGill. The first thing he set himself to do was to learn his new job, and he applied himself to it just as he had applied himself to the study of his troops. He listened to his new comrades, as he had listened to his old ones; he weighed the men, he weighed their words, and he came to know the University as he had known the Corps. He had, at the outset, an apparent handicap: he was not a university man himself. It was like the handicap of his military amateurism, much more apparent than real, for he was quite free of the prejudices which a complete academic training along any one line is liable to create. He brought to the study of McGill University and of university education an absolutely open mind. He brought to it, too, those immense capacities which he had displayed in France and Flanders; he worked at it for thirteen years with only one break; and he mastered his subject as well as any one man has ever mastered it.

When he was appointed, a project was already on foot to mark McGill's centennial by the raising of a fund which would make it possible for the University to reclaim her place in the academic world. Sir Arthur plunged into the preparations with his wonted energy, and travelled from coast to coast, meeting and stirring McGill graduates wherever he went. From a purely financial point of view, McGill perhaps did not benefit a great deal, but on what might be called the spiritual side, the University benefited immensely. We learned all over again, from one who had only just come among us, that McGill is a much greater thing than a mere pile of buildings, more even than a group of students and teachers; that McGill is a living spirit, manifest not only in all her faculties and schools, in every teacher and student, but in every graduate.

The solution of the problems of discipline came to him easily enough. His ex-soldier students were not only ready to respect his wishes, but quite ready to see that everyone else did, and they were young men with whom it did not do to argue. McGill had a fine tradition of student self-government and Currie used that tradition to the full. He made it clear that he expected the undergraduates of the University to discipline themselves, to see that public opinion dealt with abuses. There were difficulties, but they were very few, and when they arose he met and handled them in his own way.

Towards the students and the staff alike, Currie's attitude on the question of free speech was both courageous and just. A teacher or a student had the right to say what he liked, provided that he adopted a fair, impartial,



THE PRINCIPAL

Sir Arthur and the Director of the Department of Extra-Mural Relations (third from the left) are here seen with members of the Oxford and Cambridge Debating Team which visited McGill a few years after the Principal's appointment.

scientific attitude worthy of an educated man, and provided he made it clear that he was speaking only for himself, not on behalf of his colleagues or the University. Over and over again pressure was brought on him to modify his views; friends, sincere friends, of the University objected to the latitude allowed to staff and students. But Currie knew that he was right; and in a notable speech to the graduates, delivered on February 2nd last, the Chancellor stated the same principles as the continuing policy of McGill.

None of this must be taken to imply that the Principal's relations with his teachers and students were those of the disciplinarian commander. At McGill, as in France, he was one of us. He was keenly interested in every sport and every activity, he was always a good comrade, and those who learned how his warm heart went out to the man who was facing sorrow or adversity will not easily forget.

It was always Sir Arthur Currie's first aim to see the various elements in the University work in the closest co-operation, just as he had seen the Canadian Corps welded into a single entity. He recognized that he must spare himself no effort, and he recognized at the same time that he could only succeed if his staff had the same objective. It was the duty of the Principal of McGill to act as Chairman of Corporation and of faculty meetings. Sir Arthur never shirked these duties; in fact, he sought them. He assumed every responsibility the assumption of which would lead towards his main aim, with no thought of sparing himself. One specific instance may perhaps be quoted here.

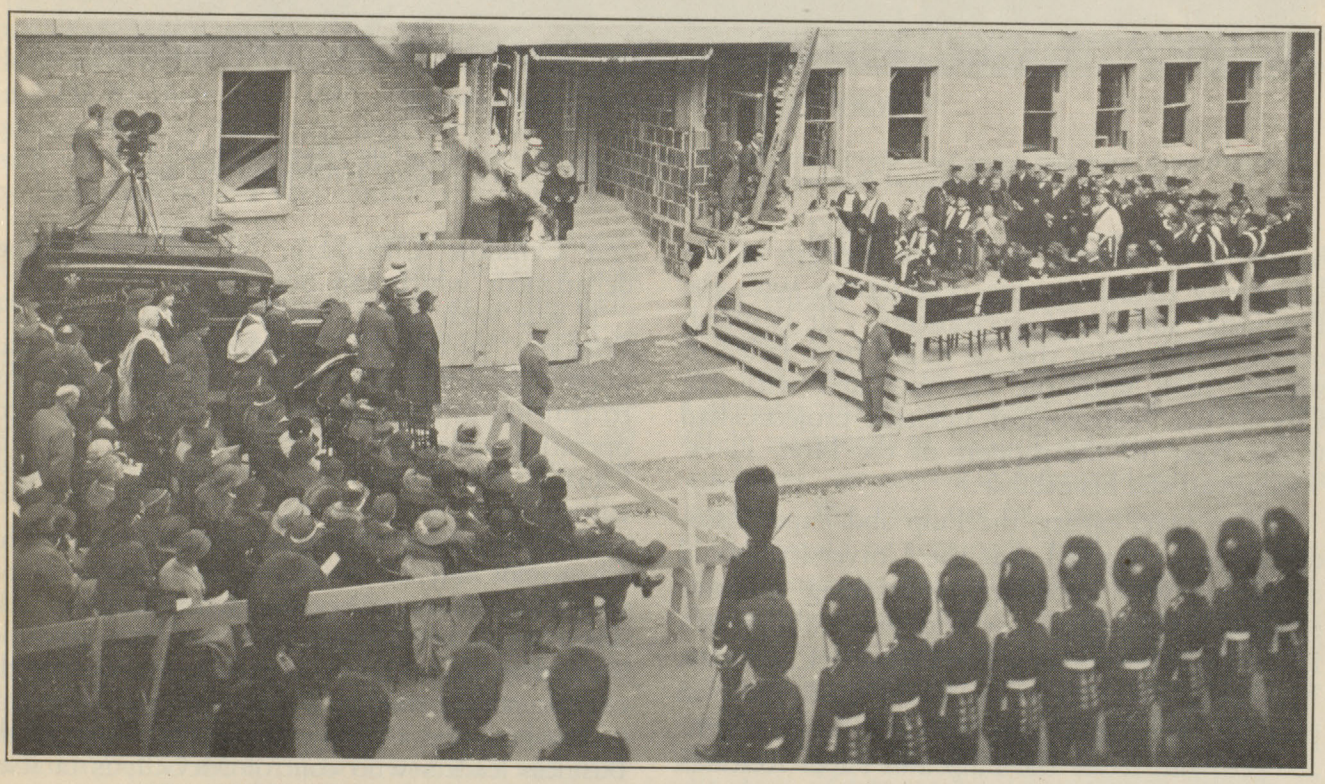
Macdonald College had been established by Sir William Macdonald as an institution for the young men and women of rural Canada, to help them in preparation for their life work, and, essentially, his intentions had been carried out. But no one at McGill in Montreal had ever known enough about that section of the University out at Ste. Anne de Bellevue. Macdonald, with its own Principal and its own teachers, had always been rather isolated. Currie was in a different position from his predecessors. He came of farming stock, he knew what farming was, and he took Macdonald to his heart.

He sought the advice of a committee of practical agriculturists, and, just as in other days

he was always ready to accept what he thought a good plan, he adopted their suggestions. The result was to be a heavier burden for himself. The Committee recommended the discontinuance, for the time, of the office of Principal of Macdonald, and closer liaison between Macdonald and the University administration. Dr. Harrison, who had filled the place of Principal, became Professor of Bacteriology in Montreal. The Faculty of Agriculture (which had never had a dean, although Dr. Harrison had acted in that capacity) was given a dean. And from that time onward Sir Arthur undertook the active superintendence of affairs at Macdonald. He aimed consistently at drawing together the departments at Ste. Anne's and at Montreal, and gradually began to meet with success. Of late years it has been quite evident that much work at the two centres is becoming interwoven, and that although one can never build a Roman wall between science and its applications, the purely scientific researches carried on in the Biological Building at Montreal complete and are completed by the practical applications of science at Macdonald.

Throughout his University career he showed, as he had shown in his command of the Corps, his capacity for judging men, for placing responsibility upon them, for accepting and supporting their recommendations. To these qualities are largely due the great advances which have been made; and he has often enough in conversation given credit where credit was due. The organization of a University Clinic in the Royal Victoria Hospital, the fusing of the Hospital Department of Medicine with that of the University, along lines laid down long ago by Sir William Osler and made possible by the generous co-operation of the Rockefeller Foundation, were developments for which the first credit must go to Dr. C. F. Martin, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. Looking ahead to a day when other institutions might challenge McGill's leadership in the medical field, he saw the possibilities of an arrangement which would ensure the very best of clinical medical teaching, and found the man who could head the new work.

Later on, when Dr. Archibald had seen the tremendous future of brain surgery and had brought Dr. Penfield to Montreal, the Neurological Institute became a possibility. Dr. Martin interested the Rockefeller Foundation, expending his own time and energy without stint in the preliminary arrangements. Then the Principal came into the picture. He backed the proposals, just as years before he had backed the proposals of Lindsay and Morrison and Brutinel. He threw himself whole-heartedly into the negotiations with the Rockefeller Foundation and the



LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE McGILL UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGY, OCTOBER 6, 1933.

Sir Arthur Currie did not live to see this building completed, the last of the notable additions to McGill that marked the years of his principalship.



McGILL AS SIR ARTHUR CURRIE LEFT IT

This photograph, taken just before Sir Arthur Currie's final illness, conveys an impression of the growth of McGill in recent years. Note the new Neurological Building, adjoining the Royal Victoria Hospital buildings on the right

hospitals; he brought the whole strength of the University to bear in the negotiations with the Provincial and City Governments. (It is worth noting at this point that he might have failed of success, both with the Province and with the City in the Neurological Institute projects, had it not been for the support of the Hon. L. A. Taschereau and his cabinet.)

A few years earlier, the Pulp and Paper Association had proposed that the University should co-operate with them by undertaking scientific research in their particular field and establishing a Department of Industrial and Cellulose Chemistry. Mrs. Eddy's bequest of $200,000 made the plan possible. Sir Arthur saw the value in the scheme at once; and today the Pulp and Paper Research Institute is one of our most important undertakings and makes available to the industry the help, not only of the Department of Industrial and Cellulose Chemistry, but of every other department which can possibly be of service.

It was with just as much enthusiasm that the Principal backed the Macdonald College staff in the plans for research which two years ago came to fruition in the Institute of Parasitology, a co-operative undertaking of the Research Council of Canada, the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and the University.

As his teaching staff stood with him, so did his Chancellor, Mr. E. W. Beatty, and the Governors of the University. They accepted all his proposals. They stood behind him in every way possible. And that he could win and hold equally the confidence, the respect, and the affection, not only of teachers and of professional men, but of the business leaders who control McGill, is in itself no small tribute to Sir Arthur Currie.

Of the physical progress made by the University during the period of Currie's leadership

I do not propose to write at any length. It is better shown by the photograph which illustrates this number of *The News*. It has been matched by advances in other directions, some of which have been mentioned; to give even an adequate summary would require far more space than is available.

If he had been asked to choose the most important educational development which he had seen take place, Currie would have turned at once to the development of research and graduate study. In research, he saw very clearly, lay a great future for McGill. The existence of provincial universities, especially in the West, the difficulties in the way of students from other provinces, owing to the regulations of certain professions, meant that McGill could not expect much increase in undergraduate attendance. What was more, McGill was not aiming at more undergraduates; there were already as many as could be adequately received; to add to them would require an entirely disproportionate enlargement of our staff and buildings. But research students were in an entirely different position. Important though undergraduate training might be, valuable as might be the contribution of the University in this field, the crown of University effort was research, and in every possible way advances in this field were encouraged. How considerable the progress has been is apparent from one fact alone. In 1920-21 there were only 50 graduate students at McGill. In 1932-33 there were 288. And, as one consequence, while in 1920 there were very few McGill men on the teaching staffs of other institutions, by 1933 there were a very considerable number.

Currie could not be a master of every subject, but he knew what each was and where it was leading. Supplementing every effort of his staff, adding new strength to every current running in the right direction, uniting into one great channel all the powers of the institution, for thirteen years he was the central force of McGill. He will go down to history, not only as a great general but as a great principal.

The very qualities which made Sir Arthur Currie a great leader wore him out before his time. His stern conscientiousness, his keen sense of duty, never let him rest; his kind heart was always open to the pleas of his friends and the shafts of his enemies. Cruel and lying attacks were made upon him publicly and whispers passed about in secret. Currie had over and over again, so said his traducers, sacrificed men without mercy, for his own glorification; he had "volunteered" the Canadian Corps for useless battles; and the other officers of the Corps were as bad as he was. The slanders cut him to the heart. Yet he might have passed them over had he alone been concerned. But because the men who had served with him were concerned, because McGill was concerned, he felt that duty forced him to act; he submitted all that he had done to a jury of country farmers, anti-military, anti-conscriptionist, almost to a man; and he was splendidly vindicated. The attacks first, and then the trial, began the break-down of his constitution. Even then he might have lived longer but for his incessant worry over University affairs. The drop in University revenues, the impossibility of treating his staff as he would like to have seen them treated, troubled him beyond words. And added to this, he was perpetually exercised over the hardships suffered by individual ex-soldiers, who came to him in a constant stream and wrote him dozens of letters every week. He could not bear to leave them to their own organizations or even to the Rehabilitation Committee which he himself had founded in Montreal, and he tried to help them all.

All these things were forever stirring in his mind; he could not let it rest. Not even his physique could stand the strain. Just as much as any of the comrades whom he left beneath the sod of France, Arthur Currie gave his life for his ideals,—duty to the causes he held dear, love for his fellow-men.

Red Birds' Memorial

In tribute to the late Sir Arthur Currie as Principal of McGill University and in memory of the first occasion on which he led the Canadian Corps to victory in France, The Red Birds Ski Club, composed of McGill graduates and undergraduates, announced in February that the club's famous "Big Hill" at St. Sauveur des Monts, P.Q., would be renamed "Hill 70." A bronze plaque, naming the hill and dedicating it to Sir Arthur's memory, would, it was announced, be sunk in a great boulder on the hill's side and would be unveiled with fitting ceremony on March 4, on the occasion of the club's annual field day. Sir Arthur supported the club enthusiastically in the days of his principalship and it is believed that this, the first memorial to him in Canada, constitutes a tribute that is peculiarly appropriate.

Onward, McGill!

(An address delivered at the fifth annual smoker of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society of McGill University, February 1, 1934)

By E. W. BEATTY, K.C.
(Chancellor of the University)

WHEN Mr. Pitts was good enough to invite me to speak at the re-union of McGill graduates, I accepted his invitation with almost unseemly alacrity. Later I wondered if I had not been too precipitate, because, while it is always a pleasure to meet my fellow-graduates of McGill, I am conscious of the fact that my status is somewhat inferior to yours in that I am only the holder of an honorary degree, given, as they cheerfully term it, "honoris causa." However, it does give me a sort of half-rate and limited ticket to graduate affairs.

Having entered the charmed circle of graduates, more or less by the back door, it seems most ungrateful on my part to repay the University by inflicting a speech upon its more or less innocent and entirely blameless Montreal graduates, when, if Mr. Pitts and Mr. Glassco are to be believed, the occasion is one intended to be enjoyed. However, these are extraordinary times, and if I can address you briefly without increasing the depression, I must confess I will be almost as glad to be here as you will be when I finish my observations.

I have said that these are extraordinary times, and this is true of universities as well as of other institutions. In the case of McGill, tragedy has added to its problems; and the death of Sir Arthur has filled us with sorrow and has imposed on the Governors, the members of the faculty, and the graduates a great responsibility—a responsibility which I may say will be discharged sincerely and with all the wisdom and ability they possess. Naturally, I was very close to our late Principal for almost thirteen years. I was not a member of the committee which selected him, and I was not then Chancellor of this University. Sir Arthur was not an academician, but it was felt that he would bring to the University known administrative abilities, the strength of a forceful personality, his great prestige, and his robust common-sense. It is obvious after twelve years that the Governors made a very wise choice. That choice was, quite naturally, not fully understood or endorsed by those who had approached the problem from other angles and who had not made the searching investigation the Governors had conducted. If there were those who doubted in 1921, there were none in 1933.

Sir Arthur was, I presume, the greatest soldier this country has ever produced, and his equal will probably not be found in the near or distant future. To me his outstanding quality was his conscientiousness. Rarely have I met a man whose sense of duty was as developed as was his. Nothing deterred him from going through his myriad duties—often self-imposed—not because he relished them all but because he thought he ought to. You are all familiar with the quality of his addresses, of their idealism and force and literary perfection. There was a touch of Lincoln in the crisp eloquent phrases with which his speeches were adorned. Like all men who are conscientious he was very sensitive, overly sensitive in regard to some things which were in themselves unimportant. This not unusual characteristic was responsible for many uncomfortable hours in his strenuous life. We of McGill are glad we proved that a great soldier could be a great Principal, a great humanitarian and self-sacrificing citizen. The tributes paid to him on his death by the peoples of this and other lands were unequalled in the history of this country and will probably remain without parallel through many decades.

Sir Arthur's tragic death has left a vacancy which it is the duty of the Governors to fill. I have briefly outlined the qualities we will seek to find in his successor. These are:

1. His scholarship and culture must be outstanding.
2. He must be an administrator of proven capacity.
3. He must possess a personality which will enable him to win and retain the respect and affection of the undergraduates and provide a real inspiration to them not only in scholarship but in human and manly qualities.
4. He must possess that ability, which is rare, which will make him a suitable representative of McGill not only at university gatherings but on all public occasions.

5. He must be robust in health and not too old to guide the destinies of this really great University.

6. If we can find a Canadian with the necessary qualifications we shall be very glad. I appreciate, however, that education and culture are not confined to any one country, and if within this Empire, even if outside Canada, a Principal can be found who fulfils the specifications we have adopted, that man, if available, will be selected.

You will probably think that such a high standard cannot be reached, that paragons are now non-existent, but all things are relative and we hope to obtain a Principal who possesses in measurable degree the qualities I have outlined. It will take time to exhaust our investigations, but that is a minor handicap.

But the selection of a Principal is not the only problem which confronts the governing bodies of McGill. We must survey our situation and ascertain if our present constitution fully meets the present and future requirements of the University as we now see them. This is a difficult and arduous task involving careful consideration of our statutes and the character of our organization, academic, administrative, and financial. We propose within the next few months to explore every possible avenue of improvement or betterment. We intend to have a definite objective, and that objective is to strengthen the institution in all its activities, with the underlying purpose that it may add to its prestige in that field to which it and its personnel are dedicated as an institution of higher learning. For obvious reasons, we cannot follow in exact measure the work of other universities in Canada. McGill has for many years occupied a position which is unique, but which gives to it a freedom in planning its policies not enjoyed to the same extent by other institutions. It has received a very limited amount of State aid. It has grown through the use of its endowment and the assistance it has received from its graduates and its friends. It is free to follow the educational methods which most commend themselves to its Governors and the members of its faculties, and we propose to move forward conservatively but definitely to the fulfilment of an ideal for the University, which means, we think, that it will become an instrument of higher education unsurpassed in this Dominion. It is a natural ambition for those who have the interests of the University at heart that McGill, with its splendid traditions and exceptional advantages, should become a great post-graduate university; that it should make its contribution to higher education by developing and sending out into the world the finest scholastic material, the best scientists, the most competent in research and in the professions, including the teaching profession. This University has at present a population of over 3,000. It is not necessary that we should seek to gain in numbers, but only in quality. Indeed, it is possible that as the years pass the number of our undergraduates may be fewer rather than greater, but that these undergraduates will, as graduates, make a greater contribution to Canadian education and scientific achievement, and that this University will give them the opportunity for the training which will make their achievements more certain.

To my mind the destiny of this institution is a fairly definite one and you, as graduates, will, I am sure, not withhold your support to any policies the University may adopt designed to widen and strengthen its prestige, its influence, and its usefulness.

May I at this point quote an extract from the Annual Report of the University of Western Ontario, under the caption "Trends in Higher Education":

"The most important movement today in higher education in North America is a strong and irresistible tendency toward greater selectiveness. It is a subject which, because of the significance, I am tempted to expatiate upon but which I dare only mention at the present time. And I mention it chiefly for the sake of the laymen who because of their remoteness from formal education have little opportunity to see what is really going on in the universities. The schoolmen themselves are keenly aware of the turn things are taking.

"This movement in the direction of a more careful selectiveness indicates many things. Above all it indicates that educators as a group are at last practically unanimous in their conviction that schooling and education are not necessarily synonymous; this brings them closer to the educational standards of Western Europe and Britain where length of time and experience have matured educational method and policy. It indicates also that in the past that most laudable desire of our New World democracies to give everybody an opportunity to become educated needs to be tempered by recognition of the fact that all types of humanity cannot be educated unless discrimination is exercised as to differences in native gifts, aims in life, background, outlook and numerous other circumstances. Of course, discrimination itself is nothing else than selectiveness. Again it reveals a general recognition, much belated, to be sure, yet quite understandable in a population of pioneers, that a university

is really a place of higher learning and should be reserved for those who are sincerely desirous and capable of surrendering themselves to it and to the influences it radiates.

"In this philosophy of higher education here given in a nutshell one will find one of the reasons for the increasing insistence upon the requirement of Upper School, of Honour Matriculation, admission to the universities of Ontario. In it one can foresee the time coming very soon when the universities as such will be open only to those who are adjudged to be qualified for a university education proper, and when a different type of provision will be made for those young people who desire and merit a kind of education that is higher in the sense of being higher than secondary education, but which cannot truthfully be said to belong to the higher learning. When this time comes two important results will have been achieved; the quality of university teaching will have been raised, and the total cost of operating all the universities of the country taken together will have been lowered." That is the end of the quotation from the report of Dr. Sherwood Fox.

We are all conscious of the fact that in the last four years great changes have come over the mental attitude of our people whether in or outside college halls. Those who have graduated from universities in Canada since 1929 have been compelled to meet conditions which the earlier graduates were not required to meet. They were subjected to the keen disappointment which every young man must feel in not being able to get readily started in a profession or in commerce. The inevitable result of these discouragements has been to occasion in them, as well as in others, who felt the paralyzing influences of the depression, a feeling that in some fundamentals our system is inadequate, that changes would lead to betterment, and with the restless activity and impressionableness of youth they struggle to find a formula which if made effective would make this world a happier place to live in, affording more assurance of prosperity and contentment. We of another generation are prone to belittle the problems of the young and, while there may be good grounds to assert that some of the solutions clutched at by those of immature years and lack of experience, are unsound, there rests upon all of us the duty of understanding and of constructive help. There are none of us who do not believe in the honesty of purpose and the reliability of the vast majority of young Canadians. We are not a boastful people, but we have every reason to have faith in the self-reliance and stability of the generations which are coming into a period of influence and service. I have talked to many of our younger men who were accused of having radical views. In reality they are not radicals to the point of destructive radicalism. That they are apprehensive and uncertain is perhaps undoubted; that they lack experience in human relations is also undoubted; but that they are nothing less than fine human material, healthy-minded and sincere, is in the majority of cases unquestionable. Had we to face the difficult problems of starting our professional or business lives in the gloom of the worst depression this world has ever known, we would probably think very much as they do. That many are well educated, having as well not only the qualities of leadership but an overwhelming ambition to do useful service, we must admit, and it is our responsibility to see that the opportunity to become helpful and happy citizens is afforded them.

Up till four years ago, this country was, not improperly, called the land of opportunity. We believe that opportunity has been only temporarily arrested and that we will gradually struggle back to a condition of reasonable prosperity even though our progress up to now has been slow and painful.

One of the questions which has arisen, and the difference of opinion in respect of it is probably explained by the difference in the generations of those who discuss it, is the extent of the freedom with which our college men, members of the faculties of universities, should and can discuss social, economic, and political questions on the public platform. The right of free speech has been one for which the Anglo-Saxon countries are noted, and I know of no attempt in Canada to improperly restrict it, having regard to certain provisions of the laws of this country. All of us who are private citizens know that we have the right to express our opinions, in and out of meeting, as vigorously as we please, and the college professor should have no restrictions placed upon him within the limits of honest representation, loyalty, and good taste. There is a difference, of course, in principle between a member of a university staff discussing public questions and the member of a private organisation who indulges in propaganda designed to injure the corporation with which he is associated and which retains him to advance its interests. We have developed under the English system institutional loyalty to a fairly high degree. We believe that a man should either help the team on which he plays or not be on it at all. In the case of college professors who are drafted for public addresses, there is this difficulty: it is assumed that "Professor Smith," who is introduced as of McGill or some

other university, either speaks for the university or represents the views of at least the faculty from which he comes. That is not true in most cases; and care must be taken, in fairness to the university and the audience, that it is understood that the views expressed are those of the individual. It may be taken for granted that every McGill lecturer or professor retains his position in the University because of his ability, and not because of the popularity or otherwise of the views he may hold as an individual on public or economic questions.

One other difficulty must be avoided and that is the use of college professors for propaganda purposes under retainer without their commercial association being known. This, of course, is a form of misrepresentation which no university or member of its staff can possibly condone.

But we are apt to get these questions out of perspective. In addressing you tonight, I am speaking to you as an individual, and I think you can assume that what I say on this subject, or the manner in which I say it, does not necessarily convey the thoughts or phraseology of any members of the Board of Governors. Being in railway work, I am tolerably accustomed to free speech, sometimes more forceful than polite and more profane than tactful. Free and frank expression of opinion is something we should encourage rather than discourage, provided it is sincere and honest. I am becoming so callous about it that I can even listen to a university undergraduate debate over the radio and still not lose any sleep. To me it does not matter whether a college professor believes in capital punishment or does not, whether he believes in protection or free trade, whether he believes in private or public ownership of public utilities, though, if the last named, I would feel sorry for him. We are apt to over-exaggerate the menace of addresses from those whose views we do not share, and if there is any case in which such over-exaggeration is unjustified it is in the case of men who think out our problems in their own way and give the honest results of their intelligent deliberations to others.

When I had concluded the preparation of this address, my attention was called to an article in the August number of the *American Mercury*, entitled "Lowell of Harvard." It contains these significant sentences:

"As to the right of the professor to express his views 'without restraint' on matters outside his professorship, the principle seemed equally obvious to Dr. Lowell. 'This is not a question of academic freedom in its true sense, but of the personal liberty of the citizen.' The only real question involved is 'whether the university or college, by employing him as a professor, acquires a right to restrict his freedom as a citizen.' President Lowell's answer was an emphatic no. He admitted possible damage to the name of the university, but he added: 'In spite, however, of the risk of injury to the institution, the objections to restraint upon what professors may say as citizens seem to me far greater than the harm done by leaving them free.' To restrict the professors in this field 'would produce a sense of irritation and humiliation.' It would deprive them of the rights enjoyed by members of other professions. Under such conditions 'a man would surrender a part of his liberty; what he might say would be submitted to the censorship of a board of trustees, and he would cease to be a free citizen.' Moreover, if a university censors what a professor says 'it thereby assumes responsibility for that which it permits him to say. This is logical and inevitable, but it is a responsibility which an institution would be very unwise in assuming.' "

I have taken advantage of this opportunity to speak to you, because in the first instance I wished to avail myself of your kindness to outline to you some of the University's problems and in the second place to convince you, if I could, that the policies of the University will continue to be progressive and sane.

Death of King Albert

News of the tragic death of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, which reached Montreal on February 18, served as a reminder that King Albert was an honorary graduate of McGill University, having accepted the degree of LL.D., conferred *in absentia* by the University Corporation in December, 1915. Recalling the events that led to the award of this degree and equally the events of subsequent years, in which His Majesty's leadership, in peace and war, inspired the hearts of his countrymen and his country's friends, *The McGill News* desires to record its sympathy with the people of Belgium in the grievous loss that the King's death has caused them.

An Interesting Link Between Mining and Agriculture in Canada

(THE CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZER PLANTS AT TRAIL, B.C., OF THE CONSOLIDATED MINING & SMELTING CO. OF CANADA LTD.)

By R. W. DIAMOND
(General Superintendent, Chemical and Fertilizer Department)

IN the September, 1933 issue of *The McGill News*, Mr. G. E. Murray described the metallurgical plants of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., at Trail, B.C. The chemical and fertilizer plants of the Consolidated recently built there, the events leading up to their construction, and their related developments are also of interest, because of the great influence that this new industry will ultimately have on agriculture in the Canadian prairie provinces.

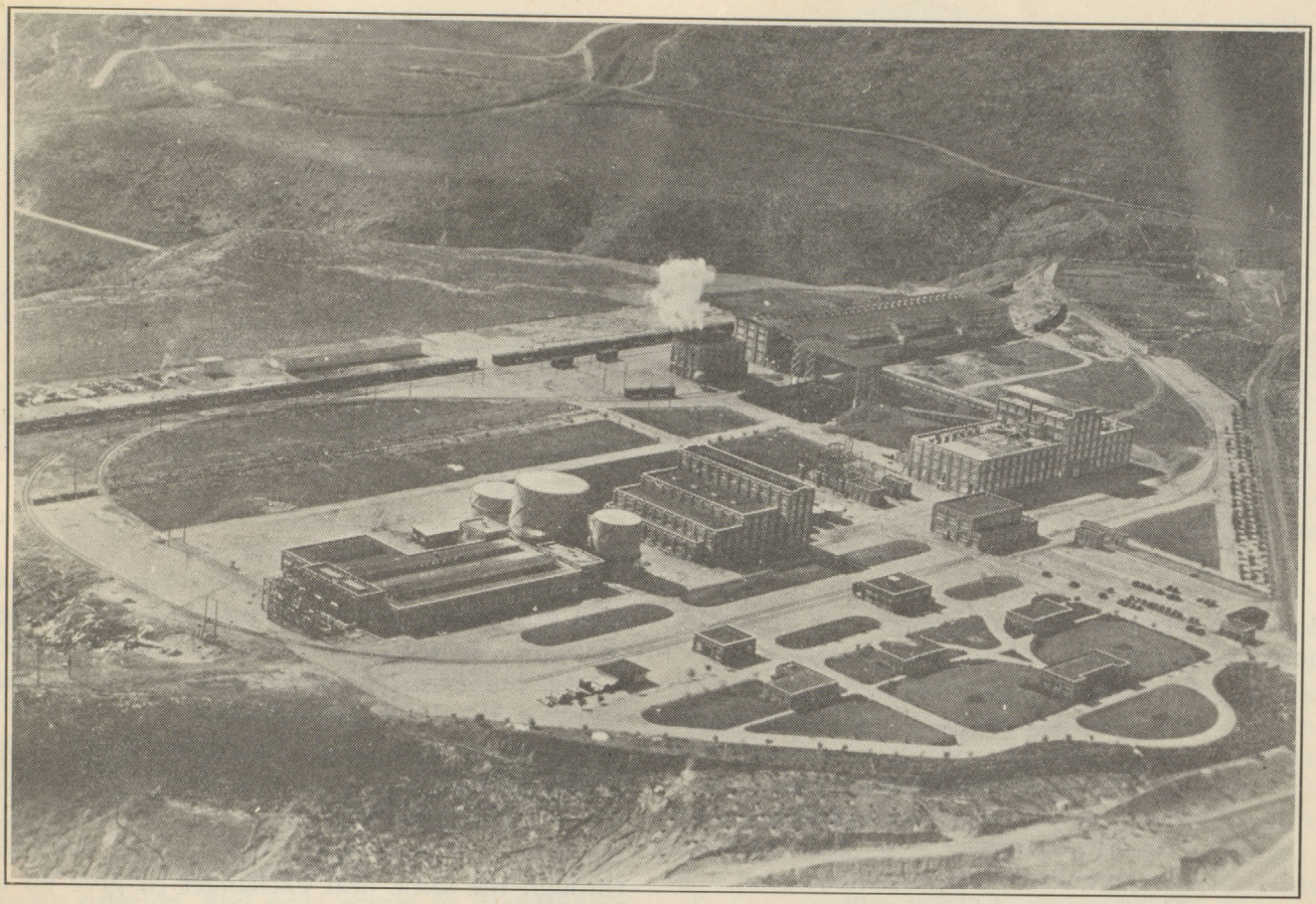
These developments are the result of the 26% sulphur content of the ore of the Sullivan Mine at Kimberley, which element, together with the lead, zinc, and iron, accounts almost entirely for its composition. During ore dressing operations at Kimberley, there is produced ,and stocked for future treatment, an iron tailing carrying 75-80% of this sulphur as iron sulphide. The remaining sulphur is contained in the lead and zinc concentrate minerals, largely as lead and zinc sulphides. These concentrate products, when shipped to Trail, constitute the principal feeds for the lead smelter and zinc plant, where the first step in both treatments is to eliminate the sulphur. This is done in furnaces from which, in the past, the sulphur escaped largely to the atmosphere as sulphur dioxide gas. In spite of its great dilution with air, and discharge from stacks at high elevations above the plant, some damage to vegetation close to the plant was experienced.

It had always been apparent that the sulphur from these gases should be recovered and utilized if possible, at the same time relieving or curing the smoke nuisance, and constant studies with this end in view had therefore been maintained. One of the early conclusions reached was that the Canadian prairies would ultimately require large quantities of phosphate fertilizers, as had been the experience of older countries, and that these fertilizers would constitute a large outlet for sulphuric acid, which could be made from smoke, and had been made in a small way at Trail for years past. This conclusion prompted a widespread search for phosphate rock, particularly in British Columbia and western Alberta, with the result that low-grade beds were discovered in the Crowsnest district of southern British Columbia, and to the north therefrom through extensive areas.

Following these discoveries, an experimental plant was built at Trail for the production of triple-superphosphate for facilitating prairie field-tests. The results of these tests on wheat lands were very encouraging, showing increased yields and earlier maturity as the outstanding advantages, and that the prairie soils were not only seriously deficient in phosphorus, but that they also needed some nitrogen.

Some time before this, nitrogen fixation processes had been studied as a possible outlet for some of the excess power available from the large developments controlled by the Consolidated on the Kootenay River. These investigations indicated, however, that the costs of production in a location such as Trail, at that time, would not be sufficiently low to promise continued satisfactory competition in the world markets with other sources of nitrogen. Developments in these processes were, however, rapid, particularly along the line of the direct synthetic process for ammonia production. This fact, together with the realization of the need of some nitrogen fertilizer on the prairie, soon convinced the Consolidated that their fertilizer plans should include both nitrogen and phosphorus products.

About this time a situation developed, largely because of enlarged metallurgical operation, which spurred on fertilizer production considerations. Trail is located only twelve miles up the Columbia River from the international boundary, and during certain wind conditions in that direction, smoke drifted across the border and damage was claimed by near-by residents of the State of Washington, with the result that international complications developed. After extensive studies and negotia-



AERIAL VIEW OF THE GREAT FERTILIZER PLANTS AT TRAIL, B.C.

On the extreme left are the electrolytic hydrogen units, in the centre is the nitrogen and ammonia plant, in the right centre is the phosphate plant, and in the right background are the storage plants. Approximately $10-million was spent to bring these great plants into existence.

tions, the Consolidated undertook to speed up their development program for sulphur control and recovery, and to fix more of the sulphur dioxide of the smoke as sulphuric acid.

Fortunately the prairie soils are relatively rich in potash, with probably sufficient for many years, and since no important beds were known to exist in Canada, this, the third principal plant food, played no part in the original fertilizer production program.

It was evident that because of Trail's location, with long distances to practically all markets, highly concentrated fertilizers would be most logical.

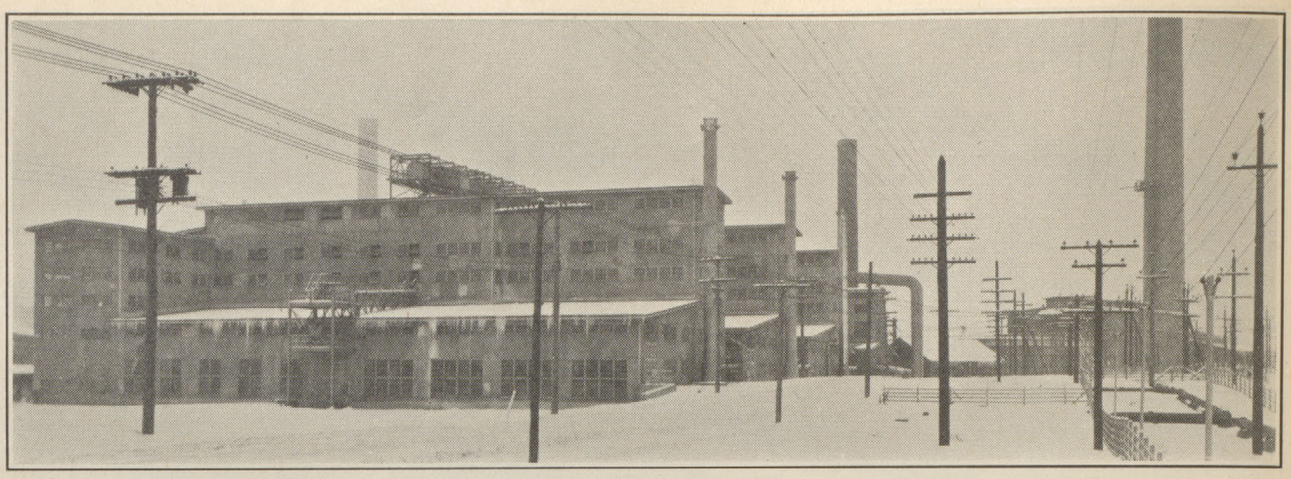
Chemical fertilizers can be defined as salts of nitrogen, phosphorus, or potash, or of any combination of these, mostly soluble in water or soil acids, of suitable physical condition for application to the soil, and containing no elements in appreciable quantities detrimental to plant growth. Examples are:

Superphosphate (or acid phosphate) } both containing mono calcium phosphate
Triple Superphosphate }

Ammonium Sulphate
Sodium Nitrate
Calcium Nitrate
Calcium Cyanamid
Ammonium Phosphates
Muriate of Potash
Sulphate of Potash

In order to make nitrogen and phosphorus salts such as defined above, a number of preliminary steps are necessary; and raw materials must be secured, or formed. Those necessary for the Trail operations are: 1, Sulphuric acid, 2, ammonia, 3, phosphate rock, 4, phosphoric acid.

Active construction of the acid and fertilizer plants at Trail commenced in the spring of 1930, and the various operations commenced in 1931. A total of approximately $10,000,000 was spent on construction. The fertilizer plant is located on a bench about a mile distant from, and about four hundred feet higher than, the smelter. The sulphuric acid plants are located on the smelter level, between the smelter and the



THE FOUR CONTACT SULPHURIC ACID UNITS, TRAIL, B.C.
These units have a combined capacity of approximately 375 tons of 100% sulphuric acid a day.

fertilizer plants. The operations fall naturally into six groups:

1. The Sulphuric Acid Plants
2. The Nitrogen, Hydrogen and Ammonia Group or the Nitrogen Fixation Group
3. The Phosphoric Acid Plant
4. The Plant for Phosphate and Ammonium Phosphate Fertilizers
5. The Ammonium Sulphate Plant
6. The Storage and Shipping Plant

SULPHURIC ACID PLANTS

Most sulphuric acid is made from sulphur dioxide gas resulting from the burning of elemental sulphur, the gas requiring little if any purification. The Trail plant, and others working on smelter gases, start with a dirty and impure, and often a low strength gas. The two commercial processes for making sulphuric acid are the old Chamber process, and the Contact process in which either a platinum or a vanadium catalyst mass may be used. The Trail plant uses the Contact process and a vanadium mass. The gas treated results from the burning or roasting of zinc concentrates, by the new concentrate burning process developed by the staff of the Consolidated. The first requirement is to render it clean and dry. This is accomplished in the following manner: Dust is precipitated in Cottrell treaters at about 300°C. From there the gas passes to lead-lined brick-packed cooling and scrubbing towers, where the temperature is dropped to 40°C. Following this, the gas passes to water wash towers of similar construction, for humidity control, and then to a second Cottrell treater the same in principle as the one for the dust, but of different design. In this, sulphuric acid mist and catalyst poison are precipitated. The gas from the treaters is then dried by scrubbing with sulphuric acid in a series of two towers, and then filtered through coke for the removal of entrained acid. At this point the gas corresponds in purity to that resulting from a sulphur burner.

The clean dry gas now passes through a heat exchanger to a converter containing the catalyst where the sulphur dioxide is oxidized to sulphur trioxide, and then passes in a reverse direction through the same heat exchanger to give up its heat to the incoming gas, then to coolers and absorbers, where the sulphur trioxide is absorbed in strong sulphuric acid, following which dilution with water to required strength for storage is practised.

The plants installed have a combined capacity of approximately 375 tons of 100% sulphuric acid per day. Facilities are also provided for the production of Oleum of various strengths, and if required a large part of the production could be as water white acid.

NITROGEN FIXATION GROUP

Hydrogen Plant: Because of cheap and abundant power supply, electrolysis of water was selected as the source of hydrogen necessary for ammonia synthesis. Power for this plant is derived from the hydro-electric installations of the West Kootenay Power & Light Co., a subsidiary of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. It is generated as alternating current at 7,200 volts and stepped up to 60,000 volts for transmission. The distance from the power plants on the Kootenay River to Trail is approximately thirty miles. Conversion at reduced voltage to direct current for electrolysis is effected in three 6,500 K.W. mercury arc rectifiers, one of which is of General Electric, the other two of Brown-Boveri, construction.

The hydrogen equipment consists of four types of cells, namely Knowles, Fauser, Stuart, and Pechkranz—English, Italian, Canadian, and Swiss, respectively. Hydrogen cells fall into two classes —tank or bell type, and bi-polar or filter press type.

In the tank or bell type the cells are in series and the cell electrodes in each tank are in parallel. Each electrode is surmounted by its individual or common bell for collecting its evolved gas, hydrogen or oxygen. These gases are kept from mixing by asbestos cloth diaphragms, which hang down between the electrodes. The gas from each of these individual bells is led into the cell gas collector and thence to the battery mains. The Knowles, Fauser, and Stuart cells are examples of this type.

In the bi-polar or filter press type, a series of electrodes and metallic or asbestos diaphragms spaced and insulated from each other, are held together between rigid end plates so that an apparatus resembles a filter press in appearance. The electrodes act as a cathode on one side and an anode on the other side, and are in series, while the various apparati are paralleled across the bus feeders. The Pechkranz cells are an example of this type.

The electrolyte throughout is a 25% caustic potash solution, and replacement of decomposed water is by continuous feed of distilled water. The distilled water is made in a plant, furnished by the Escher-Wyss Co., of Switzerland. In this equipment, water evaporation is first established by steam in a system in which an almost perfect heat interchange is provided for, following which it is maintained, and the small loss by radiation and inefficiency of heat exchange is made up, by heat from mechanical energy introduced by compressing and superheating circuit steam in a turbo compressor.

The Hydrogen plant considered as a whole contains 934 10,000 ampere cells which produce on an average nine tons of hydrogen and seventy-two tons of oxygen per day. Resulting gas purities are about 99.8% hydrogen and 99.3% oxygen. At the present time practically all of the oxygen is wasted, but experiments under way using oxygen enriched air for metallurgical furnaces will probably uncover profitable disposal.

Nitrogen Plant: Two Standard Claude Liquid Air units are installed, each of a capacity in terms of nitrogen of forty-four tons daily. Only one of these is necessary to balance the hydrogen plant as built. In this operation there are four principal steps:

1. Air Compression
2. Compressed Air Purification
3. Cooling of compressed purified air to temperature of liquefaction
4. Fractional distillation of liquid air.

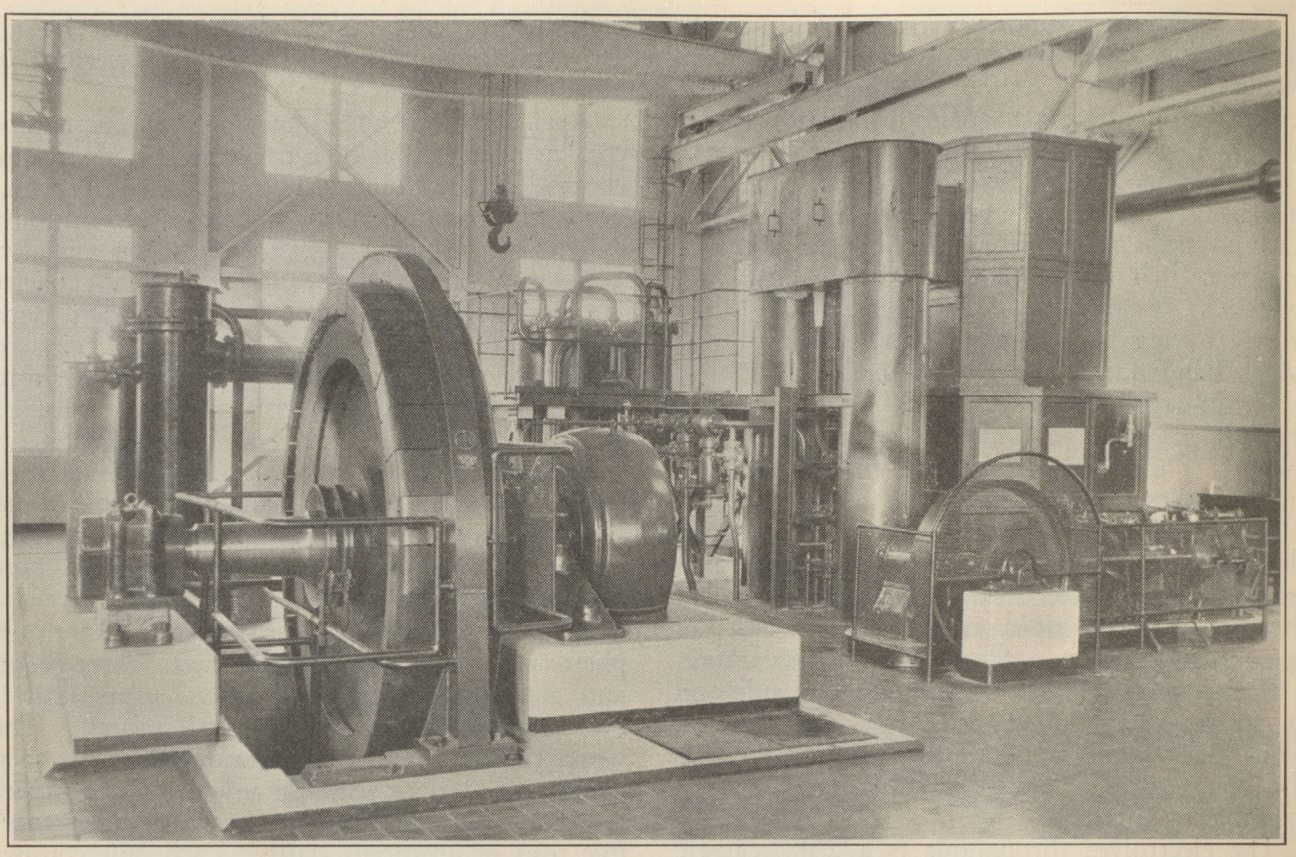
Since this process is standard, and descriptions are easily available, it will not be described in detail.

Ammonia Plant: The Ammonia Synthesis process installed is that of Dr. Giacomo Fauser, and controlled by Montecatini, of Italy. Normal production is about forty-eight tons of ammonia daily, limited by the installed hydrogen capacity. The installed nitrogen and ammonia capacity is about twice this figure. Hydrogen and nitrogen are stored in gasholders equal in capacity to approximately three hours' production, from which they are fed to gas mixers and a mixed gas of the ratio of 1 : 3 : : N : H is produced. This is stored in a third gasholder from which it is fed to either of two Canadian Ingersoll Rand six-stage high pressure compressors, each equivalent in capacity to fifty-four tons of pure ammonia per day.

After compression to approximately 250 atmospheres per square inch, the gas passes through oil and condensate traps, and enters a precatalysis cycle for the removal of residual oxygen. The water there formed is separated and the gas then passes to the main synthesis units, of which there are four, each equal in capacity to about twenty-five tons of ammonia daily. Each unit consists of:

1. A long ninety ton synthesis column with internal catalyst containers, heat exchangers and heating elements
2. A cooler made up of banks of water-jacketed high pressure pipes
3. A condenser, which is a thirty-five ton heavily insulated steel vessel equipped with heat exchangers
4. An ammonia evaporator, which is a low pressure steel vessel through which high pressure serpentine pipe coils pass to and from the condenser
5. A high pressure gas circulating pump

The gas in circulation in a group enters the top of the synthesis column at about 20°C., passes down around the main wall for the protection of the column against high temperatures, then up through the heat exchanger and catalyst, container tubes, then down through the catalyst mass at about 450°C., then down around the heat exchanger tubes, and so out from the column at about 125°C. The gas then analyzes about 12% ammonia by volume. This ammonia content represents a recovered conversion of about 21%. This gas mixture then passes through the cooler, where the temperature is dropped to about 25°C., and approximately 60% of the ammonia is condensed as a mist. The whole flow travels on into the condenser where the cooling is continued to about 0°C., and then into the serpentine coils of the evaporator, where it is surrounded by a



A CLAUDE LIQUID AIR UNIT

Two of these great units are in operation in Trail. The air compressor is here shown on the left, the CO_2 and moisture dryers are in the rear, the expansion engine is in the right foreground, with the heat exchangers and the rectification column immediately behind the expansion engine. This is the first successful photograph of one of the units to reach Montreal.

boiling bath of ammonia at about -25°C. The flow then returns to the condenser where all ammonia condensed accumulates. The volume of this is measured electrically, following which it is drained to the evaporator body. The ammonia evaporated from this goes to the distribution main to consuming plants, the surplus liquid ammonia is drained to a thirty foot diameter insulated hortonsphere for storage.

The mixture of uncombined nitrogen and hydrogen from the condenser passes to the circulating pump, from which it re-enters the group circulation with "make-up" from the main compressors, to keep the volume in circulation in the unit constant.

Since the combination of nitrogen and hydrogen to form ammonia is exothermic, the process is entirely autoreactive after initial heating has has been effected electrically.

PHOSPHORIC ACID PLANT

Phosphate rock is the usual source of the phosphorus contained in fertilizers. It occurs as the insoluble tricalcium phosphate. If high strength fertilizers are required phosphoric acid must first be made from rock by:

1. Grinding the rock, either dry or with acid
2. Digestion with sulphuric acid
3. Separation of the resulting phosphoric acid from the residual bye-product gypsum.

The principal reaction is very simple, but because of impurities in the ordinary rock, such as fluorine and organic matter, objectionable gases are evolved, introducing serious ventilation problems. Temperature control, corrosion, and crusting problems are also numerous. Ordinarily an acid solution of about 22% P_2O_5 results, but in the Trail plant an acid of about 30% P_2O_5 is produced because of two outstanding differences from the earlier plants. The plant as built is probably the largest in existence, with a daily capacity of 450 tons of rock.

FERTILIZER PRODUCTION

The production of fertilizer is accomplished by mixing two or more of the four raw materials in different ways, e.g.:

1. Ammonia + Sulphuric Acid = Ammonium Sulphate
2. Ammonia + Phosphoric Acid + Sulphuric Acid = a wide range of Ammonium Phosphate—Sulphate products
3. Ammonia + Phosphoric Acid = Ammonium Phosphate
4. Phosphate Rock + Sulphuric Acid = Superphosphate
5. Phosphate Rock + Phosphoric Acid = Triple Superphosphate

The ammonium sulphate is produced in a plant for that purpose only. The ammonium phosphate, ammonium phosphate-sulphate and triple superphosphate are produced in another plant where the equipment and flow are almost identical for all. The superphosphate is produced in a small ordinary den plant.

PLANT FOR PHOSPHATE FERTILIZERS

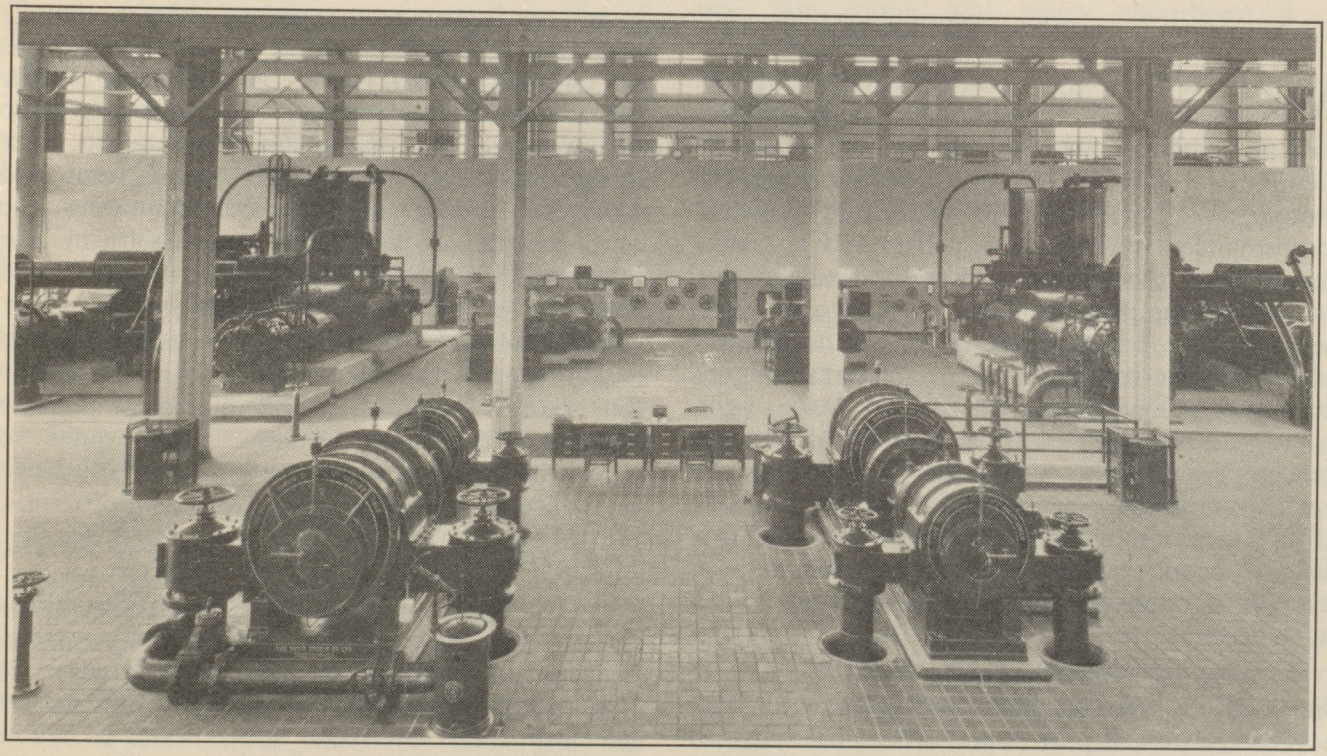
In this plant both phosphate fertilizers and ammonium phosphates of the different grades are produced. The principal operations are: 1, Neutralization of acid, 2, drying, 3, sizing, 4, dust collection and retreatment.

Since these operations are more or less common in industry they will not be detailed here. Of particular interest, however, is the free-running, non-caking granular nature of most of the products of this plant. These qualities are particularly desirable when fertilizers are to be drilled, as is the case on the Canadian prairie. The capacity of the plant varies from 300 to 450 tons daily, dependent upon the product.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE PLANT

Capacity is approximately two hundred tons daily. The operations are: 1, Neutralization of sulphuric acid with ammonia in saturators, 2, centrifuging for crystal and mother liquor separation, 3, crystal drying.

The saturators for neutralization are ten foot diameter hard lead kettles in which a violently agitated bath is maintained, and into which both sulphuric acid solution and ammonia gas are continually fed. The reaction is highly exothermic and the excess heat is taken up by water evaporation. Temperature, retention, agitation, and chemical conditions control the crystal size and shape. The saturators are continually discharged and the discharge fed in batches to large capacity horizontal shaft centrifuges where moisture is reduced to about 1%, and water washing is practised to control the free acid in the crystal. The crystal cake is cut from the centrifuge as part of the cycle and fed to steam-heated dryers where the moisture is reduced to about 0.05% in the finished product.



THE AMMONIA PLANT, TRAIL, B.C.

In the foreground are the gas mixers, to the left and right centre are six-stage Canadian Ingersoll-Rand compressors, in the centre are circulating pumps, and in the background are control panels and synthesis columns.

STORAGE AND SHIPPING PLANT

Because of the seasonal demand for fertilizers, large storages are necessary. The plant provided at Trail is approximately 105 feet by 500 feet, with a working depth of 51 feet. Different products are separated by movable fences. Total capacity is approximately 70,000 tons. The entire area is served by a high speed travelling crane and six shipping mills. Each shipping mill has a capacity of about twenty tons per hour, from bulk in storage to bags in cars.

CONCLUSION

Since the plant described is more or less a pioneer of its kind in Western Canada, it is evident that for some time to come outlets for the major part of its production will have to be found in foreign markets. The world trade in chemical fertilizers, when measured in terms of plant food contained therein, is distributed almost evenly between nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash products. The aggregate world tonnage of fertilizers as marketed approximates 30,000,000 annually, most of which is for the home trade of the countries of western Europe and of the eastern and southern United States. There is, however, a very large export trade also.

The use of chemical fertilizers in Canada is of relatively recent date, and still unusual except in certain parts of the East. This is of course because of its being a new country. In the older countries, such as those of western Europe and the southern States, the farmers have been forced into the use of chemical fertilizers because of the depletion of the natural fertility of the soil. There is certain to be a similar development throughout Canada.

The great number of chemical fertilizers on the market is always confusing to the layman, and while their numbers are undoubtedly greater than necessary, it is apparent that a large variety is required because of varying soil, moisture, temperature, and crop conditions. In these days of over-production and of low prices for agricultural products, the wisdom of fertilization is often questioned. The answer is evident and convincing—If farmers are to prosper, they must farm a smaller acreage of better lands more intensively, and secure lower unit production costs.

A Month in Spain

By MARGARET M. and E. W. CAMERON

WE WERE the most unenterprising of tourists. We travelled by train and by bus, and not, as everyone knows you ought to do in that country of notoriously slow trains, by motor. We stayed in the hotels and pensions recommended by foreign travellers and retreated hastily from the one or two really Spanish ones into which we poked the tips of our noses. We never left the beaten track, or, if we did, it was only when we managed not to see certain sights that every self-respecting traveller in Spain ought to see, a serenader with his guitar, flamenco dancers, a bull-fight. And yet we managed, in our rapid progress across the country, to catch glimpses of a number of Spains, most of which differed from the Spain of the guide-book, at least by enough to give us the thrill of a first encounter.

We were of course prepared for dirt and oil-drenched food, for slackness and general dilatoriness on the part of porters and others, for beggars, and for a plentiful and various insect life. So when, after being transferred from the French to the Spanish train, by porters whose shambling gait seemed caused partly by alpurgatas in the last stages of decay, partly by excessively large and insecurely anchored trousers, and when, after sitting in the station at Irun for an hour and taking an hour to go seventeen kilometres, we were greeted as we entered our room in San Sebastian by a colossal black beetle, we exclaimed with one accord "So this is Spain!"

But it wasn't. If we except that one beetle, we saw no insect more formidable than a house-fly (but we saw many of those); in spite of decrepit alpurgatas the porters never looked quite so tramp-like again, and by the second or third day we had come to look upon them all as old friends, and they to inspire in us the same confidence that an English or a French porter does.

As for Spain's dirt, it was conspicuous by its absence, at least in the hotels. The street-cleaners' activities, it is true, were often more picturesque than effective. In Madrid the streets are cleaned and cooled by great floods of water poured from enormous fire hoses. The hoses looked as if they might be just as useful for clearing the streets of rioters as of refuse. In

Burgos, on the contrary, the streets are subjected to a dry cleaning process. Armies of sweepers, after gathering up the more portable rubbish, move off, leaving the clouds of dust they raise to settle behind them. In Granada, where this method had been improved upon, the men with brooms are followed by men with watering cars.

After seeing some millions of olive trees, you realize that it is the patriotic duty of every Spaniard to consume large quantities of olive oil, but oil-cooking need never discourage the timid traveller from visiting Spain, for one could exist quite comfortably on those parts of the very abundant meals that are more familiar to the Anglo-Saxon digestion. Both eggs and milk-puddings appear on the menu at least once a day, and twice a day you are given a quantity of fruit that would suffice for a complete meal for a vegetarian of average appetite. The person who does like oil will find himself faced with the embarrassing task of choosing the best among a distractingly large number of excellent dishes.

Too much ill has been said of Spanish hotels and Spanish cooking. Not enough ill could possibly be said of Spanish guides and beggars. In most Spanish towns loitering is a sport that can be indulged in only by that fortunate person who has learned to shut his eyes and ears except to what he wants to see or hear. The instant you pause in your progress round a town or a Church, a guide springs out of a wall, or out of the pavement, and urges his services upon you with an importunity that does its utmost to destroy one of your chief pleasures in a foreign land. In spite of belonging to the most polite nation in Europe, the Spanish guide understands only the most impolite language. "No thank you" he interprets as an encouragement, and nothing short of a curt and even angry "go away and leave me alone" will rid you of him. The time-honoured and courteous formula, "perdoneme por Dios," proved equally ineffective when we tried it on the beggars. Perhaps the republican beggar is also an anti-clerical who refuses to be moved by the love of God.

It is hardly necessary to add that all the discourtesy in Spain is probably concentrated in its "official guides." Spaniards of whom we asked services, or those who saw us in difficulty, never hesitated to go out of their way in order to help us. We have particularly happy memories of one substantial goodwife in Malaga who escorted us for several blocks, into the street and the saddler's shop we had asked for, and out again because, as she explained, it was a quarter of the town haunted by thieves and purse-snatchers She did not leave us until she had led us safely back to the respectable neighbourhood of the market square.

Spanish women are seen at their best in Seville, where many of them are pretty, some are beautiful, and even the middle-aged and ugly look as if life was for them a cheerful adventure. There hats are rare—our *sombreros* were repeatedly commented upon by small boys in the street—and the universally becoming mantilla is still widely used. Needless to say, the young Spanish girl has cut off her hair; but she has invented a buttress of small back-combs that support the higher one over which her mantilla is draped. In Seville, too, one sees fan play at its best. Every woman carries a fan, both in an out of doors, and when it is not serving its natural purpose and making a breeze, or doing duty as an eye-shade, it can always be used to punctuate its owner's sprightly southern conversation. In a narrow street, such as the Sierpes at Seville, where there is no wheel traffic, the clicking of fans as they are flicked open and shut is one of the characteristic noises. In Seville we saw not only our first mantillas but our first flower-decked heads. Our chambermaid, who looked like a portly but tidy middle-aged char, always wore a flower in her hair during working hours, and as she was leaving at the end of the day she added to her costume a shawl and the inevitable fan. But it was our young and pretty chambermaid at Torremolines who showed us what really could be done with flowers and shining dark brown hair. She had a different kind of blossom every day, and cleverly contrived mooring combs or pins made sure that each blossom or cluster of blossoms should produce the most devastating effect possible.

The Spanish bourgeoise does not show herself often outside her own house; indeed Spanish bourgeois in general seem to live less in the open air than French or Italian men and women of the same class. There are cafés with terraces in Madrid, but they seem to do little business during the day and their clientèle is chiefly masculine. In the parks, about sunset, one sees a more representative assembly; and after the labours and heat of the day the sightseer can spend the sunset hour very pleasantly in a park such as the Parque Maria Luisa at Seville. There, seated at a table at one of the open air cafés, surrounded by palms and eucalyptus trees and every variety of tropical shrub and flower, he can watch Seville's human comedy. He can regale himself with indifferent coffee and bad cakes, listen to the scarcely intermittent cries of the vendors, watch

his neighbours attacking the cray-fish which they have just bought and which are lying in a heap on their table, or sample the vendor's products for himself. Without moving from his chair he can give alms to as many beggars as he has coins for, buy one or more state lottery tickets, and have his photograph taken or his shoes cleaned. A Spaniard may wear a battered hat, a threadbare jacket, and a collarless shirt but his boots, if he has boots, must always shine brightly; so the *limpio-botas* plies a thriving trade in the streets and parks.

Even the most hurried traveller in Spain cannot fail to be struck with the great variety of countries that rub elbows with one another in the peninsula. Everywhere are hills and mountains, but the mountains never repeat themselves. The Pyrenees are wooded, the Sierra Morena bare or covered with shrub. The romantic gorges of the Hayo de Charro are mysterious and awe-inspiring. The forbidding Guadammarra that frowns down on the Escurial is gray and dead. The Sierra Nevada, with the sun shining on its snows and on the red rock and soil of its lower slopes, is full of life and colour. As the friendly wooded country of the Basque province gives way gradually to hills that are bare and more arid, until finally we see only bleak expanses of baked clay dotted with scattered stones, we wonder how the Spaniards, entrenched in Castile with the Moors to the south of them, ever managed to support life on their barren plateau. But wherever a river or stream provides a little water there appears the green of cultivated fields, gardens, forests, or plantations. Avila is surrounded by liveoaks. The plain of Aranjuez is famed for its elms and for its asparagus and strawberries. On the hillsides around Toledo the wild and cultivated olive trees stand out against the brilliant red soil. The sharply outlined trees arranged in neat rows remind one of toy orchards, or of neo-primitive landscape paintings. In Aragon and Catalonia, as in Castile, one is filled with admiration for the cultivator. The narrowest terrace, the tiniest deposit of soil, is made to support its six or eight or ten grape vines, although each of the little spots of green thus created is hemmed in by a mountain wall of stone and clay without a blade of grass.

As one goes through the country from north to south, Andalusia gives one an impression of great fertility. Between Cordova and Granada rich wheat-fields alternate with olive groves and vineyards in every stage of development. After you have crossed the last mountain barrier, you come suddenly upon the immense groves of date palms, the orange and lemon and pomegranite orchards, that fill the strip of land between the mountains and the sea. It is along this strip and up the eastern coast that you must look if you would find mild weather in winter. In the higher towns farther north you will probably find sunshine, but also low temperature and icy winds.

The wild flowers change with the latitude, and the altitude. Providence has been thoughtful for the donkeys in the country *par excellence* of the donkey, and thistles grow in rank profusion wherever they have not been sternly discouraged. The cistus, which covers the hillsides in the south as well as in the north, had disappeared in May from Andalusia and left only enough of its blossoms, like single white roses, to make us wish we had seen them a little earlier. On the higher slopes, broom made patches of brilliant yellow. The paler yellow flowers of the prickly pear are not massed closely enough to produce any decided colour impression, but the fantastic shapes of the cactus-like plants themselves alternating with the ungainly spikes of the aloes plant stand out boldly from the rocky hillsides to which they generally cling. The aloes and prickly pear give way as we approach the shore to a sand plant with thick dull green leaves and quantities of yellow, or pale pink, star-like flowers. The loveliest of the wild flowers of Spain is the wild oleander. It does not grow in dry soil, but its deep pink blossoms and its shiny leaves line the courses of all the rivers and streams in Andalusia. Perhaps one reason why the oleanders grow in such profusion is that they are never picked. It is a popular belief that if you carry wild oleander into the house you carry malaria with it. So it is left to grow and flourish undisturbed.

The traveller who lands at Gibraltar or Malaga usually goes straight to Seville or Granada or Cordova and steeps himself in the memories of the great Spanish Moorish epoch which are called up by Cordova's mosque, the Alcazar with its garden at Seville, or the Alhambra. The traveller who comes down from the north wades into the oriental atmosphere more slowly. In Burgos he hardly needs the graves of the great Christian champion Rodrigo (El Cid) and of his wife Xinema to remind him that the Moors did not remain long in northern Castile. The gothic Cathedral, with its lofty pierced stone spires, reminds us that it is Spanish only by the richness of decoration of some of its chapels and doors. Avila, the birthplace of Saint Teresa, is a mediaeval hill town, with its fortifications in a fine state of preservation, and a cathedral that is half fortress built up against the city wall. High and self-contained, Avila might well symbolize

the pride of Castile. Madrid is disappointing to the tourist who must penetrate quickly to the heart of the places through which he passes. Madrid has one of the finest museums in Europe, but little personality of its own. With its magnificent new buildings it suggests a city in the making, a city that has not yet come of age.

In Toledo we are conscious, for the first time, of the meeting of north and south. The church of San Juan de las Ruyes proudly displays on its facade the chains cut from Christian slaves after the fall of Granada, and the gorgeously carved stalls of the Cathedral tell the story of the conquest of the last Moorish stronghold. But the beautiful little Cristo de la Luz, a transformed mosque, the Mozarab chapel in the Cathedral, and the city gates with their Moorish arches, are there to remind us that Toledo was for more than two hundred years under the domination of the Moors.

It is just possible that the traveller who has read much of romantic Spain may be somewhat shocked by the bustling modernity of the business quarters of Seville or Cordova, or still more, of Granada. But an hour spent in wandering through the maze of pillars under the low horse-shoe arches of the Mosque at Cordova, or in watching the women draw their water from the fountain in the court of the orange trees, in loitering on the bridge, or in the narrow streets, and staring into flower-decked courtyards, will make him believe again in Cordova's glorious past and that that past is not all dead. In Seville, if he climbs to the top of the Giralda in the late afternoon, he will see the city transformed in the soft evening light. He will be looking down on the white or yellow or blue walls and into the patios of the older part of the town, and he will remember that before it was a belfry the Giralda was a minaret, and that the broad shallow steps he has just come up were built to be trod by a meuzzin.

In Granada the traveller, leaving behind the modern city, climbs up to the Alhambra, and, once inside its doors, is dazzled by its beauty. On the walls tiles in softly glowing metallic colours are surmounted by the finest and most intricate carving in plaster. The ceilings are composed of plaster carved for the most part in honey comb or stalactite design. The sun, shining through the single or double horseshoe arches of the windows, paints gorgeous patterns of light on the floor. We look out through vistas of slim columns to the courts with their sheets of still water or their fountain, their jasmine and myrtle shrubs, their cypress and orange trees. In each outward-looking window is framed a picture of nearby trees or of distant mountains. If we climb farther up the hill to the Generalife we are more than ever impressed with the Arab's love of cool gardens and far prospects. The water gardens of the Generalife, with their avenue of fountains and their cool stream rushing down the balustrade of the stair-way leading up the hillside, are a source of pure delight. The few fragments that remain of the palace consist of galleries commanding views of the sunbaked hill of the Albaicin, or of the green plain of the Genil and the snows of the distant Sierra.

At certain places on the south coast it is possible to lose contact still more completely with twentieth century Europe. Such a place for us was Torremolinos. There the white plaster walls shoring up terraces that sloped down to a bright blue sea, the constant gentle waving of the date palms above our heads, the monotonous haunting cadences of the flamenco songs that came to us over the water from the fishing boats, made Europe seem far away and Africa very close. But we were called back to Spain by the sight of the fishermen on the beaches below us pulling in their nets. Six or eight men toil up the beach pulling on a rope and digging their bare toes into the sand to get a solid grip. As each man comes to the top of the beach he leaves the head of the line, falls in again at the foot and, without losing a moment, begins once more to pull. We watched one team for over an hour, at the end of which time they seemed no nearer their goal and we could not wait to see whether their toil was rewarded by a good catch. But we had seen enough to recognize in those toilers of the sea, brothers of the toilers of the plains of Castile.

Toronto Branch

On Monday, February 5, forty-two members of the McGill Society of Toronto attended a luncheon in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, and accorded a warm welcome to Gordon McL. Pitts, President of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society of McGill University. Mr. Pitts addressed the meeting on "The Relation of the Graduate and the Graduate Body to the University Corporation," with special reference to the service that graduates can render to the University's cause. His speech provided food for much earnest thought, and the vote of thanks expressed the appreciation of those who heard him.

Yesterday and Today in Newfoundland

By A. G. HATCHER, Arts '09, M.A. '10.

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(With illustrations by the Holloway Studio, St. John's, Newfoundland)

NEWFOUNDLAND, Canada's little sister, seems to have got herself into trouble and, as is not uncommon in such cases, she now becomes an object of much interest. Here are two pictures of recent events, the first a wistful gesture, the second a solemn act of renunciation.

It is the fifth of August, 1933, at noon. A little company of historically-minded persons have come together in St. John's on the very spot, as near as can be judged after 350 years, where on the fifth of August 1583 the handsome yellow-bearded Elizabethan knight, with due rite of parchment and royal standard, of "hazell wande and turfe," claimed a dominion for his Queen and himself. The local Historical Society makes but little show. They linger together a moment on the old King's Beach—seed-bed of an Empire. They glance once more towards the noble Narrows that mark one of the world's quaintest (and safest) harbours, as if half expecting to see riding at anchor Sir Humphrey Gilbert's high-pooped caravels. They listen to an eloquent word, which carries them back over the long years of a little nation's pioneering history, place a simple tablet, and then disperse, leaving the stage to Balbo, twentieth century Mercury, and to such a modern device as a new wireless direction-finding station.

The second picture, seen a few months later, is unimpressive, perhaps, but truly unique. This time the scene is the House of Assembly. We shall not gaze on it too long, if you please, for, from one point of view at least, it is not a cheering spectacle. There is the passing of a resolution, brief but to the point, praying His Majesty the King to revoke the Letters Patent (they were actually "suspended") by which in 1855 Newfoundland was granted full parliamentary self-government. This is the picture of a British Dominion, though urged on by misfortune yet of its own volition, acting through its elected House to surrender, for a time at least, the much-coveted boon of autonomy.

These two events, I suggest, are of very great interest to any student of affairs. Though dissimilar enough, they are both significant to any enquiry into forms of government and, in particular, to the study of the British commonwealth of nations.

One may remark, to begin with, that Newfoundland's history is well worth more systematic study than it has yet received. The Island's own scholars have had little time for it during the past few years, having been busily engaged in establishing something in the way of higher education in the country. In making the history of the present we have had little time for studying the story of the past, interesting and valuable as that record is.

The event celebrated last August, namely rhe landing of Sir Humphrey Gilbert in St. John's in 1583, is often taken as the first considerable instance of British colonisation beyond the seas, and hence as marking the foundation of the overseas empire. There is much of truth in this view, but the facts of Gilbert's occupation reveal something more. The contemporary historian of his expedition, no less a person than the captain of one of his ships, John Haies, of the *Golden Hind*, makes it clear that St. John's at that time was something at least of a settlement, for Gilbert lived three weeks on shore with his hosts, the merchants of the place, in "a place very populous." The picture we get is not that of a few poor fishing-boats but that of large-scale operations by a well-equipped fleet, whose loss, said Sir Walter Raleigh, would be the greatest calamity that could befall England. This fleet included ships of many nations but, as Haies says, "our English merchants command all theirs." We add the fact that a great many English merchants applied to Sir Humphrey to secure title to their lands in or near St. John's. Moreover, Elizabeth's commission granting Gilbert such "large priviledges" in Newfoundland was publicly read out to all nationals in considerable numbers, none of whom, apparently, seemed to think of objecting to the grant or of disputing the Queen's right to make it. This indicates a practically undisputed English possession prior to 1583. The year before the English government had sent out one, Sir T. Hampshire, to ensure that if buildings were maintained on a site their owner could legally retain the land; this implies all-year



A NEWFOUNDLAND VILLAGE

The myth that Newfoundland is a land of perpetual fog dies hard, but the sharp outlines in this print give at least some evidence to the contrary.

residence. As much as sixty years before, there were some houses erected.

It must have taken some years to effect the measure of settlement revealed by Gilbert's visit. Less than a century had elapsed, however, since John Cabot landed, as such late researches as those of the late T. B. Browning go far to establish, in Newfoundland, somewhere between Cape St. Francis and Cape Race, in the year 1497. From all the evidence we are not far wrong when we conclude that British colonial settlement began about the middle of the sixteenth century in Newfoundland.

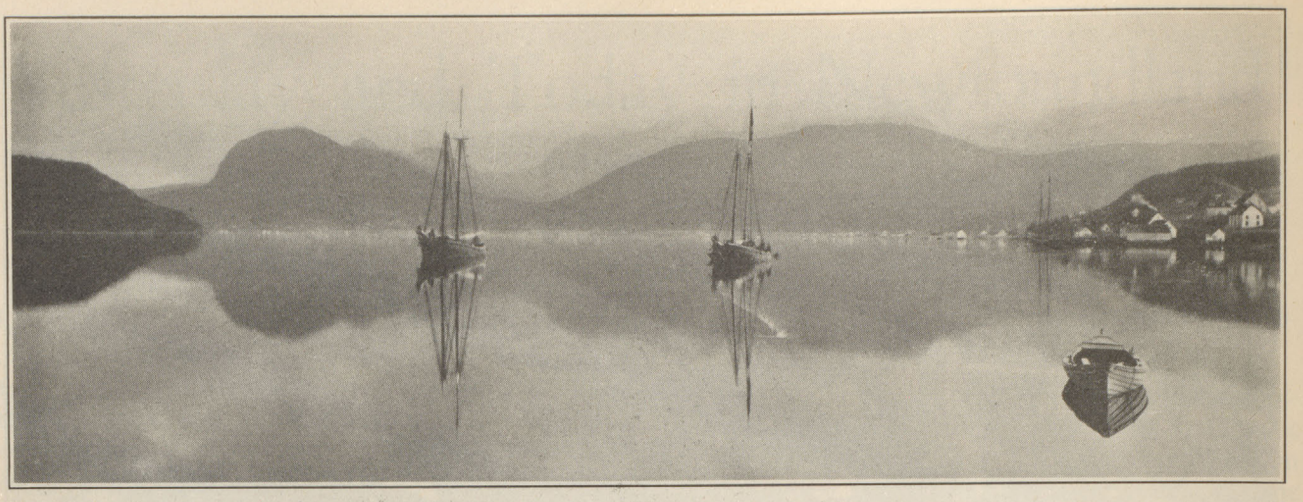
But what then was the significance of Gilbert's expedition and the picturesque ceremony of 1583? There is, of course, the interest one cannot but feel in the man himself, his famous half-brother, Raleigh, the romantic accompaniments of the voyage, the tragic end, and the famous (if rather improbable) last words of the hero. But partly, at least, the events of 1583 are remarkable as setting a definite limit in point of time for the date of that important event, the birth of the first overseas colony. There is yet another significance. An examination of the commission given by Queen Elizabeth, with its "many great and large royalties graunted," and a comparison with charters given to other companies go far to indicate, in the opinion of some, that what we have here is a plan for a great *regnum in regno*, something indeed more like what one might perhaps term today a dominion. The whole subject would probably form an interesting study.

But if the records of the past are likely to interest the historian, the events of the present and of the immediate future in Newfoundland bid fair to be even more interesting to the student of political science. Their causes, like those of so many political changes, are in large part financial.

The main fact as to the financial situation of the country is that "the present burden of public debt is wholly beyond the country's capacity;" for nearly two-thirds of the national revenue for the last two years has been required to meet interest payments.

The position became visibly acute in 1931 when no acceptable tenders were received for a government loan, and a deficit was anticipated in the budget. A financial advisor was borrowed from the British Government, a temporary loan was secured from four Canadian banks, an internal loan was floated, secured on an oil monopoly, and drastic cuts were made in expenditure. But the people's earnings remained low, partly because of the low price in foreign markets of the chief export, salt codfish, and outside help was sought once more. This time the British and Canadian Governments, in advancing a sum to meet interest payments immediately due, stipulated for a Royal Commission to enquire into the future of Newfoundland and in particular to report on the financial situation and prospects.

The Commissioners were Lord Amulree, C. A. Macgrath, Esq., and Sir William Stavert. After sitting from March to October, they have presented their report to His Majesty. This document



THE BEAUTY OF A NEWFOUNDLAND DAWN

This photograph, taken in Bonne Bay, Newfoundland, conveys a fine impression of the notable scenery in which the Island abounds.

gives a description of the life and activities of the country, an historical sketch from the granting of responsible government in 1855, a detailed survey of the financial situation, a study of the whole problem of the fisheries, an enquiry into future prospects and, of most importance, a set of recommendations based on the findings.

It is perhaps inevitable that there should be things in this report that hurt. It is natural that there should be some points omitted and, in the opinion of some, at least, certain misplaced emphases. Nevertheless it is a remarkable document. The whole report is worth a close study, not only by Newfoundlanders, to whom of course its findings are of vital importance, but to others as well. For an investigation of this kind —one cannot avoid the word "probe" here— is, and is likely to remain, a rare occurrence. I propose here no real consideration of the conclusions reached but merely to indicate one or two points of special interest.

Certainly the most notable of these, from the view-point of the outside student of affairs, is the recommendation, now well on the way to be carried into effect, that the government of the country be placed in the hands of a commission of six, presided over by the Governor. Its members are not to be elected by popular vote, but appointed by the British Government, though three of them are "to be drawn from Newfoundland." The significance of this lies in the fact that we have here one more new form of government within the Empire. Newfoundland does not revert to a crown colony; her link with the Home Government is still through the Dominions Office. But she has given up, through the action of her own legislature, the form of self-government she once enjoyed as a dominion, to be ruled for a time in a new way. Now this is definitely a new experiment, whose progress will be watched closely. I imagine, by other parts of the British Empire.

But to one who is close to the life of the country, there are aspects of the Newfoundland situation more vital than the constitutional ones. We must seek for the causes which have brought the little Dominion to its present pass. Its people are of good stock, sprung mainly from English west-country pioneers and Irish emigrants of the late eighteenth century, with a substantial leaven of Channel Islanders. Its climate is remarkably good (the "land of fog" is largely a myth). Its resources are appreciable; for while much of its great assets of water-power, forests, and minerals, as in Labrador for example, are indeed "frozen" assets, yet its production of fish, paper, minerals, and even farm products is even in these times very considerable. Why then is the Island in such sore straits?

The causes are many. Some spring to the mind at once. To begin with, there is the War. This little country paid dearly for the enthusiasm with which it resolved in 1914 to be worthy of its honourable if diminutive position in the Empire. The sheer courage of its soldiers and sailors was rewarded by a fatality list higher in proportion than even Canada's roll of honour, and by a load of debt—thirteen millions when assumed but equivalent now to nearly twice that figure; this in addition to other heavy obligations.

And then, of course, there is the world-wide depression in prices, reducing the return from the

staple export, salt codfish, to perhaps one-third its normal and one-seventh its "prosperity" level. Coupled with this has been the lack of diversity in production and too great reliance on a single major industry. The Royal Commission mentioned above is emphatic regarding improvident administration. Governments have carried on the building of railway lines and high-roads which have not paid their way. Too great paternalism in government has had its ill effects, seen at their worst when hard times came. On none of these matters shall I enlarge.

But there are two possible causes for the Island's plight which I think worth a comment before concluding. For one thing, there was delayed too long the use of science as applied to the fisheries. It is hard to realize that there have been—and can still be found—men to decry scientific research, as if the cod-fishery of Newfoundland should be the only great modern industry to make little or no application of twentieth-century science. There has been considerable ignorance, among fish-catchers and fish-dealers alike, of the habits and movements of the fish, not to mention such less simple matters as variety, periodicity, cure, value of the less known food-fish, and so on.

This lack of knowledge, with adherence to obsolete method, has placed Newfourdland fish at a disadvantage in obvious ways, particularly, of course, when in competition with other foods in the markets of the world. It is likely that this has had much to do with the flight of prosperity from these shores.

But in 1931 the Government of Newfoundland, in conjunction with the Empire Marketing Board, set up a Bureau of Fishery Research, with a station and laboratories at the fishing port of Bay Bulls, the director being Dr. Harold Thompson, a marine biologist of repute. Here systematic and continuous work is being done to discover the presence and movements of fish. A steam-trawler collects material from the fishing grounds and elsewhere for analysis. Tests and experiments are made as to packing, preserving, and improving the quality of all possible products of the fishery. While much direct benefit will undoubtedly accrue to the fishing industry, it may well happen that in the sequel the purely scientific results will turn out to be of highest value. Here then is a considerable bright spot in the Newfoundland picture.

Beside neglect of science, some at least of the economic distress can be attributed to another cause. It is lack of co-operation, not peculiar to any country, of course, or to one phase of its life. But where you have one main industry, with many producers and dealers operating in the same field, the absence of co-operation is especially harmful. To take one example, if the exporters of fish from the Island had worked out during these past years a well-planned scheme of co-operative marketing, with emphasis on close-grading, uniform and good packages and labels, control of foreign shipments, and flexible arrangements for credit, it is not likely that we should be hearing today so much about lost markets and low prices.

These are problems for the immediate future. One thing we believe certain. Given even a moderate chance, with some lightening of his crushing burden, with wise and sympathetic leadership, and with, above all, education, then the Newfoundlander of today, with his heritage of intelligence and fine adaptability, is quite capable of transforming the "land of historic misfortune" into a New Found Land.



SQUIDDING

To Newfoundland the fishing industry is of vital importance. Many phases of the industry are now receiving scientific attention, notably by the government Fisheries Research Bureau at Bay Bulls, where work of a high order is conducted.

Chemical Engineering at McGill

By JOHN B. PHILLIPS, M.Sc.

(Lecturer in Chemical Engineering, McGill University.)

CHEMICAL Engineering is the most recent addition to the ranks of the fully recognized branches of the engineering profession. It is not surprising, therefore, that there should exist today some difference in opinion as to what chemical engineering really is, what a chemical engineer should know, and what sort of training he should receive.

Engineering is as old as the world itself, but the organization of the forces of engineering in the interests of man is a comparatively recent idea. It is only a little over one hundred years ago that the first great engineering society, the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, came into being. Thus to the civil engineers belongs the credit for the idea of organization and co-operation in the engineering profession, which has been perhaps the main factor in its steady progress to the proud position that it occupies today.

Civil engineers were the only recognized professional engineers for many years. With progress in the Industrial Revolution came the gradual development of engineering in specialized fields, and the necessity for further subdivision of the profession. Thus there came into existence organized groups of mining, mechanical, and metallurgical engineers, each intent on fostering the development of a certain branch of engineering. Rapid strides in the development and application of physics to the production of power, means of communication, and voice reproduction, were responsible for the appearance of the electrical engineer. With the organization of these various bodies came some kind of agreement as to what each of these engineers should know, and hence a more or less approved curriculum of studies for a student desiring to enter a particular branch.

In Canada, the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, now known as the Engineering Institute of Canada, became incorporated in 1887, "to facilitate the acquirement and interchange of professional knowledge among its members, to promote their professional interests, to encourage original research, to develop and maintain high standards in the engineering profession, and to enhance the usefulness of the profession to the public." The Institute created a Committee on Engineering Education and this committee became very active in the interests of engineering education in Canada.

Thus, at the end of the last century, five main branches of engineering were generally recognized, —civil, mechanical, mining, metallurgical, and electrical. During the period referred to, remarkable developments in chemistry were taking place, first in organic, and later in physical (or theoretical) chemistry. Applications of these findings in the service of man were likewise being made, but in a limited way. Chemists working in this field of applied chemistry found the need of certain knowledge beyond that included in their chemistry, and the "industrial chemist" came into existence.

It is true that as far back as 1880, an effort was made in England to organize a "Society of Chemical Engineers." It was not found possible, however, to arrive at a definition of chemical engineering satisfactory to all, or to decide upon the necessary qualifications for membership, and the attempt was unsuccessful. Many years later, concurrently with the rapid developments in applied chemistry, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers was organized. One of the first acts of this body was to form a very strong Committee on Chemical Engineering Education, although, as pointed out by A. H. White, "probably not a single charter member of the Institute had received formal education as a chemical engineer. They had all acquired their knowledge of chemical engineering through experience after leaving school, and they saw the need of a training different from that which they had themselves received." This committee evidently believed in getting at the heart of the matter, for in 1922 a report was presented, under the leadership of Arthur D. Little, setting forth the condition of chemical engineering teaching at seventy-eight colleges in the United States. The committee had the co-operation of practically all the chemical engineering schools of the United States, and its recommendations had far-reaching effects. Careful consideration was given to the matter of a definition of chemical engineering, and it was finally decided that "chemical engineering, as distin-

guished from the aggregate number of subjects comprised in courses of that name, is not a composite of chemistry and mechanical and civil engineering, but itself a branch of engineering, the basis of which is those unit operations which in their proper sequence and co-ordination constitute a chemical process as conducted on the industrial scale." This definition has been generally accepted throughout the world, and when chemical engineering is referred to, at the present time, it is understood to mean the engineering defined in the above statement.

FIELD OF THE CHEMICAL ENGINEER

The variety of industries into which a chemical engineer may enter, and the different duties he may be called upon to perform, do not make it easier to define the functions of a chemical engineer, or to decide what he should be expected to know. A chemical engineer may be called upon to look after control work, requiring experience in analytical work, adaptation of simplified methods of analysis to particular needs, and devising means of locating, estimating and checking losses, or consumption of raw materials. He may also be assigned to plant operation duties and supervision, requiring knowledge of the chemical process being carried out as a whole, and demanding sound engineering knowledge. He may be assigned to an industrial research problem in the laboratory, working out some new process. Lastly, but perhaps most important, he may be given the task of transplanting a laboratory process to the commercial stage, in which his training in chemistry and engineering are brought into full play. This task is the severest test for the chemical engineer, since it exacts a knowledge of raw materials, costs, construction, economics, physical and chemical properties of materials, together with a sound grasp of the fundamental physical and chemical principles upon which the process is based, and the ability to understand and co-operate with other persons who have to be consulted with regard to the engineering and chemistry sides of the process. Such a combination is not common, to be sure, but it is not impossible when we examine the achievements of men who have been singled out by chemical engineers for special recognition. It is an ideal that may be realized only rarely, but it is an ideal worth setting up.

Any successful chemical engineering enterprise is the result of co-operation between individuals,—chemical engineers, other engineers, chemists, financiers, etc. No matter what other qualities he may possess, the chemical engineer is severely handicapped if he cannot work in harmony with his associates. There is a very wide field for the graduate with both chemical and engineering training, who has the ability to apply the findings of chemistry for the "use and convenience of man." In addition to academic attainments, personality and character development in the student cannot be given too much attention. The limitations of an engineering graduate with the former, but without the latter, are only too often apparent.

Engineering and economics are inseparable, and the chemical engineer, and, in fact, any engineer, is vitally concerned with the matter of cost and return. The chemist may develop a very successful process in the laboratory, but the chemical engineer is concerned with converting it to a plant scale, and making it pay. This is another point which often differentiates the chemical engineer from the chemist. Harry A. Curtis has said that the work of the chemical engineer often begins where the chemist leaves off. The chemist may have no interest in the industrial application, but to the chemical engineer, this is the all-important thing.

CHEMISTRY AT McGILL

The story of the development of chemical engineering at McGill is the story of its development at other institutions. It is a product of the evolution of both chemistry and engineering. The foundation of chemical engineering was laid in the earliest chemistry courses that were offered. As far back as 1861, chemistry was being taught by Dr. William Sutherland in the Medical School at McGill. At the same time, lectures in agricultural chemistry were being given by Professor William Dawson, the Principal. Applied Science was then a part of the Faculty of Arts, or McGill College, of which the Reverend Canon Leach was Dean. The first mention of a course in engineering was made about this time. A course in civil engineering was announced, to cover two years. This course was not very firmly established at first, since a later announcement reads: "No announcement of lectures in engineering for the session of 1864-65 can as yet be made, but should it prove possible to make arrangements for their delivery, special notice will be given before the commencement of the session."

Two years later, a course in chemistry and mineralogy was begun by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, Professor of Applied Chemistry and Mineralogy. New work was gradually added, for in 1867, the announcement was made that "should students offer, arrangements will be made, if possible, for

a class of Analytical Chemistry, to commence in November." The following year, chemistry in the Faculty of Medicine was taken over by Dr. Robert Craik, previously Professor of Clinical Surgery. Students making use of facilities provided now in chemistry courses should find food for thought in the description of Dr. Craik's course, containing the statement that "for experimental illustration, abundant apparatus is possessed by the professor, among which may be enumerated a powerful air pump, oxy-hydrogen microscope, polariscope, extensive series of models of crystals, electrical and galvanic apparatus, steam engine, etc. The same year, applied chemistry began to receive attention, and it was announced that "Professor Sterry Hunt will deliver a short course on some selected topics of Technical Chemistry, of which due notice will be given." In 1870, under Professor Craik, a laboratory course in practical chemistry was started, in the Medical Faculty. The following year, Dr. G. P. Girdwood took charge of this work, and shortly afterwards, an announcement was made that "thorough instruction is given in the different departments of Practical Chemistry in the splendid new laboratory of the Faculty (of Medicine) under the personal supervision of the professor. The course includes blowpipe manipulations, qualitative and quantitative analysis, toxicological investigations, etc."

In 1871, Dr. B. J. Harrington was appointed lecturer in Assaying and Mineralogy, and four years later became Professor of Assaying and Mineralogy and Lecturer on Chemistry. The Department of Practical and Applied Science was organized, under the Faculty of Arts, and three courses were offered: civil engineering and surveying, mining engineering and assaying, practical chemistry and assaying. Languages were apparently considered quite important, French and German being taken in all three years of each course. Chemistry subjects were given by Professors Harrington and Girdwood. First Year subjects were the same in each course, except that botany was taken instead of surveying, by the chemistry students. The latter, in their Second and Third Years, took physics, mathematics, zoology, languages, practical chemistry, geology, mineralogy, metallurgy, assaying. The proportion of chemistry in this course was rather small, but represented all that was being offered in the subject at that time.

In 1879, following the organization of the Faculty of Applied Science, with Professor H. T. Bovey, Professor of Civil Engineering and Applied Mechanics, as Dean, the "Chemistry" section is listed with Dr. Harrington as sole member of the staff, until about 1885, when Nevil Norton Evans joined the department as an assistant. Around the same time, Dr. Girdwood, Professor of Practical Chemistry in the Medical Faculty, acquired a young assistant in the person of Robert Fulford Ruttan, who was destined to play such an important part, in later years, in achieving world-wide reputation for chemistry at McGill. Dr. Harrington, at that time, was Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy and Lecturer in Mining Engineering. In 1889, Dr. Harrington's assistant was Milton L. Hersey, while R. F. Ruttan was appointed Lecturer in Chemistry in the Medical Faculty under Dr. Girdwood. Shortly afterwards, Dr. Harrington became Greenshields Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, with N. N. Evans as lecturer and Howard T. Barnes as assistant. Dr. Ruttan, in 1895, succeeded Dr. Girdwood as Professor of Practical Chemistry in the Faculty of Medicine. The same year, the first "demonstrator" in chemistry, Alexander Brodie, was appointed. The course in chemistry and assaying in the Faculty of Applied Science now included much inorganic chemistry, analysis, and mineralogy, but it was stated that "organic work may be taken up if desired."

The first lectures in industrial chemistry were given by N. N. Evans, lecturer, in 1899. These lectures were given in the Third Year. In the Fourth Year, the laboratory work was divided into organic and inorganic experiments. The growing need for students with industrial chemistry training is reflected in the later announcement that "Laboratory courses will also be provided for students who wish to make a specialty of any particular branch of industrial chemistry, such as chemistry of oils, iron and steel analysis, bleaching, papermaking, manufacture of substances by electrochemical and other methods."

The staff in chemistry was augmented by the addition of Dr. J. W. Walker, while two demonstrators were employed, Frederick Soddy, now Professor Soddy, world-renowned authority on isotopes and atomic disintegration, and Douglas McIntosh, later Professor of Physical Chemistry.

In 1904, the Faculty of Applied Science offered two courses involving chemistry, "Chemistry" and "Chemistry and Assaying." The former course consisted chiefly of chemistry subjects. The latter was a four-year course, the First Year including mathematics, physics, and drawing. The Second Year covered general chemistry, physics and mathematics. The two final years were taken up with chemistry, including industrial chemistry,

geology, mineralogy, metallurgy, and chemical laboratory. The demonstrator that year was F. M. G. Johnson, the present head of the Department of Chemistry and Dean of Science.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING AT McGILL

Four years later, in 1908, a course in chemical engineering was instituted. This was in addition to the chemistry course offered in the same Faculty, Applied Science. Dr. Walker was head of the Chemistry Department, assisted by Professors Evans and McIntosh, while F. M. G. Johnson was appointed lecturer. The new chemical engineering course consisted of general engineering subjects in the first two years, covering chiefly mathematics, physics, drawing, and general chemistry. The final two years were devoted principally to chemistry subjects, mineralogy, metallurgy, strength of materials, economics and engineering law. The first two years were the same as for all other engineering courses. Later, such subjects as mechanical, electrical, and structural engineering were added to the chemical engineering curriculum. Organic and physical chemistry were strengthened, and an option offered between organic and inorganic chemistry, in the final year. General chemistry in the Second Year and industrial chemistry in the Fourth Year were given by Professor Evans. This was substantially the course in chemical engineering offered up to 1931. The course in industrial chemistry was developed over a period of about twenty years by Professor Evans. In 1920, Dr. Johnson, Professor of Inorganic Chemistry, took over the lectures in this subject. In 1926, Dr. Harold Hibbert came to McGill as E. B. Eddy Professor of Industrial and Cellulose Chemistry, and shortly afterwards, the splendid new Pulp and Paper Research Institute was built through the co-operation of McGill University, the Forest Products Laboratory of Canada, and the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. Dr. Hibbert took charge of the course in industrial chemistry, and was responsible for its development up to 1931, when a new curriculum in chemical engineering, as outlined below, was adopted by the Faculty of Engineering.

During the period just mentioned, the teaching of undergraduate chemistry subjects was being brought to a high state of efficiency, and new courses were being added from time to time, notably in physical chemistry under Dr. O. Maass, and in organic chemistry under Dr. G. S. Whitby, and later under Dr. C. F. H. Allen. The development of colloid chemistry was early recognized, and a course of lectures and laboratory given, first by Dr. Johnson, and later by Dr. Steacie. The Graduate School developed rapidly under the vigorous influence of Dr. Ruttan, who had become Director of the Chemistry Department, and it was not long before McGill had taken an enviable position in the world of scientific research. Graduate research in chemistry has steadily expanded from year to year, and the accomplishments in this field are a fitting tribute to the inspiration and devotion of the late Director of the Chemistry Department.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING CURRICULUM

For a number of years, the matter of chemical engineering curriculum had been receiving attention, particularly from the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. Their Committee on Chemical Engineering Education, after wide investigation, and consultation with many universities, were able to agree on the question of what constituted a good chemical engineering course, and their views are embodied in the report presented in 1922. The distribution of time recommended by the committee is tabulated below. This committee has been a most effective force in bringing the teaching of chemical engineering to a high state of efficiency. It has not only investigated curricula, but has inquired into the matter of facilities for teaching, laboratory, library, administration, etc. The committee has been able to make valuable recommendations.

The committee fully realized that no fixed curriculum could be laid down, and merely suggested the above after due deliberation in an unbiased way. It was later found that there was very close agreement between the suggested schedule, and that followed at universities having long-established courses in chemical engineering. The co-operation offered by teaching bodies and the seriousness with which the recommendations of the committee have been taken, indicate that its efforts were not classed as unnecessary by any means. The committee has more than justified its existence, and its conclusions cannot be taken lightly.

The committee has also prepared a list of accredited institutions in which they consider the teaching of chemical engineering to conform with certain high standards. This list now includes about twenty institutions claiming to teach chemical engineering, and the number is being added to from year to year.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AT McGILL

McGill is ever willing and anxious to co-operate with the employers of graduates, and has made long and careful inquiry into the matter of chemical engineering from the point of view of the industries concerned. Recognizing that the field of the chemical engineer is changing continually with new developments in technology following on advances in the knowledge of chemistry, and considering the opinions of well-informed persons engaged in chemical industry, the Faculty of Engineering, in 1931, decided to make certain alterations in the course in chemical engineering which had been in existence, with very little change in its form, for about twenty-three years. The First Year general training remained as part of the course, but certain subjects of the Second Year other than mathematics, physics and mechanics, were dropped, and in their place were substituted chemistry subjects formerly taken in the Third Year. Some of the advanced chemistry subjects were moved from the Fourth to the Third Year. Time was made available in the Third, and particularly in the Fourth Year, for chemical engineering lectures and laboratory work. Crushing and grinding machinery, hydraulics, and industrial chemistry became part of the new chemical engineering subjects, and in addition, new topics such as heat transfer, evaporation, distillation, drying, filtration, etc., were introduced, as far as time permitted. These topics were taken up in a quantitative way, and the problem method of study introduced in the discussion of these unit operations.

While not involving chemical engineering any more than the other courses, there may be mentioned also the decision of the Faculty to introduce a course in elementary physical chemistry, under Dr. Maass, for all First Year engineering students, replacing general chemistry, which is now required for Senior Matriculation. A Second Year course in engineering problems, for all engineering students, was later introduced, also under the direction of Dr. Maass.

The new schedule has naturally brought about an entirely new distribution of time in the course. The distribution of time in the former course, and that existing in the revised course, are given in the accompanying table, in addition to other data for comparison.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TIME IN CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

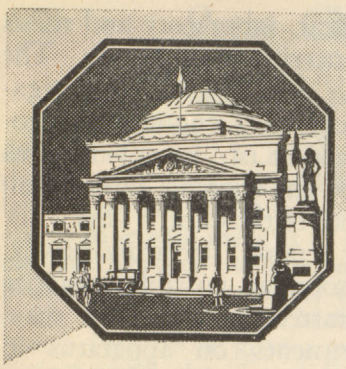
	McGill 1930	McGill 1933	Recommended by A.I.Ch.E. 1922
Cultural	5.5	6.3	15
Mathematics	5.5	8.0	12
Physics	4.7	5.6	8
Mechanics	3.1	4.2	6
Chemistry	46.3	44.6	28
Chemical Engineering	1.6	10.5	12
Other Engineering	29.4	18.4	14
Other Science	3.9	2.4	2
Elective	—	—	3

It should be explained that such subjects as English, German, history, etc., are required for entrance into the Faculty of Engineering at McGill, and that this is not always the case elsewhere. This accounts to some extent for the low percentage for cultural subjects. All other discrepancies between the 1933 percentages for McGill and those recommended by the committee of the A.I.Ch.E. are explained in a large measure by the fact that chemistry occupies such a dominant position on the McGill curriculum. Even with the introduction of chemical engineering subjects, the actual amount of chemistry given was increased, and, as the above figures show, nearly half of the student's time is engaged in chemistry. The time allotted to chemistry is nearly fifty percent. greater than that recommended by the committee, which means that it is about that much greater than in the case of courses given by a large number of well-known institutions. The magnitude of this figure is to some extent due to the large amount of laboratory work that accompanies chemistry courses. In the light of the above figures, careful consideration should be given to the question of whether so much laboratory work is actually necessary for the student in some of the specialized chemistry courses, especially in view of the fact that he is carrying just about the maximum possible in the way of lecture courses in chemistry and engineering subjects.

The changes in the curriculum give rise to two questions:

(1) Does the revision of the course mean that the students will get less chemistry?

(2) Does the revision of the course mean that other engineering subjects essential to the chemical engineer are crowded out?



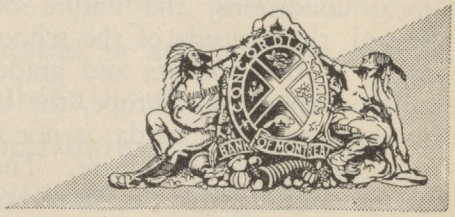
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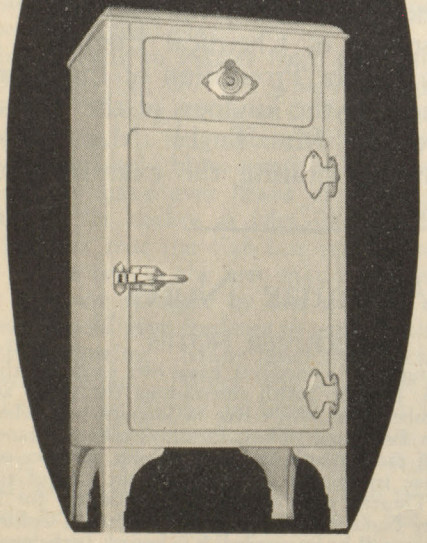
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The answer to the first question is that the actual chemistry content was increased, while the percentage remained the same, approximately, because it was substituted for other subjects in some instances. As regards the second question, it is felt that any engineering subjects essential to the chemical engineer are still contained in the course, and the proportion of these subjects at McGill is even greater than that at many leading institutions. It would be difficult to conceive of a course in which the student could carry any more chemistry than is given in the above, and it would be equally difficult to invent a four-year curriculum in which a so-called chemical engineer could get all this chemistry, and all the subjects from other engineering departments that would be useful to him at some time, and get in addition even a smattering of those topics that are distinctly chemical engineering.

A curriculum is something that cannot be laid down in an absolute way. It is dependent upon local conditions, the nature of the industries served, the attitude of the school, and the mentality of the students and graduates. A curriculum adopted in Europe, the United States, or in some part of Canada, is not necessarily suited to a course given elsewhere. The course outlined above is thought to be the most suitable one for undergraduates in chemical engineering at McGill. No claim of perfection is made for it, and when experience has shown the need for revision in any of its details, that revision will be made without hesitation.

The questions of what constitutes the field of the chemical engineer, what are his relations to the chemist and to other engineers, and what he should know, are still the subject of much discussion. This is a healthy sign, and it is to be hoped that this discussion will never cease. The world of the engineer is always changing, and especially in the case of the newer branches of the profession, active discussion will make for progress, and help to keep the profession in step with rapidly changing conditions.

INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW COURSE

The Second Year under the new schedule was introduced in the session 1932-'33, and the results of the first class under this schedule were most satisfactory. The same class entered upon the new Third Year schedule in the present session. The Fourth Year under the revised schedule will begin with next session. In the meantime, the difficulties consequent upon the running of the old and new schedules together, as regards time-table readjustments, etc., have been successfully overcome. In the Fourth Year, laboratory and thesis work in chemical engineering will begin. The thesis work will involve experimental investigation of some suitable chemical engineering problem, selected from the point of view of maximum value in training for the student, rather than the immediate importance of the data. This work will be accompanied by reports, literature survey, and conferences. As soon as possible, practice school work will be started, in a modest way, beginning with experiments on apparatus in certain plants. For the present, the Senior students are conducted on a series of plant inspections during the latter part of September, taking in usually twelve to fifteen industries. As regards laboratory work this will be in a very unsettled state until some space is available in which the work can be conducted efficiently.

It is too early to judge the value of this new curriculum, because it has not had an opportunity of functioning to its full extent yet. It can only be said that its gradual introduction so far has met with results that offer every encouragement for the future.

Such a course requires more than mere insertion in the Calendar for its success. It demands, above all, firstly, the devoted attention of the staff, especially during its early years, to get it started along the right lines; secondly, encouragement by the University in providing facilities for teaching the subjects in an efficient way; thirdly, the friendly interest and practical co-operation of the industries which will ultimately reap the benefit of the training given to the student. There is every reason for believing that these demands will not go unanswered.

The writer of this article acknowledges in the fullest degree the invaluable assistance of the discussions and published investigations of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and also the kindness of the Registrar of the University, Mr. T. H. Matthews, in permitting and facilitating the examination of various records.

Alumnae Notes

VANCOUVER NOTES

The McGill Alumnae of Vancouver have met each month this winter, Mrs. A. Neville Smith entertaining the group at her home in December, Mrs. Alex Ree in January, and Mrs. H. R. L. Davis in February. These meetings take place on the first Monday of each month and any visiting member of the McGill Alumnae is welcomed. Through the sale of tickets for the Little Theatre, the club raised fifty dollars for Dean Bollert's Bursary Fund at the University of British Columbia. A similar amount will be forwarded, it is hoped, as the proceeds of a McGill bridge and dance, held on February 23 at the Georgian Club, Vancouver.

Press Clippings

FIRST HOCKEY AT McGILL

(From the Montreal *Gazette*, December 16, 1933)

Sir,—The very interesting article concerning the early days of hockey at McGill University, which appeared in this morning's issue, would lead one to believe that the first hockey team at McGill was in the year 1881. Many claims have been made as to the origin of the game and one that has been published repeatedly is that the birthplace of organized ice hockey was in the City of Kingston, in the year 1888. The McGill University Gazette of March 16th, 1878, gives a review of the hockey season during which the "Canal Basin Rink" was used. It definitely states that the weather conditions did not permit a return game until 1877-78 and comments on the inability of the Club to arrange a match during the visit of the Governor-General. A further article describes the game of hockey as "we have played it for more than three years."

This would place 1874 as the earliest authoritative date upon which hockey was played at McGill. The University Gazette of December 1875 sets forth the need for a rink on the college campus, and later the following report of a game held in 1877 appears:

"Monday, March 19th, 1877, the Hockey Club had their return match with the Montreal Club, whom they had before beaten. The game began at 4.30, only six of the Montrealers being on the ice. These were, Creighton, Captain Gough, Joseph Kinghorn, C. Torrance and Esdaile. The college team were, Abbott, Captain Campbell, Nelson Redpath, F. Torrance, Howard, Caverhill and Dawson. After about ten minutes of play, Kinghorn took a shot at goal which bounced off one of our men's sticks and went over Campbell's guard. First goal for the Montrealers, who were now reinforced by Geddes. The game soon recommenced and from that time till the end of the match, neither party secured any advantage. The Montrealers thus won by one to nothing. Although their captain had beforehand protested against any infringement of the rules, they began by playing 'offside,' their captain especially distinguishing himself. The play throughout was very rough on both sides. For the College, Campbell kept goal splendidly, stopping many very difficult shots. Abbott's pluck and skill gave a splendid example to his side. Of the rest, Redpath, Torrance and Dawson showed very good play."

Following is an extract from the University Gazette of December 1st, 1877, in which the game of hockey is described: "Tobogganing at College is an impossibility. Snowshoeing is a magnificent failure and hockey—what is the thing like? How many of those who come from the country have ever heard of it, to say nothing of playing? Yet hockey at McGill is a recognized game and the fact that the club last year defeated the 'crack' club of the city in the first match and was only beaten after a severe struggle by one goal to nothing, in the second, should give students in general, the idea that it is worth supporting. Many fancy that hockey and 'shinny' are synonymous. Never was a greater mistake made. Hockey is like shinny in being played with a peculiar stick and a block in that respect alone. The rules of hockey ('The Halifax Hockey Club Rules' as they are called) are modelled after the football rules. 'Offside' is strictly kept. 'Charging' in any way but from behind is allowed and so on. Hockey is as exciting a game and

(*Continued on Page 65*)

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Book Reviews

CHARLES DICKENS: HIS LIFE AND WORK. By Stephen Leacock: Doubleday Doran & Co., New York, 1934; 321 pages: $3.

On the dust-jacket of this book appears the comment that the volume constitutes "A vivid, human portrait of the most prodigious figure in modern literature." There are some who might deny to Dickens the place that the publishers have assigned to him, but Stephen Leacock is not of their number. He "stands appalled" at the majesty of Dickens's achievement, and states as his opinion that "in the sheer comprehensiveness of it, no writer in all the world has ever equalled or approached it. None ever will."

Startled, perhaps even antagonized, by such superlatives, the reader is placated when he finds that Professor Leacock, despite legitimate enthusiasm, has not lost his sense of proportion. Dickens is not elevated in his pages into a demi-god, capable only of super-human achievements and emotions; on the contrary, we are given the moving story of Dickens's childhood and adult life in terms that amply justify the dust-jacket announcement of a "vivid and human portrait."

And what a tale the author has to tell! Whether one is familiar with previous Dickens biographies or not, there must always be a poignant interest in Charles Dickens's amazing story—the sordid childhood, the meteoric rise to fame, the bitterness engendered by the memorable first visit to America, the tragedy of unhappy marriage—all these and many other aspects of his life lend themselves to successful biography and irresistibly attract biographers. Professor Leacock is well aware that he is treading much-beaten paths; he does not claim to present many new facts, but relies, for the most part, upon the interest aroused by comment of an original nature on facts already well established.

There is, however, the sly paragraph in which he records the results of personal researches in Montreal. John Forster's account of Dickens's visit to Montreal in 1842 says that he stayed at Peasco's Hotel. Professor Leacock assures a startled world that this should be Rasco's Hotel. "All research workers in the history of our literature," he adds, "will find in this correction of a standing error, a distinct contribution to our knowledge of the life and character of Dickens and an ample justification of the present volume."

Lovers of Dickens, however, those who love his work for its own sake, despite the fact that he "never enjoyed the sanctity of a Tennyson, or the majesty of a Carlyle" will find no need for justification of Professor Leacock's book other than the delight with which the reading of it will provide them. Old friends abound for them in its pages. And for those others, of a modern generation, perhaps, who have never thought of Dickens as "the most prodigious figure in modern literature," this book furnishes a challenge or a revelation. Whether they accept Professor Leacock's estimate of Dickens's status, or challenge his conclusions in favour of some candidate of their own, they will be indebted to him for supplying a biography as stimulating, thought-provoking, and readable as any that has appeared in a long time.—R. C. F.

MARLBOROUGH: HIS LIFE AND TIMES. By the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill. Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1933. Volume I, 612 pages.

Among the historical volumes that have appeared in recent months, Mr. Winston Churchil's *Marlborough* is probably outstanding. With the decline in prestige of the debunking school of historians, the author who attempts to restore to a noted figure in history the honour long denied him is assured of a sympathetic hearing, particularly when, as in this instance, he brings to his task the ability to write brilliantly and to marshal his arguments in a manner leaving little to be desired. When, in addition, he is able to cite a very considerable number of documents never previously published, his work becomes one of more than slight significance.

Perhaps, in the present volume, which brings John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, to the threshhold of his enduring triumphs in Europe, the most notable chapters are those in which Mr. Churchill discusses the notorious Carteret Bay letter. Macaulay and other famed historians have cited this letter, with its betrayal to the French of the plans for the attack of the English fleet on Brest in 1694, as a stain on Marlborough's scutcheon and honour which no later triumphs can efface and no casuistry can justify. Less renowned, though more accurate, historians have pointed out that Marlborough's apparent perfidy was at least qualified by knowledge that the information he seemed to betray had previously reached the French from other sources.

Mr. Churchill will have none of these explanations. He proves, which will surprise many casual students of history, that the Carteret Bay letter does not now exist; and he argues that it never did exist but was a forgery executed for political reasons at the shadow Court of Saint Germains. One wishes he could prove this point. That he has been unable to do; but it can at least be said that his masterly argument in its support is far from unconvincing.—R. C. F.

HISTORICAL LITERATURE ON CANADA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE GREAT WAR. By W. B. Kerr, (*Professor of History, University of Buffalo*): University of Toronto Press, 1933: 34 pages: 35 cents.

In this pamphlet, reprinted from the *Canadian Historical Review*, Professor Kerr surveys Canada's contribution to the literature of the Great War and includes a bibliography of 140 volumes, with appropriate comment on each. This is the first comprehensive review of its kind and, as no type of Canadian war literature is overlooked, the compilation, readable and interesting in its text, forms a source of reference that will be invaluable to all Canadian military historians of the future.—R. C. F.

Radio Broadcasts

Under the auspices of the Graduates' Society of McGill University and under the personal direction of Gordon McL. Pitts, M.Sc., President of the Montreal Branch, the radio broadcast series inaugurated last year has been continued throughout the present winter. Variety and timeliness marked the addresses, which were delivered over Station CKAC, Montreal, each Monday and Friday night, and many commendations of the series have been received.

Among those who have delivered addresses since the December issue of *The McGill News* went to press are the following:

Miss Winnifred Kydd, President of the Canadian National Council of Women; the Reverend F. Scott Mackenzie, who spoke on December 4 on "A University in Mourning;" G. W. Halpenny President of the Students' Society; the Hon. R. F. Stockwell, Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Quebec; Dean Douglas Clarke, of the Faculty of Music; Dr. Abbott-Smith, who delivered a Christmas Day message on "Peace and Goodwill;" R. L. Calder, K.C.; Dr. W. W. Chipman, Emeritus Professor of Gynaecology and Obstetrics; Dean Sinclair Laird, of the School for Teachers, Macdonald College; Professor René du Roure, of the French Department; Mrs. F. C. Warren, Assistant Curator of the McCord Museum; Dr. A. S. Lamb, Director of the Department of Physical Education; Eugene Forsey, M.A., Lecturer in the Department of Economics; Henry Morgan, President of the Montreal Board of Trade; Dr. F. D. Adams, Emeritus Vice-Principal of the University; Dean Ira Mackay, of the Faculty of Arts and Science; Professor N. N. Evans, on "The Late Dr B. J. Harrington;" Dr. C. W. Colby, on "The Art Association of Montreal;" Dr. Charles Bieler, Emeritus Professor of Christian Ethics in the United Theological College, on "Calendar Reform;" Dr. W. L. Ritchie, of the Montreal General Hospital, on "The Varied Uses of X-Rays;" Dr. A. Norman Shaw, F.R.S.C., of the Department of Physics; Knox MacLachlan, B.A., President of the Montreal Branch of the Alumni Association of Queen's University; and Dr. H. Wyatt Johnston, on "The Educated Canadian and the Community."

In addition to the above, the following have accepted invitations to deliver addresses before the series is concluded at the end of March: H. Carl Goldenberg, Canon Emile Chartier, Dean Ernest Brown, George R. McLeod, Dr. Norman Williamson (March 19) and Fraser Keith (March 23). The speakers on March 26 and 30 will be announced in the daily press.



COLONIAL SHEETS

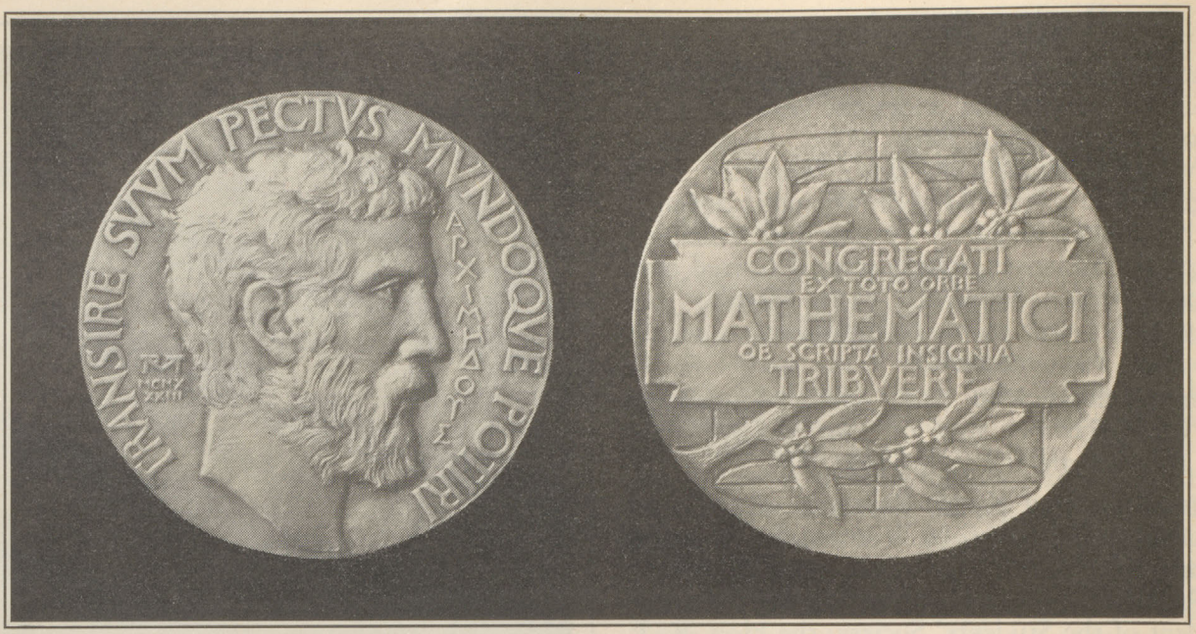
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MATHEMATICIANS' MEDAL

Two of these gold medals will be awarded at the International Congress of Mathematicians in Oslo in 1936. The foundation of the medals is due to the efforts of the late Dr. J. C. Fields, Research Professor of Mathematics in the University of Toronto, and the design is the work of Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, a noted graduate of McGill.

A McGill Conspectus

December, 1933—February, 1934

(WHEREIN *The McGill News* PRESENTS IN CONDENSED FORM SOME DETAILS OF THE UNIVERSITY'S RECENT ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS)

GOVERNORS' COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Following a meeting of the Governors of the University held under the chairmanship of the Chancellor in the Board Room of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, on January 15, it was announced that a committee of Governors had been appointed to consider the question of a successor as Principal and Vice-chancellor of McGill to the late Sir Arthur Currie. The personnel of this committee was not announced; nor was there any indication of the time that might be expected to elapse before the result of its deliberations would be made known.

FINANCIAL SUPERVISION

Charged with the duty of handling the University's securities, an Investment Committee, composed of the Chancellor and Sir Charles Gordon, J. W. McConnell, Esq., Julian C. Smith, Esq., and George S. Currie, Esq., was recently constituted. Simultaneously with the announcement of the formation of this Committee, it was announced that J. A. Eccles, in consultation with the Committee, would direct the purchase and sale of securities in the University's endowment funds. The Finance Committee, whose duty it is to exercise general control of the University's receipts and disbursements, has also been reconstituted, under the chairmanship of John W. Ross, Esq., the other members being the Hon. A. J. Brown, Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, W. M. Birks, Esq., F. N. Southam, Esq., George C. McDonald, Esq., and P. F. Sise, Esq.

STATUTES TO BE REVISED

In pursuance of a policy visualized as necessary by the late Sir Arthur Currie and by the Chancellor, a committee of members of the University staff has been appointed by the Governors and charged with the duty of studying the statutes of McGill, with a view to their revision in the light of existing requirements. Dr. Charles F. Martin, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, will serve as chairman of the committee, and the members will be Dean P. E. Corbett, of the Faculty of Law, Dean Ernest Brown, of the Faculty of Engineering, Dr. Horst Oertel, Professor Fred Clarke, Professor Stephen Leacock, and Colonel Wilfrid Bovey (Secretary), Director of the Department of Extra-Mural Relations.

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

Resignations from the University staff announced by the Governors in January were as follows: Arnold Wainright as Professor of The Law of Evidence, Dr.

George S. Cameron as Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry, Dr. John Beattie as Associate Professor of Anatomy, and Dr. H. Schroeder as Lecturer in Pharmacology. Simultaneously the following appointments were announced: Dr. J. S. Dohan as Chairman of the Department of Prosthetic Dentistry, Dr. J. H. Glyn as Lecturer in Bacteriology and Immunology, Dr. W. Templeman as Lecturer in Zoology, Dr. W. M. Whitelaw as Assistant Professor in History, Dr. D. V. Holman as Assistant in Pharmacology, and Dr. W. D. Lighthall as a member of the University Museums Committee.

ARCHITECTURAL APPOINTMENT

During the serious illness of Philip J. Turner, Professor of Building Construction in the School of Architecture, it was announced by the Faculty of Engineering in January that Henri Labelle, a graduate of McGill and a member of the staff of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Montreal, would lecture in Architecture on Professional Practice. It was announced that Mr. Labelle's temporary appointment would have effect from the opening of the winter term on January 19.

HISTORY APPOINTMENT

In succession to T. W. L. MacDermot, Assistant Professor in the Department of History, who has been granted two years' leave of absence to become National Secretary of the League of Nations Society in Canada, with headquarters in Ottawa, the appointment of Dr. W. M. Whitelaw was announced by Dean Ira Mackay, of the Faculty of Arts and Science, in January. Dr. Whitelaw, a graduate of the University of Toronto, has studied in Heidelberg, Edinburgh, and Columbia Universities, and has been a professor of history in Rutgers College for some years. He served in the Canadian forces in the Great War, and is the author of a volume soon to be published on the relations between Quebec and the Maritime Provinces prior to 1867.

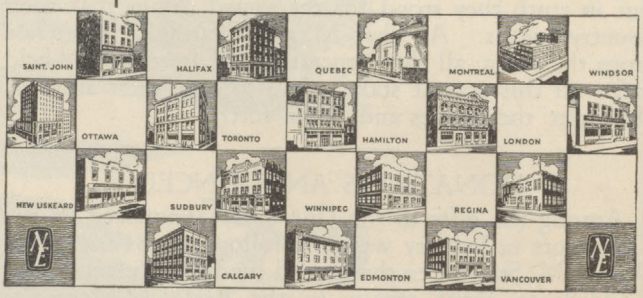
DEATH OF DR. A. B. CHANDLER

Medical circles in Montreal and throughout Canada were shocked on February 13 by the sudden death of Dr. Arthur Butler Chandler, Lecturer in Pediatrics on the staff of the Faculty of Medicine, McGill University, and head of the Children's Department of the Montreal General Hospital, which occurred, following a heart attack, at the annual meeting of the Child Welfare Association of Montreal and the Health Service of the Montreal Federated Agencies. Dr. Chandler, feeling ill, left the meeting and was attended in an ante-room by several colleagues, but all efforts to save his life failed and he died almost instantly. Through his death the University, the Montreal General Hospital and the social welfare agencies of Montreal have lost a devoted worker, whose professional skill and personality commanded the esteem and affection of all who knew him.

MACDONALD COLLEGE MEMORIALS

At a special service on February 10 Macdonald College paid tribute to the memory of 44 members of the staff and student body who laid down their lives in the Great War, and to 357 members who served in His Majesty's Forces. A memorial clock was unveiled in the main hall of the building; and a Book of Remembrance, containing the names of all who served, was presented to Dean Sinclair Laird, Chairman of the Library Com-

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mittee, for safekeeping. The actual dedication ceremonies were preceded by a memorial service in the assembly hall, marked by the singing of "O Valiant Hearts" and the "Recessional," and prayers and the reading of scriptural lessons in their appointed order.

COL. BOVEY'S ADDRESS

In a speech which marked the dedication of the memorial clock and Book of Remembrance at Macdonald College on February 10, Col. Wilfrid Bovey, Director of the University's Department of Extra-Mural Relations, spoke, in part, as follows: "It has become the custom to think of the soldiers who served and died in the Great War as the reckless victims of a wicked system, blind sacrifices to a Moloch of steel and flame. Victims they were, but they were not unthinking and they were not blind. There was an ideal before the millions of English speech who ranged themselves together. They scarcely understood their own vision—but in truth they stood for the sacred things that their country means. All that Magna Charta had snatched from the King, all that generations of freemen had held safe—all this was at stake. And so, one after another, they girt themselves and went forth."

DONATIONS ANNOUNCED

Among the gifts to the University announced by the Governors in January were the following: $1,000 from Walter M. Stewart to the general funds; $166 from Lady Roddick to cover repairs to the Roddick Memorial Gates; $25,000 from an anonymous donor to the Department of Neurology; $1,000 from an anonymous donor to the Department of Biochemistry; $1,100 from Mrs. W. Grant Stewart to endow the Alexander D. Stewart Memorial Prize; $1,000 from C. W. Lindsay to the Departments of Biochemistry and Neurosurgery; $1,000 from Dr. J. H. Palmer, of Trail, B.C., as a scholarship for medical research; and $500 from H. S. Osler, of Toronto, for the Osler Library.

FURTHER DONATIONS

In addition to the gifts listed above, the Governors in January gratefully announced the following donations: A bequest by the late I. L. Hibbard (to become effective on the death of his wife) of one-tenth of his estate (valued at approximately $35,000) for cancer research; $600 from Dr. and Mrs. F. D. Adams for a scholarship in Geology; $900 from the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association for a fellowship in Cellulose Chemistry; $100 from the Mount Royal Dental Society for book prizes in the Faculty of Dentistry; $1,815 from Lady Roddick to the Redpath Library; $250 from John R. Redpath to the Redpath Book Fund; and $25 from the Maccabean Circle to the Maccabean Book Fund.

GIFTS RECORDED

Contributions in kind announced by the University in January included the following: From the Bell Telephone Company of Canada to the Department of Physics, a valuable assortment of apparatus from the dismantled Walnut exchange; from Dr. S. Gurvitch, a collection of 178 Russian and 15 German volumes; from Professor C. S. LeMesurier, 97 volumes on law; Miss E. G. Raynes, 73 volumes to the Law Library; from Dr. Francis McLennan, 75 miscellaneous volumes and 116 numbers of "Punch" to the Travelling Libraries, and 27 volumes and 63 periodicals to the Redpath Library; from the Franciscan Fathers, 145 of their publications; and from the late Dr. A. W. Martin, 2 volumes on Indian Basketry.

E. LIONEL JUDAH HONOURED

An award of more than usual interest was announced by the University in January, when it was revealed that the ability and achievements of E. Lionel Judah, Secretary and Technical Adviser to the McGill University Museums Committee, had been recognized by the British Museum Association's diploma. Mr. Judah is the first Canadian to receive this distinction and one of the few recipients outside the British Isles. The award was made by the Educational Committee of the Association.

GENETICS RESEARCH PROGRESSES

At the closing meeting of the annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Boston in December, Dr. C. Leonard Huskins, Associate Professor of Genetics in McGill University, presented papers which revealed that he and three associates, Miss Jane D. Spier, Dr. Marie Hearne, and Stanley G. Smith, had established a fundamental unity between germ-cell and body-cell divisions that previously had been overlooked or misunderstood. Using wheat, grasshoppers, and trilliums as the material in their experiments, the group, under Dr. Huskins's direction, have produced results which may throw a new light on how abnormal growths—including possibly certain types of cancer—arise in the human body.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL MEETING

Under the presidency of Dr. J. C. Meakins, at a meeting of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society in Moyse Hall on the night of January 5, R. L. Stehle, Professor of Pharmacology in McGill University, presented an interesting paper on the flow of blood through the corolary arteries; and Dr. Clyde Keeler, of the Department of Genetics in Harvard University, dealt with "Heredity in Relation to Medical Practice." Dr. Keeler discussed the hereditary aspects of cleft palates, and the question of whether tuberculosis and cancer were hereditary or not. The value of knowledge to the present day physician of his patients' medical history, including that of ancestors, in order that he might apply the resources that the study of genetics had placed at his disposal, was also emphasized.

COLOURED SNOW

For the first time in the history of Montreal, so far as is known, coloured snow fell heavily on the night of December 15th, blanketing the island in a shroud that varied from a cream colour to a definite brown. Reports of similar snow in different parts of Eastern Canada aroused widespread interest. The explanation, however, remained uncertain until January 6 when the results of investigations conducted by Dr. T. H. Clark, Logan Professor of Palaeontology, and Dr. R. P. D. Graham, Professor of Mineralogy, were published. These revealed that volcanic ash was the colouring factor. Where the ash came from it was impossible to say; but, judging by the ash content of the sample taken in the McGill grounds, it was estimated that at least 600 tons had fallen in the areas where the coloured snow had been reported.

THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE

Addressing a combined meeting of the Canadian and Rotary Clubs of London, Ontario, on January 15, Colonel Wilfrid Bovey, Director of the University's Department of Extra-Mural Relations, delivered a thoughtful speech on the maintenance of peace among the world's great nations. He did not find in the private manufacture of arms, as so many have done, the key to all world enmities, but regarded armaments and arms manufacturing as symptoms rather than as the cause of world difficulties. The real solution of the problems, he stated as his belief, lay in a more complete understanding by the peoples of the world of the fact now seemingly established that a policy of isolation was no longer possible. National aloofness, insularity, national greed, national hatreds—these promoted war and it was against these poisons that an effective inoculation must be sought earnestly by all men of goodwill.

CELLULOSE RESEARCH COMMENDED

A feature of the annual convention of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, attended by more than 400 members in Montreal in January, was the commendation given by the President, Harold Crabtree, to the research work being carried out in the Research Institute and Forest Products Laboratory at McGill University. Mr. Crabtree expressed the opinion that the work under way was yielding notable results, and that even more striking results were expected in the future. In his final report of the Corporation, Sir Arthur Currie also commended the work being done. "It may be fairly stated," he wrote, "that the scientific work done in cellulose at this University is of a high order—of which the Department of Chemistry is, and the University should be, justly proud."

MATERNITY HOSPITAL REPORT

In the report of the Royal Victoria Montreal Maternity Hospital for the past year, the development shown by the out-patient department provides a notable feature. Nurses' visits to patients' homes in the period covered totalled 6,600, doctors' visits totalled 1,980, and 660 deliveries were effected, without a maternal death. The service thus rendered by the hospital, in conjunction with the Victorian Order of Nurses, the Child Welfare Association, and other organizations, has proved of untold benefit to the community. The service is financed by the Ladies' Auxiliary Board of the hospital.

DR. KIANG'S DETENTION

Concern for the safety of Dr. Kiang Kang-hu, Director of the University's Department of Chinese Studies, who is at present on a year's leave of absence in China, was aroused at McGill in January by receipt of news that the Doctor had been arrested and was being detained by the Chinese Government at Nanking, on charges of aiding a rebel cause. Enquiries cabled to the British Chargé d'Affaires at Nanking by the Dominion Government, at the request of McGill, brought a reply to the effect that Dr. Kiang, after interrogation, had not been detained, but was resting in the Central Hospital, Nanking.

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CHINESE SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED

Recognition of the value to Chinese scholarship in the establishment at McGill of a Department of Chinese Studies was afforded by the Government of China in December when an award was made to Miss Chang-chi Pearl Wu, enabling her to continue for four years her studies at McGill. Miss Wu is the only Chinese living in the Province of Quebec whose native tongue is Mandarin, and is the first native of the Province of Anhwei to secure a Chinese Government scholarship tenable in Canada. She was formerly Principal of the Singapore Junior High School for Chinese Girls, and at McGill, in addition to specializing in sociology, has assisted, under the auspices of the Department of Extra-Mural Relations, in teaching Mandarin, the natural language of China, to local Cantonese.

NEW THERMODYNAMICS TABLES

Addressing the 35th annual meeting of the American Physical Society in Boston on December 28, Dr. A. Norman Shaw, Professor of Physics in McGill University, announced a new method of obtaining rapid derivation of thermodynamical relations. By the use of Professor Shaw's method, a special despatch to the Montreal *Gazette* stated "calculations in regard to properties of materials and heat measurements can be obtained much more rapidly and more easily than before; the formulae can be used in the application of thermodynamics; and they will aid and simplify the teaching of this subject." Professor Shaw's new tables are widely recognized as a contribution to scientific research and teaching of a degree of importance not easy to exaggerate.

A STARCHLESS POTATO

Through the co-operation in research of Dr. Harold Hibbert, E. B. Eddy Professor of Industrial and Cellulose Chemistry in the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of McGill University, and Dr. R. F. Suit, Professor of Plant Pathology in the University's Faculty of Agriculture at Macdonald College, a starchless potato has been developed. Just how far the practical results of this startling development may extend cannot at the moment be confidently foretold, but the possibilities with which the development is pregnant, notably in the restoration of the potato as a suitable food in diabetes, in the production of hardier plants to meet the conditions of Canadian winter, and in the possibility of developing new and more rapidly-growing species of Canadian pulpwoods, afford a field of continued research possessing great promise and untold fascination.

INTERVIEW ON GENETICS

In an interview granted to the Montreal *Star* on January 17 and timely in view of legislation recently enacted in Germany and elsewhere, Dr. C. Leonard Huskins, Associate Professor of Genetics in McGill University, warned the public against extravagant belief in the efficacy of sterilization of the feeble-minded as a solution of the problem that the mentally unfit present in world progress. Contrary to what is in danger of becoming a popular belief, Dr. Huskins pointed out, if all feeble-minded persons could be sterilized at once, the proportion of feeble-minded in the next generation would be decreased by only about 11 per cent., and many generations of sterilization would be required to effect a decrease of 20 per cent. A method that would encourage the increase of children in normal family stocks, Dr. Huskins noted, would be vastly more efficacious in producing the desired benefit to the race than even the most radical sterilization programme.

STERILIZATION LAWS DISCUSSED

Continuing in an address to the McGill Medical Undergraduate Society on January 29 his discussion on problems of heredity and sterilization of the mentally unfit, Dr. C. Leonard Huskins, Associate Professor of Genetics, stated that "Compulsory sterilization laws as existing or advocated today are liable to defeat their own ends; however some enabling or permissive act which would allow competent medical men to carry out sterilization in obvious cases should be passed." In brief, it was the speaker's opinion that sterilization legislation of the type now being advocated is premature. In support of this, he pointed out that of 42 sterilization statutes valid in the world today only 6 require a study of the patient's pedigree and only 7 require the maintenance of the post-operative records so valuable for the establishment of definite knowledge as to results.

DR. BEATTIE'S APPOINTMENT

At the end of 1933, Dr. John Beattie, D.S.O., M.D., Associate Professor of Anatomy in the University, left McGill to succeed Sir Arthur Keith, F.R.S., as Director of Research for the Royal College of Surgeons, London, England. In this capacity, he will also serve as Conservator of the Hunterian Museum, the largest surgical museum in the world. Dr. Beattie's departure constitutes a loss to McGill, but there is no one who will grudge him the distinction of his new appointment, in which, it is confidently believed, he will meet with the same measure of success that so notably attended his work in Montreal.

RECORD REGISTRATION

Details of student registration published by the University in mid-February reveal the highest aggregate in McGill's history. Students proceeding to degrees totalled 2,635, as compared with 2,600 a year ago. Of these 2,034 are men and 601 are women. Total registration, excluding summer schools, was 3,817, an increase of 82 over the previous year. By faculties, the degree students were listed as follows: Arts 674, Science 312, Commerce 211, Engineering 349, Architecture 43, Medicine 491, Dentistry 50, Law 100, Graduate Studies and Research 240, Agriculture 72, Household Science 67, Library School 16, Music 10.

CANADIAN REGISTRATION

Canadian students registered at McGill this year are classified by the Registrar's Office as follows: From Montreal and vicinity 1,658; the Province of Quebec outside Montreal 292; Ontario 244; British Columbia 80, Alberta 35; Saskatchewan 51; Manitoba 28; New Brunswick 70; Nova Scotia 69, and Prince Edward Island 27.

AMERICAN REGISTRATION

There are at McGill at the present time 305 students whose homes are in the United States. By states, these students have been listed as follows: New York 91, California 43, Massachusetts 30, New Hampshire 21,

Pennsylvania and Maine 11 each, New Jersey and Washington 10 each, Connecticut and Rhode Island 9 each, Vermont 8, Illinois and Michigan 7 each, Wisconsin, Virginia and Maryland 3 each, Missouri, Montana, and Nebraska 2 each, and 1 each from Alaska, Colorado, North Carolina, Texas, Oregon, District of Columbia, Ohio, Nevada, Iowa, and South Dakota. Not included in the above listing, 13.

OTHER REGISTRATIONS

Some indication of the cosmopolitan nature of the student registration at McGill is afforded by this year's lists, which, in addition to the Canadian and United States registrations noted above, include one or more British Empire students from England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, the Channel Islands, India, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, British Guiana, Australia, Newfoundland, Bermuda, Barbados, Trinidad, Jamaica, and Antigua; and foreign students from France, Spain, Holland, Switzerland, China, Japan, Argentina, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Cuba.

OBSERVATORY ROUTINE

Interesting details of the routine work accomplished by the McGill College Observatory were furnished by Professor Albert J. Kelly in his annual report for 1932-'33. Time signals were transmitted across Canada by telegraph each day; the noon time-ball was dropped each day of the season for the benefit of shipping in Montreal harbour; continuous time signals were relayed to the City of Montreal and a number of buildings therein; clock signals were exchanged with the Toronto Observatory; standard time was compared at least once daily with the signals broadcast by Arlington Observatory in the United States; and meteorological observations were continued without interruption, and were furnished to the daily press.

STATE CONTROL OPPOSED

Opposition to the policy of state control of medicine and the commandeering of the services of medical practitioners for state purposes was voiced by Dr. Alfred T. Bazin, Professor of Surgery in McGill University, in a lecture delivered in December to the Hippocratic Society and members of the medical staff of the University of Western Ontario. Dr. Bazin expressed the opinion that it should be a matter of duty and pride for a medical practitioner to give his services without remuneration where that service is needed and deserved. He urged his hearers to accept this responsibility and faithfully to carry it out, and to oppose the surrender of their independence which legislation compelling them to give free service would involve.

OSLER LIBRARY DESCRIBED

Addressing the Women's Branch of the Antiquarian Society in the Château de Ramezay, Montreal, on December 20, Dr. W. W. Francis described in some detail the sections of the Osler Medical Library at McGill, of which he is the librarian. Nine years, he said, had been occupied, after Sir William Osler's death in 1919, in cataloguing the magnificent collection of 8,000 volumes that Sir William had bequeathed to McGill. The Library was opened at McGill in 1929 and has since been the centre for much research in the history of medicine and in the details of its ancient application.

(Continued on Page 63)

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Personals

THE McGILL NEWS welcomes items for publication in these columns. Press clippings or other data should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to the Graduates' Society, McGill University, Montreal. Notices for the June issue should be forwarded prior to May 15.

DR. C. E. FRYER, Chairman of the Department of History in McGill University, has been appointed a member of the editorial board of *The Canadian Historical Review.*

MAJOR-GENERAL R. U. PATTERSON, Med. '98, LL.D. '32, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, was appointed to represent McGill University at the installation of the chancellor of The American University, Washington, D.C., on March 3.

ARTHUR B. WOOD, Arts '92, has been elected President of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, succeeding T. B. Macaulay, LL.D., a Governor of the University, who becomes Chairman of the Board.

REV. J. FIELDING SWEENEY, Arts '78, M.A. '81, LL.D. '21, has received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity from Trinity College, Toronto.

DR. CLEMENT C. CLAY, Med. '32, has completed a term of service in St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers, N.Y., and has accepted an interne's appointment in the Stamford Hospital Stamford, Connecticut.

DR. MAURICE BRODY, Med. '28, M.Sc. '31, is continuing at Willard Parker Hospital, New York, the research in infantile paralysis he formerly carried out at McGill.

MALCOLM BANCROFT DAVIS, Agr. '12, has been appointed Dominion Horticulturist, in the Experimental Farms Branch of the Department of Agriculture. He has been Assistant Horticulturist since 1914, with the exception of the period of his overseas service in the Great War.

GRAHAM FORD TOWERS, Arts '19, has been appointed Assistant General Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada. He was formerly assistant to the General Manager.

GEORGE C. McDONALD, Arts '04, has been appointed a member of the commission to adjudicate between the Dominion Government and the Province of Saskatchewan in the latter's claim for depletion of natural resources.

DR. WILLIAM WINTER, Med. '32, is now on the staff of Queen's Hospital, Honolulu.

A PARTNERSHIP for the general practice of architecture has been formed between H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, F.R.I.B.A., B.Arch. '09, and A. T. Galt Durnford, A.R.I.B.A., B.Arch. '22, with offices in the University Tower Building, Montreal.

R. W. DIAMOND, General Superintendent, Chemical and Fertilizer Department, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Trail, B.C., has been awarded the McCharles gold medal and $1,000 for his researches in metallurgy and chemistry. Mr. Diamond, a contributor to this issue of *The McGill News*, is a graduate in Science of the University of Toronto.

DR. GERHARD R. LOMER, Arts '03, University Librarian, has been elected a Fellow of the American Library Institute, a self-perpetuating body of one hundred members chosen from librarians and bilbiographers of the Continent who have made some significant contribution to progress in their special fields. Dr. Lomer has also been appointed Chairman of the committee in charge of the arrangements for the convention of the American Library Association to be held in Montreal from June 25-30.

HON. W. F. KAY, Law '01, of Philipsburg, Que., has been appointed sheriff of the District of Bedford.

G. H. BURBRIDGE, Sci. '09, of Port Arthur, Ont., has been elected a director of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

W. H. GERRIE, Sci. '17, who has been a member of the staff of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario at Belleville, Ont., has now been appointed superintendent of its plant at Chats Falls, with headquarters at Fitzroy Harbour, Ont.

ARTHUR KELSALL, Agr. '18, of Annapolis Royal, N.S., has been elected president of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association.

DR. L. C. CHADSEY, Med. '25, has returned from spending three years in post-graduate work in England and Scotland, and has opened private practice at Brockville, Ont.

REV. DR. ANGUS A. GRAHAM, Arts '94, has resigned the principalship of Moose Jaw, Sask., College, since the closing of which he has been a member of the staff of Regina College. He is now withdrawing from college work to return to the pastorate.

IN RECOGNITION OF ASSISTANCE lent to the French Engineering corps during the war and of aid given to French engineers while serving as executive secretary of the technical committee of General Motors, William J. Davidson, Sci. '13, who is special research engineer with that corporation at Detroit, Mich., has been created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

W. E. DUNTON, past student, has been appointed consulting auditor to the Montreal Stock Exchange and the Montreal Curb Market.

DR. OWEN B. KEDDY, Med. '06, has been re-elected mayor of Windsor, N.S., by acclamation.

HON. CAMPBELL LANE, Arts '79, Law '81, has tendered his resignation from the Bench of the Superior Court in Montreal with which he has been identified for many years.

W. A. MATHER, Sci. '08, in addition to serving as assistant to the vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been appointed general manager of the company's eastern lines.

C. E. CARSON, Sci. '22, has been appointed superintendent of the Regina, Sask., plant of Imperial Oil, Limited, after some years of service at its refinery at Montreal East.

FLOYD C. LANTZ, Sci. '21, has been transferred from the post of superintendent of the Tropical Oil Company's refinery at Barranca-Bermeja, Colombia, to be refinery superintendent of Imperial Oil at Sarnia, Ont.

E. P. TAYLOR, Sci. '22, president of the Brewing Corporation of Canada, Limited, has been elected a vice-president of Cosgrave Export Brewery Co., Limited.

GEORGE W. BOURKE, Arts '17, chief actuary of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Montreal, has been elected president of the Actuaries' Club of Toronto.

ERIC J. POPE, Sci. '20, now holds the position of group supervisor of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the Province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

REV. WILLIAM P. GARRETT, Arts '94, Rector of Hawkesbury, Ont., for the past 18 years, has been appointed a canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa.

W. L. CARR, Arts '06, of Huntingdon, Que., has been elected president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada.

CHARLES F. SISE, Sci. '97, chairman and president of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Bank of Montreal.

DR. F. M. A. McNaughton, Arts '95, Med. '99, has been elected chairman of the Westmount, Que., School Commission.

DR. CHESTER WATERMAN, Med. '05, has been appointed superintendent of the State Hospital at Norwich, Conn., after some years of service as first assistant at the State Hospital at Middletown, Conn.

T. W. L. MacDERMOT, Arts' 17, has secured two years' leave of absence from the University teaching staff in order to accept an appointment as national secretary of the League of Nations Society in Canada, with office in Ottawa. Prof. MacDermot also becomes editor and supervisor of the Society's publications, including the official magazine, *Interdependence*.

PROFESSOR JACOB VINER, Arts '14, of the University of Chicago, was recently listed as one of only ten United States economists who "understand the real meaning of money."

WALTER A. MERRILL, K.C., Law '11, has been elected president of the Westmount, Que., Municipal Association, of which W. G. Hanson, Sci. '10, is first vice-president, and W. B. Scott, K.C., Law '12, second vice-president.

F. S. B. HEWARD, Sci. '12, has been elected vice-chairman of the Montreal branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

REV. DR. H. C. SUTHERLAND, Arts '90, has resigned as minister of the pastoral charge of L'Orignal and Hawkesbury, Ont., United Church of Canada, and is retiring from the active ministry.

DR. M. W. GOODRICH, Arts '14, after six years as pastor of the United Church at Belmont, Ont., has tendered his resignation to take effect next June.

THE HON. RAOUL DANDURAND, LL.D. '10, has been appointed president of the University of Montreal.

DR. WILLIAM J. STEVENS, F.R.C.S., Med. '16, of Ottawa, has been appointed to the advisory board of the Ottawa Civic Hospital as chief of the Department of Obstetrics.

THE COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES officers' decoration has been conferred upon Lt.-Col. R. H. McGibbon, Med. '11, of the C.A.M.C., and the Canadian Efficiency Decoration upon Lt.-Col. Bruce C. Hutchison, past student, 3rd Mounted Brigade, and Lt.-Col. A. E. Lundon, Med. '14, of the C.A.M.C.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE SERVICES of Dr. Albert E. Vipond, Med. '89, as founder of the institution, a tablet to him was unveiled in December in the Montreal Children's Hospital. Dr. Vipond attended the ceremony and received the thanks of the Board of Governors, staff and friends of the hospital.

LT.-COL. WILFRID BOVEY, Arts '03, has been elected president of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild for the current year.

S. F. TILDEN, past student, president of the Canadian Squash Racquets Association, has been made an honorary member of the Jesters' Club, of England.

WILLIAM THOMAS, M.A., Arts '32, who is concluding theological studies at the Montreal Presbyterian College, has been invited to take charge of Cooke's Presbyterian Church, Toronto, upon his graduation.

W. LLOYD MACLELLAN, Arts '32, final-year student at the Montreal Presbyterian Church, is to become minister of the congregations at Tatamagouche and Earltown, N.S., on graduation.

R. E. L. JOHNSON, Sci. '32, formerly of the Northern Electric Co., has joined the staff of Electric Auto-Lite, Limited, as a radio engineer.

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Deaths

BALL, WILLIAM SARGENT, Law '99, in Lethbridge, Alberta, December 4, 1933.

BARNARD, CHARLES AUSTIN, K.C., Law '89, in Montreal, December 6, 1933.

CARMICHAEL, DR. HENRY BARKER, Med. '92, in Bournemouth, England, December 19, 1933. Buried in Montreal, January 11, 1934.

CHANDLER, DR. ARTHUR BUTLER, Arts '04, Med. '06, suddenly, in Montreal, February 13, 1934.

CHASE, HARRY ALEXANDER, Sci. '96, in Sydney, C.B., September 20, 1933.

GOUGH, RICHARD THOMAS, Sci. '99, in Montreal, December 11, 1933.

GRIER, ARTHUR HAROLD, past student, in Cannes, France, February 15, 1934.

LAWFORD, DR. JOHN BOWRING, Med. '79, LL.D. '21, in London, England, January 5, 1934.

MACALISTER, SIR DONALD, LL.D. '06, in London, England, January 15, 1934.

MacCALLUM, DR. ERNEST CHARLES, Med. '97, in Kingston, Ontario, February 6, 1934.

MacINNES, MRS. W. R. (Margaret Cross), in Montreal, October 16, 1933.

McLENNAN, MURDOCH J., Sci. '89, in Cornwall, Ontario, December 20, 1933.

MARTINEAU, HON. PAUL GEDEON, Law '79, in Montreal, January 20, 1934.

MORRISON, RT. REV. JAMES DOW, Arts '65, M.A. '68, LL.D. '80, in Ogdensburg, N.Y., January 31, 1934.

RICHARDS, CHARLES CLIFTON, Sci. '04, in Vancouver, B.C., June 15, 1933.

RONDEAU, THE REVEREND DR. SAMUEL, Arts '84, in Montreal, January 6, 1934.

WHITE, WILLIAM JOHN, K.C., Arts '81, Law '82, M.A. '86, D.C.L. '02, in Montreal, January 22, 1934.

Births

ABBOTT—On December 8, 1933, to Donald S. Abbott and Mrs. Abbott (Mona Crabtree, B.A. '30), of Winnipeg, Man., a son.

DAVIES—In Ottawa, on December 21, to Dr. A. P. Davies, Med. '12, and Mrs. Davies, a daughter (still-born).

DE BOYRIE—In Montreal, on December 30, to Dr. Rafael de Boyrie, Med. '29, and Mrs. de Boyrie, of Panama City, a daughter.

EVANS—On November 18, 1933, to Charles D. Evans and Mrs. Evans (Phyllis Murray, B.A. '24, M.A. '27), of Dartmouth, N.S., a daughter.

GILLANDERS—In Montreal, on January 23, to Dr. H. E. Gillanders, Arts '15, Med. '20, and Mrs. Gillanders, a daughter (died the same day).

IRWIN—On January 3, to Selwyn Irwin and Mrs. Irwin (Gertrude Sharp, B.A. '29), of Montreal, a son.

KELLAM—In Toronto, on July 24, 1933, to R. I. Kellam, Arts '28, and Mrs. Kellam (Florence H. Reid, Arts '27), a daughter.

LONG—In Montreal, on January 2, to John W. Long, Law '22, and Mrs. Long, a daughter.

LONG—In Edmonton, Alberta, on February 18, to Morden Heaton Long and Mrs. Long (Winifred McGown, Arts '22), a daughter.

LOVERING—In Toronto, on December 15, to W. L. Lovering, Com. '31, and Mrs. Lovering, a son.

MACLEOD—In Montreal, on December 4, to M. D. MacLeod, Arts '28, and Mrs. MacLeod, a daughter.

MAIR—In Detroit, on February 16, 1933, to Dr. H. U. Mair, Med. '23, and Mrs. Mair, a daughter.

NOAD—In Montreal, on November 11, to A. S. Noad, Arts '19, and Mrs. Noad, a son.

O'HEIR—In Montreal, on November 19, to H. B. O'Heir, M.Sc., Arts '23, and Mrs. O'Heir, a daughter.

REDDY—In Montreal, on February 11, to E. B. F. Reddy, past student, and Mrs. Reddy, a son.

SCOTT—In Toronto, on December 25, to Norman M. Scott, Sci. '15, and Mrs. Scott, a daughter.

STEEVES—In Montreal, on February 11, 1934, to B. H. Steeves, Sci. '23, and Mrs. Steeves (Phyllis Baker, Arts '29), a son.

YOUNGER—In London, England, on December 12, to George R. Younger, Law '21, and Mrs. Younger, a son.

Marriages

AIREY-MURRAY—In Montreal, on February 14, Miss Ruth Elizabeth Murray, Arts '28, and Henry Talbot Airey, Sci. '27, of Noranda, Que.

ALLAN—In Montreal, on February 5, Miss Margaret Ruth Weir and Malcolm Moncrieff Allan, past student.

BANCROFT—At Knowlton, Que., on February 3, Charles Bancroft, of St. Petersburg, Fla., and Miss Jane Cockburn Bancroft, Grad. Nurses '29.

BAULD—In Toronto, on December 28, Miss Mary Russell Barnes and Dr. William Alfred Gordon Bauld, Med. '11, of Montreal.

BICKLE—At Ellensburg, Wash., on November 26, Miss Robena Hamilton and Dr. John A. Bickle, Med. '29, of Ellensburg.

BRONFMAN—In Montreal, on December 3, 1933, Miss Rona L. Bronfman, B.A. '32, and Dr. Alfred E. Brunswick, of Philadelphia, Pa.

BURTON—In Montreal, on December 27, Miss Isobel MacPherson, Montreal, and Frederick R. Burton, Sci. '28, of Rouyn, Que.

DE LALLA—In Montreal, on December 14, Miss Laura K. Chisholm, of Pictou Landing, N.S., and Dr. Emmanuel de Lalla, Med. '32, of Utica, N.Y.

GARNEAU—On February 10, Miss Frances Wilson and Leon Garneau, K.C., Law '00, of Montreal.

HAYES—In Saint John, N.B., on February 17, Miss Frances Campbell and Dr. Robert Thomas Hayes, Med. '28.

LUNDON—In Quebec, on December 21, Miss Florence Ross Van and Dr. Charles Titcomb Lundon, Med. '14.

McDOUGALL—In Montreal, on October 6, Miss Jean Baxter Severs and John Rankin McDougall, past student, son of Hon. Mr. Justice Erroll McDougall, Law '04, and Mrs. McDougall, of Montreal.

MILLER—On February 17, Miss Evelyn Bertha Gill and John James Hutchison Miller, Sci. '25.

MITCHELL—In London, England, on December 30, 1933, Miss Norma L. Mitchell, B.A. '31, and William L. Kendall, M.Sc., of Sheffield, England.

NOAD—In San Antonio, Texas, on February 8, Miss Nancy Noad, past student, and Walter Moseley Hamer, of Mexico City.

O'LEARY—At Richibucto, N.B., on November 18, Miss Emma Short and Harry O'Leary, past stident, of Richibucto.

QUACKENBUSH—At Warwick, N.Y., in December, Miss Alison Gibson and Dr. Roderick Stanley Quackenbush, Med. '30.

ROWLEY—In Montreal, on January 27, Miss Anne Rowley, B.A. '32, and Clayton Atto, of Montreal.

SAMPSON—In Toronto, on January 24, Miss Agnes Irene Cowan and Rev. Percy McKechnie Sampson, past student, of Athelstan, Que.

TANNER—In Montreal, on November 29, 1933, Miss Lorraine L. Tanner, B.Sc. '29, and the Rev. Donald S. Traill, M.A., of Pembroke, Ontario.

TIFFIN—In Montreal, on December 2, Miss Edith Norma Brock and Allan Ellis Tiffin, past student.

WAIT—In Montreal, on December 16, Miss Margaret Helen Dearden Thomson, and Phylip Aylmer Wait, Com. '25.

Branch Society Scholarships

Among the scholarships maintained at the University are three representing the work of branches of the Graduates' Society of McGill University. These scholarships, awarded to students from the districts in which the branches function, encourage the attendance at McGill of students of a high quality, and the enterprise of the branches concerned in this respect is, it is felt, deserving of credit and emulation. Students who have recently won these awards include:

Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society

1929-30—Stuart C. Evans
1931-32—Elizabeth S. Wales
1932-33—Wilson Gall
1933-34—Lloyd Canning

District of Bedford Graduates' Society

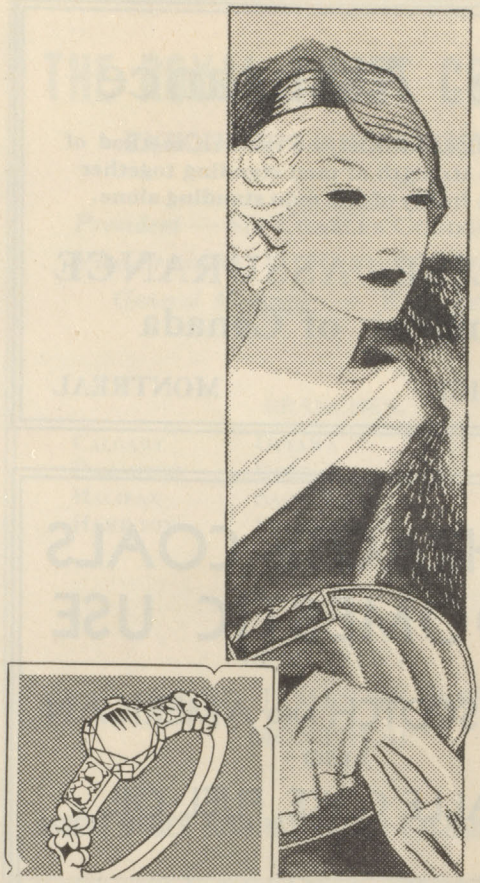
1929-30—Naomi E. Macdonald
1930-31—Eleanor Jones
1931-32—Clifford G. Johnson
1932-33—Barbara Miller

New York Graduates' Society

1929-30—Margaret Cameron, 2nd year Arts
1930-31—Don M. Young, " " "
1931-32—Eleanor I. Jones, " " "
1932-33—Lawrence R. Walker " " "
1933-34—No award.

Employment Bureau Report

In his report on the work of the Graduates' Society Employment Bureau for the quarter-year ending December 31, 1933, the Director records a falling-off in registrations, indicating that the reduction in commercial and industrial staffs noted in former reports had, it was to be hoped, come to an end. In contrast to this favourable aspect of the quarter's work, however, there was a disappointing reduction in the number of placements effected, these falling to 13, as compared with 40 in the previous quarter year and 31 in the corresponding quarter of the previous tear. Of the 4 men and 9 women for whom positions were found, all the men and 3 of the women were permanently placed, the remaining 6 women being placed in positions classified as temporary. By categories the male placements were: Engineers 2 and Commerce 2. Women: Arts 5, Commerce, Social Service, Partial, and Non-Graduate, 1 each. Registrations in the quarter totalled 27 and interviews 182.



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Athletics

(*Continued from Page 9*)

University of Toronto retained the Canadian Intercollegiate Boxing, Wrestling, and Fencing Championship in Toronto on February 16 and 17. McGill won the fencing and the heavyweight boxing titles, but in other classes the Toronto and Queen's entries proved superior, the point standing being Toronto 8, Queen's 7, and McGill 2.

GYMNASIUM

George Dodd, of McGill, captured the individual gymnasium championship in the intercollegiate meet held in the Montreal High School on February 24, but the University of Toronto outscored McGill in the team competitions by 2,693.8 to 2,537.3, retaining the Caron Trophy emblematic of the intercollegiate championship.

SKI-ING

Maintaining the fine reputation acquired in recent years, a ski team from St. Patrick's College, Ottawa, won the Canadian Intercollegiate Meet held at the Seigniory Club, P.Q., in January, with a total of 28 points to 12½ for Queen's, 10½ for McGill, and 6 for the University of Toronto. At the same meet, the Red Birds Ski Club, composed of McGill graduates, easily won the open competitions in the slalom and relay races, winning the trophies in these classes. In an international competition at Hanover, N.H., in February, Dartmouth scored 35 points, New Hampshire 24, St. Patrick's (Ottawa) 17, McGill 14, Ottawa University 8, and Cornell 1.

Detroit Branch

A successful meeting of the Detroit and Border Cities' Branch of the Graduates' Society of McGill University, attended by 25 members, was held in the home of Dr. R. A. McArthur on December 9, 1933. A feature of the meeting was the attendance of Dr. William Lovett, of Toronto, and Dr. R. A. Clark, of Detroit, of the class of Medicine 1870, the former 92 years of age and the latter 86. Both gentlemen addressed the meeting briefly and in conversation conveyed deeply interesting details of their medical training at McGill and of their professional work in the 63 years since their graduation. Dr. Frank J. Murphy, Med. '25, is President of the Detroit Branch, and Dr. Harvey E. Dowling, Med. '25, is Secretary-Treasurer.

R.V.C. '32

On Thursday, February 22nd, at 8 p.m., thirty-two members of R.V.C. '32 met at Scott's Restaurant for a Class Reunion, organized by Merle Peden, Permanent President and Kathleen Warren, Permanent Secretary. The evening was spent in bridge, reading of letters from absentee members, and general conversation. After four tables of bridge, Merle Peden welcomed those present reminding them of their last reunion at a luncheon on the eve of graduation. Kathleen Warren then read letters and answers to questionnaires from out-of-town members. These showed residents in each of the Canadian Provinces, in the United States, and in England. Occupations among the class included teachers, dietitians, teachers of dietitics, secretaries, librarians, department store executives, and students doing graduate work.

Margaret Dodds reminded the Class of the $100 gift they had made to the Alumnae Society as a student loan fund and a suggestion of a further donation of $25 was favourably received.

At the close of the meeting refreshments were served and prizes were given out for each table.

Those present were:

Merle Peden, Kathleen Warren, Mildred Ball, Janet Morrison, Margaret Dodds, Florence Bell, Flora Aikin, Estelle Blumenthal, Eleanor Langford, Betty Lecky, Betty Seward, Mildred Higginson, Meryl Arrowsmith, Margaret Jeffrey, Isobel Townsend, Alice Bruce, Anne Marie Dubois, Anna Solomon, Edith Neal, Wenonah Bewsick, Ellen Read, Milly Naismith, Dorothy Aird, Joyce Johnson, Margaret Allen, Margaret Dykes, Eloise Illsey, Alice Lunn, Dorothy Brown, Ruth Grainger, Eleanor McBride, and Agnes Tennant.

A McGill Conspectus

(*Continued from Page 57*)

ORTHOPAEDICS LECTURE

In an illustrated lecture delivered to the Undergraduate Medical Society on December 18, Dr. W. G. Turner, Clinical Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine and Chief of the Department of Orthopaedics in the Royal Victoria Hospital, dealt comprehensively with "Orthopaedics Gaits." The lantern slides and motion pictures he used had been taken in the Shriners Hospital, Montreal, where many cases of child deformity, particularly those resulting from infantile paralysis, are under his care. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of John Dinan, President of the Society.

QUEBEC BRANCH LECTURES

Under the auspices of the Quebec Branch of the Graduates' Society of McGill University, a series of lectures, sponsored by the Department of Extra-Mural Relations, was given in Quebec this winter, the programme as announced in the press including: January 19, Thomas H. Clark, Logan Professor of Paleontology, on "The Ice Age in Canada and the Geological Story of the Great Lakes;" February 2, Francis Ernest Lloyd, Macdonald Professor of Botany, on "A Naturalist Tour of South and East Africa;" January 16, Paul Fletcher, Assistant Professor of Classics, on "With a Camera in Constantinople and Asia Minor;" and March 2, Lieut.-Col. Bruce McLean, Professor of Applied Mathematics, on "Newton as Man and Mathematician."

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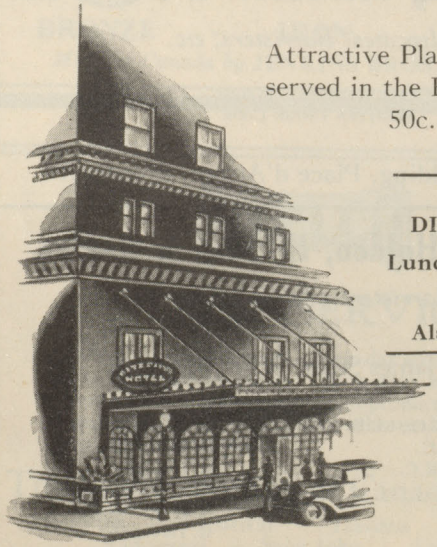
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COSMIC RAYS DISCUSSED

Before an audience which filled all accommodation in the Macdonald Physics Building Lecture Theatre on January 29, Abbé Lemaitre, head of the Department of Physics of Louvain University, Belgium, delivered an address to the McGill Physical Society and the Journal Club on "Recent Experiments and Theories on the Cosmic Ray." Noted for his theory of the expanding universe, Abbé Lemaitre has proved a welcome speaker at McGill on former occasions, and his discussion of cosmic rays deeply interested the large gathering that was privileged to hear him.

C.O.T.C. TRADITIONS

In an interesting address in January, Lieut. George Brown outlined the history of the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, pointing out that the McGill unit is the oldest O.T.C. outside the British Isles and the only such unit with battle honours. The McGill C.O.T.C. was organized in November, 1912, and at present is under the command of Lieut-Col. E. B. Q. Buchanan. More than 6,000 men passed through the unit in the years of the Great War, many of whom later distinguished themselves in action. As a result, and in perpetuation of the 148th Battalion, C.E.F., the McGill unit carries the following battle honours on its colours—Arras '17 and '18, Hill 70, Ypres 1917, Amiens, Hindenburg Line, and the Pursuit to Mons.

GENERAL STAFF PROBLEMS

To a deeply interested gathering of officers of Montreal militia units in the armoury of the Canadian Grenadier Guards on January 31, Major-General A. G. L. McNaughton, Chief of the Canadian General Staff and 2nd Vice-President of the Graduates' Society of McGill University, outlined the development in modern weapons of war, with stress on the amazing developments in the period since the Great War. With the increased range of artillery, the increased mobility and fighting power of infantry, the increased effectiveness of explosives and gas, and the unrestricted attention being given to such developments in all the countries of the world, General McNaughton pointed out, it was more than ever the duty of the Canadian militia officer, charged as he was with responsibility for the armed defence of the country, to form an opinion on the problems involved, as it was doubtful if the safety of the country should be allowed to rest upon the types of military organizations that were effective and suitable to the conditions that existed twenty years ago.

CHINESE PRINTS DISPLAYED

An interesting collection of highly coloured Chinese prints, gathered in China for the McGill University Library, was placed on display in the Library early in January. Weird in form and design to Occidental eyes, the prints are symbolic of honour, longevity, numerous progeny, dignity, and other ideals of the Chinese character. Prints of this nature are widely distributed in China at the time of the Chinese New Year, which fell this year on February 14.

HARVARD-McGILL DEBATE

Meeting a Debating Team from Harvard University in Montreal on December 21, McGill's representatives opposed the resolution "That the Growth of Nationalism is an Obstacle to World Recovery," and were awarded the judges' verdict. Criticism of President Roosevelt's N.R.A. policy featured the Harvard argument; but the McGill men countered with the argument that international action, as shown by the London Economic Conference, had proved no more effective; and upon the decision of the Hon. Wesley Frost, Col. Gilbert Stairs, and Professor C. E. Fryer, who acted as judges, they were declared to have won.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATES

McGill undergraduate debaters have been active throughout the winter session and have maintained a high standard in their work. Over the radio on January 23, they defeated Dalhousie, John MacLeash and E. C. Kelloway successfully upholding the advisability of capital punishment, in the opinion of Dr. H. F. Munro, Superintendent of Eudcation for Nova Scotia, who acted as judge. On the following night, in a debate in Montreal, in the form of a Mock Parliament, McGill lost its first intercollegiate contest in four years, when a team from Queen's University upheld the negative in "Resolved that Present Day Germany Constitutes a Menace to World Peace."

SOMERVILLE LECTURE

Delivering the annual Somerville Lecture in the Biological Building on November 24 last, Professor G. H. Parker, of Harvard University, chose as his subject, "The Cellular Transmission of Substances, Especially Neurohumours." He emphasized the fact that substances are transmitted in living organisms by way of the cells as well as through the blood and lymph, and illustrated his theme by relevant lantern slides. The Somerville Lecture, now delivered yearly under the McGill Faculty of Graduates Studies and Research, was originally endowed by James Somerville, who donated £1,000 to the Natural History Society of Montreal for the purpose. Several years ago, upon the liquidation of the Society, the trust was transferred to McGill.

Press Clippings (Continued from Page 49)

one that admits of as much skill as football. The writer witnessed the first match of the University club at the Victoria Rink last year, and the pluck and skill of our team was wonderful; and in point of cool checking, to use the lacrosse word, they far excelled their opponents. The game is supposed to be only for those who can skate. This is a great mistake. One of the best players of the Montreal Hockey Club was an Englishman who had never had on skates till the year he played hockey."

The article continues to urge students to take up hockey as it is inexpensive, enjoyable and exciting and states that "Hockey ought to be the winter equivalent of football."

"The members who played last year on 'Joe Beef's Rink' were delighted with the game. The two matches of last year, one victory and one honorable defeat, might easily be increased to a dozen victories and then a victory at hockey as at football might be called 'a way they have at McGill.' "

It would then appear that McGill University had official representative teams in ice hockey as early as

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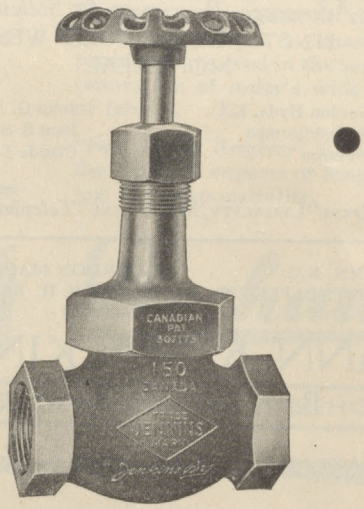


Fig. 106-A.

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1874. The title of the picture of this morning's issue "McGill's First Hockey Team—1881," evidently refers to the Senior Team and not the first ice hockey team which represented the university. Information concerning "The Halifax Hockey Club Rules" mentioned above, might throw more light on the exact origin of the game.

A. S. LAMB,

Department of Physical Education,
McGill University,
December 15, 1933.

McGILL AND HARVARD IN SPORT

(From an article by D. A. L. MacDonald in the Montreal *Gazette*)

Harvard and McGill have been friendly rivals on the fields of sport for 59 years. When the Red and the Crimson clash on Forum ice tonight, it will be the 20th time that these two colleges have met at hockey in a series that goes back to 1894. But the Harvard-McGill rivalry is much older than their hockey wars. As early as 1874, teams from the two old colleges met in a rugby football match to inaugurate what is probably the oldest international intercollegiate rivalry in the world. Harvard and McGill played football against each other on seven occasions, the last of which was in 1881. By that time, the rules governing Canadian and American football had diverged so widely that the series was discontinued. Thirteen years later, after Harvard had taken up hockey, the friendly rivalry was resumed on the ice and since 1926 the Red and the Crimson have met at least once every season but two.

McGill has never beaten Harvard at football and in these times of American superiority on the gridiron, perhaps she never will but at Canada's national winter game, McGill, the cradle of hockey, has clearly demonstrated her superiority . In 19 games, McGill has taken 12 victories and outscored the Crimson, 70 goals to 54 But considering the fact that in the early days of hockey, Harvard was at a distinct disadvantage, the series has been remarkably close. McGill won the first game, played here on the old Victoria rink, on February 23, 1894, by the score of 14-1. The Gazette report of the game indicates that the Crimson was badly outplayed.

It is something of a surprise to note, however, that as early as 1912, the Crimson was able to hand the Red periodical beatings. Harvard won the only game played that year by a 3-0 score and since that time, neither club has ever won any game by more than a four-goal margin and in the lone case, Harvard was the victor. The greatest shock any Crimson team ever gave a gallery of McGill supporters was on February 22, 1931, when the Crimson, with the great Barry Wood playing centre, defeated a McGill team that was destined to become an Allan Cup contender by a score of 2-0.

Some unusual stories can be told of the early meetings of McGill and Harvard at football. McGill is credited with introducing rugby football to the American colleges for the game was not played across the border to any extent until 1878. Association football provided the fall rivalry between Harvard, Yale and Princeton up to that time.

In the first clash between McGill and Harvard, played in Cambridge in 1874, Harvard won by 3-0. The teams played the next day under the "all-Canada" rules and it was a scoreless tie. McGill was handicapped in that the contest was played with an association football. At game time, it was discovered that not a single melon-

shaped football could be found in all Boston. It is interesting to note that in those days a touchdown counted for only one point; a field goal for three. The field goal is the only scoring play in football whose points have never changed in the long history of the game.

When the McGill-Harvard series in football was discontinued, the local students found a gridiron opponent in University of Toronto. The first senior college football game was played in 1881. McGill beat Varsity in the first two meetings of the clubs.

It is also interesting to note that when McGill and Harvard met at football in 1881 the teams played 13 men aside. Later the 15-man teams came into Canadian football. The scrum was abolished many years later.

The first McGill hockey team to cross the border to play Harvard was the 1907 sextette and it won a contest played in the open air rink in Harvard stadium by a score of 8-2. Frank Patrick, now managing director of the National Hockey League, was a member of the team and he scored five goals.

Though Harvard made rapid strides in the early days of hockey, it is apparent from an account of the 1907 game that the Crimson still had something to learn about Canada's national game. Here is how Tom Graydon, then coach and trainer of the McGill team, describes the game:

"We were a seven-man team with one spare and when we got there we were informed that we were to play on an open air rink in the stadium at three in the afternoon instead of the Boston rink at night. The Harvard hockey team was composed of 14 men and demanded unlimited substitution. Most of them were big fellows off the football squad.

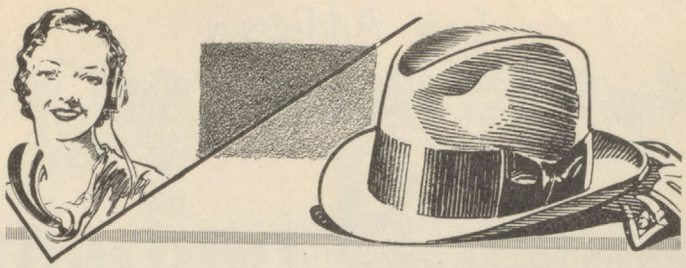
"They had invented a new way to play hockey, which, according to them, was going to revolutionize the game. They called it the "zone" system. It simply meant that every man held his own position regardless of the play. Well, with Frank Patrick, who was playing as well as he ever did, and Billy Gilmour, one of the best wings in Canada, feeding MacCallum, a wizard on close-in shots, you can imagine the holes we punched in that zone system.

"The first few seconds could be considered a fair sample of play throughout the match. The draw was taken by MacCallum, who crossed to right by the boards. A Harvard man, weighing about 200 pounds, playing his zone, took a flying tackle. MacCallum side-stepped him, passed to Patrick, who relayed the puck to Gilmour and Billy scored. The Harvard man broke his collar bone on the fence when he missed MacCallum completely."

The rink was the ordinary open air kind, measuring 200 feet by 100 feet, built on the football field. The stadium seated some 50,000 then and about 5,000 saw the game. In the vast space, they looked about 500, says Tom.

The following is the line-up of the first McGill-Harvard hockey game, played February 23, 1894, on the old Victoria rink. McGill won 14-1 and the scorers are indicated by brackets beside their names:

McGill		Harvard
Semple	goal	Tobey
Schwartz	point	Morton
Drinkwater	c. point	Jewell
(5) C. Davidson	forward	Bowser
(5) S. Davidson	forward	Hopkins
(2) McLea	forward	Lyman
(2) Howard	forward	Corbett (1)



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Any information in regard to the Graduates listed below will be welcomed by the Graduates' Society, Executive Office, McGill University.

A

Allum, Arthur Wesley, Md. '03
Almond, Walter W. Md. '21
Atkinson, Robert Md. '62
Audette, George A. Past Student
Ault, Edwin D. Md. '68

B

Bearman, George Purvis, Md. '98
Bradford, Andrew Cameron, Md. '28
Brooks, Randall K. Md. '32
Brown, Rev. David M. Md. '10
Brown, Elfric D. I. Md. '18
Brown, William Fuller, Md. '99
Burch, Benjamin F. Md. '66

C

Campbell, Henry Md. '20
Carey, A. D. L. Md. '64
Carman, Philip E. Md. '79
Carroll, Robert W. Md. '93
Cassidy, David Md. '67
Challenger, Neville E. Md. '19
Chan, Q. H. Md. '25
Church, Mills K. Md. '64
Clark, Richard W. Md. '70
Clarke, F. G. B. Md. '76
Clement, Victor A. Md. '69
Clindinin, Sylvester L. Md. '97
Cohen, Jacob Md. '25
Cook, Charles R. Md. '00
Cumming, Herbert E. Md. '13
Cumming, William Gordon, Md. '03
Curry, D. D. Md. '28

D

Davis, Stephen Md. '08
De Boyrie, Raphael Md. '29
Denny, J. P. Md. '15
Donovan, Amos E. B. Md. '07
Donnelly, Augustine J. Md. '00
Donnelly, Francis Md. '18
Douglas, F. C. Md. '03
Drier, E. Newton Md. '99
Duncan, George C. Md. '75
Dyer, William R. Md. '24

E

Elder, Maureen Md. '27
Elder, Robert Md. '03
Elkington, Eric H. Md. '18
Emery, Gordon J. Md. '57
Estey, Alfred Steadman Md. '94
Evans, Alex M. Md. '32

F

Farley, James T. Md. '77
Francis, John Md. '14
Fyfe, Alexander M. Md. '08

G

Gardner, H. H. Md. '78
Gerrie, John W. Md. '31
Goforth, Franklin Md. '63
Grant, William J. Md. '15
Gray, James D. Md. '83
Gray, James S. Md. '32
Grier, Reginald T. Md. '07
Gundeson, C. N. Md. '23

H

Hall, Andrew G. Md. '87
Hall, Noel B. Md. '27
Hall, Norman Douglas, Md. '26
Harley, R. J. O. Md. '01
Harrison, Joll D. Md. '91
Harwood, Lt.-Col. Reginald L. Md. '95
Harwood, William Liddell, Md. '23
Heard, C. D. Md. '80
Henderson, Marshall Md. '20
Hill, Richard C. Md. '06
Hogan, Frederick J. Md. '04
Hogle, John H. Md. '95
Hollbrook, Robert E. Md. '07
Hunt, Henry Md. '76

I

Irwin, Alex F. Md. '90

J

Jamieson, Charles J. Md. '79
Johnson, James B. Md. '76
Johnston, Douglas B. Md. '24

K

Keating, Harry T. Md. '00
Kenney, F. Lincoln Md. '88
Kingston, Paul T. Md. '30
Kirby, Halder Smith Md. '97
Krepela, Miles C. Md. '30

L

Langley, Alfred Fardon Md. '92
Laurie, Ernest Md. '03
Lippiatt, Havelock Md. '04
Little, Lawrence P. Md. '25
Lockary, Joseph Md. '97
Lynch, Herbert Md. '33

Mac.

MacArthur, John Adolphus Md. '85
McCarthy, William Md. '67
McDonald, H. R. Md. '22
McDonald, W. F. Md. '00
McDougall, Archie Md. '00
McDougall, Gabriel P. Md. '97
McEachern, Isaac Whitney Md. '03
McGeachy, William Md. '67
McGibbon, James Md. '08
MacKay, Robert B. Md. '93
McKinnon, Artemus Md. '92
MacLeay, A. Alex Md. '95
McMillan, William H. Md. '12
McNaughton, M. W. Md. '10
MacNeil, Alwin Lennox Md. '10
McSorley, Hugh Md. '00

M

Maillard, Edgar Md. '23
Marr, Walker H. Md. '59
Martin, David Md. '14
Martin, J. Herman Md. '15
Meane, John Md. '60
Middleton, William L. C. Md. '24
Midgeley, Robert J. Md. '97
Millar, Edward J. Md. '22
Miller, Chauncey Alvin Md. '29
Miller, Stanley Md. '01
Mitchell, Isaiah Edward Md. '03
Moore, Ernest N. Md. '27
Morgan, Vincent Md. '87
Myers, James Samuel Md. '14

N

Nichol, William Md. '72
Norman, Telfer Md. '87
Norton, Frank Md. '07

O

Ord, William E. Md. '16

P

Paine, Henry G. C. Md. '16
Parker, Fred D. Md. '13
Peltier, Henry G. Md. '07
Pinsonneault, B. Md. '80
Potter, Carlyle T. Md. '23

Q

Quintin, Thomas J. Md. '30

R

Render, Norman D. Md. '28
Richardson, Sheriff George Md. '87
Ritchie, Charles F. Md. '02
Robertson, Alex G. Md. '88
Ross, Major Lawrence Md. '87
Ross, Stanley Md. '13
Ryan, Joseph Md. '96

S

Sasksner, M. H. Md. '17
Scott-Montcrieff, Ronald Md. '31
Shapiro, Louis Md. '32
Sharp, Claude E. Md. '09
Shippam, Fred Md. '26
Shore, Richard Md. '99
Simpson, Allan Stuart Md. '01
Smith, R. Stanley Md. '96
Socolow, Lewis Md. '31
Storrs, Arthur Md. '76
Strudwick, H. T. Md. '10
Stuart, Edwin Alex Md. '33
Sutherland, George Md. '97
Sweet, Arthur H. Md. '24

T

Teitelbaum, Michael Md. '25
Touzel, C. S. Eugene Md. '28
Tsang, Thelma Md. '30
Tunstall, Charles A. Md. '91

W

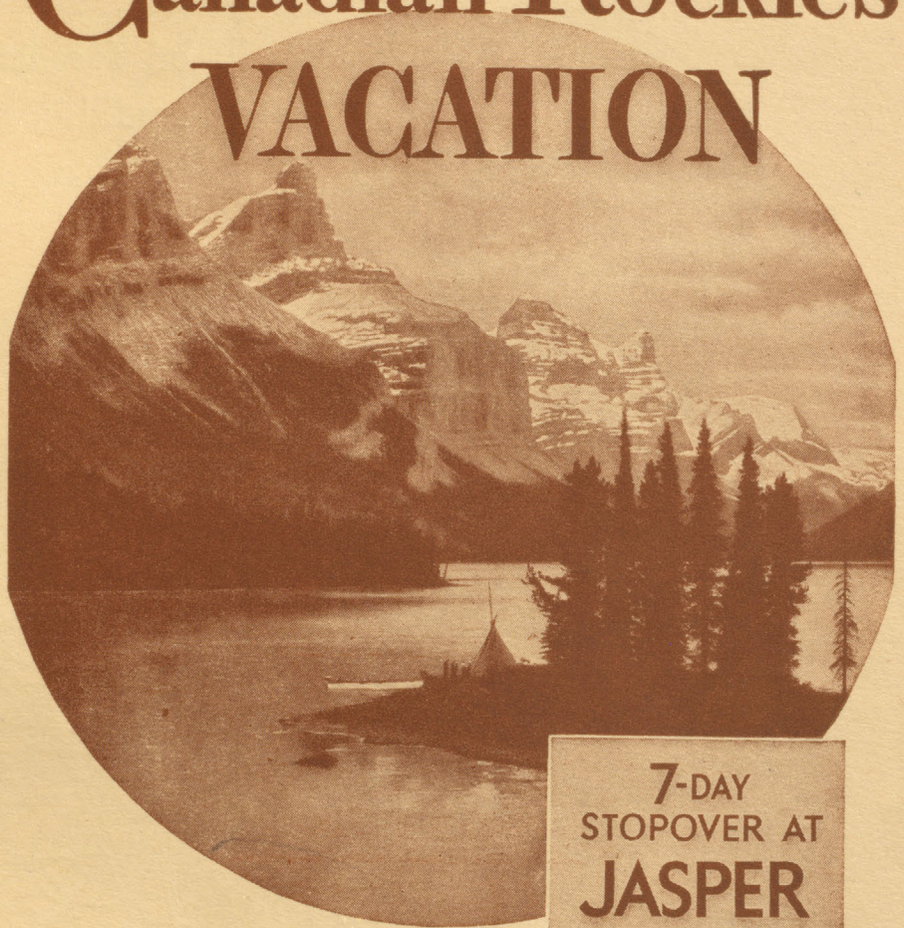
Wall, John T. Md. '13
Webster, Bruce Md. '25
Wheeler, Frank H. Md. '96
Whitebread, John D. Md. '22
Whitworth, John Md. '28
Wilkins, Horace Md. '87
Wilkinson, William Md. '05
Williams, John R. Md. '19
Wilson, Albert A. Md. '07
Wilson, Horace O. Md. '24
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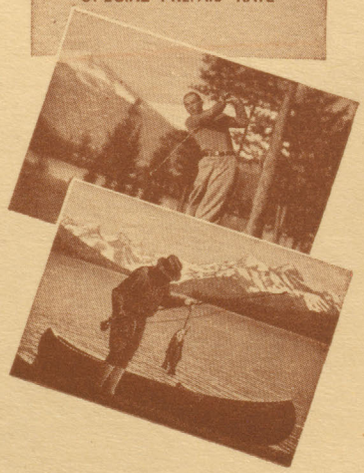
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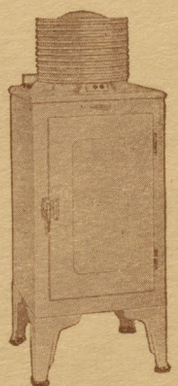
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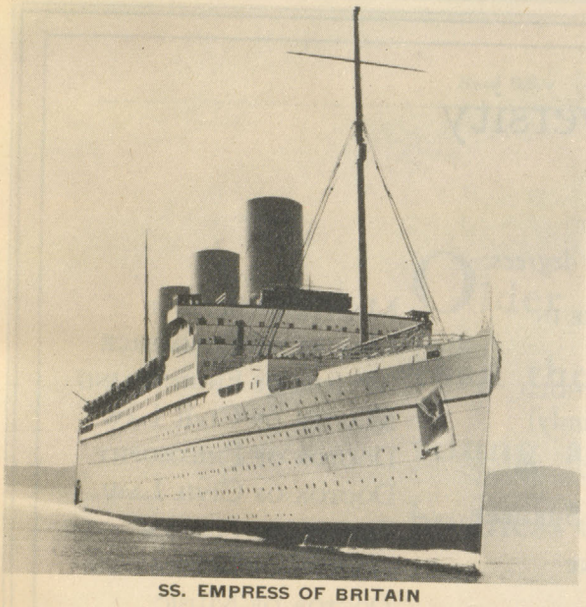


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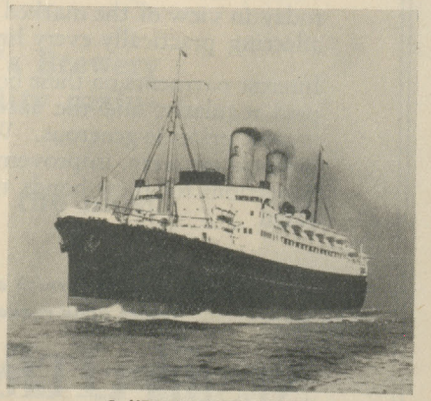
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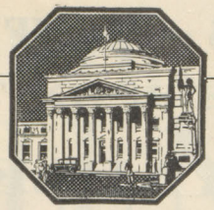
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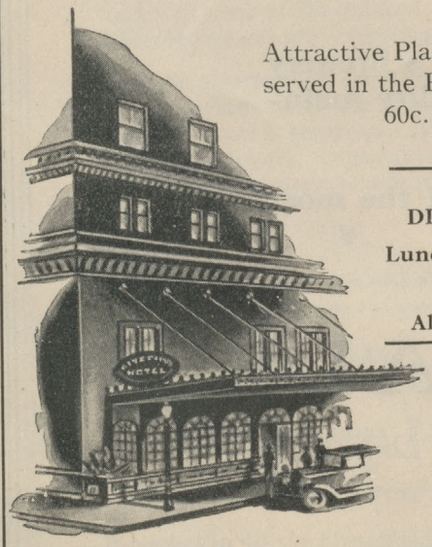
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Vol. XV June 1934 No. 3

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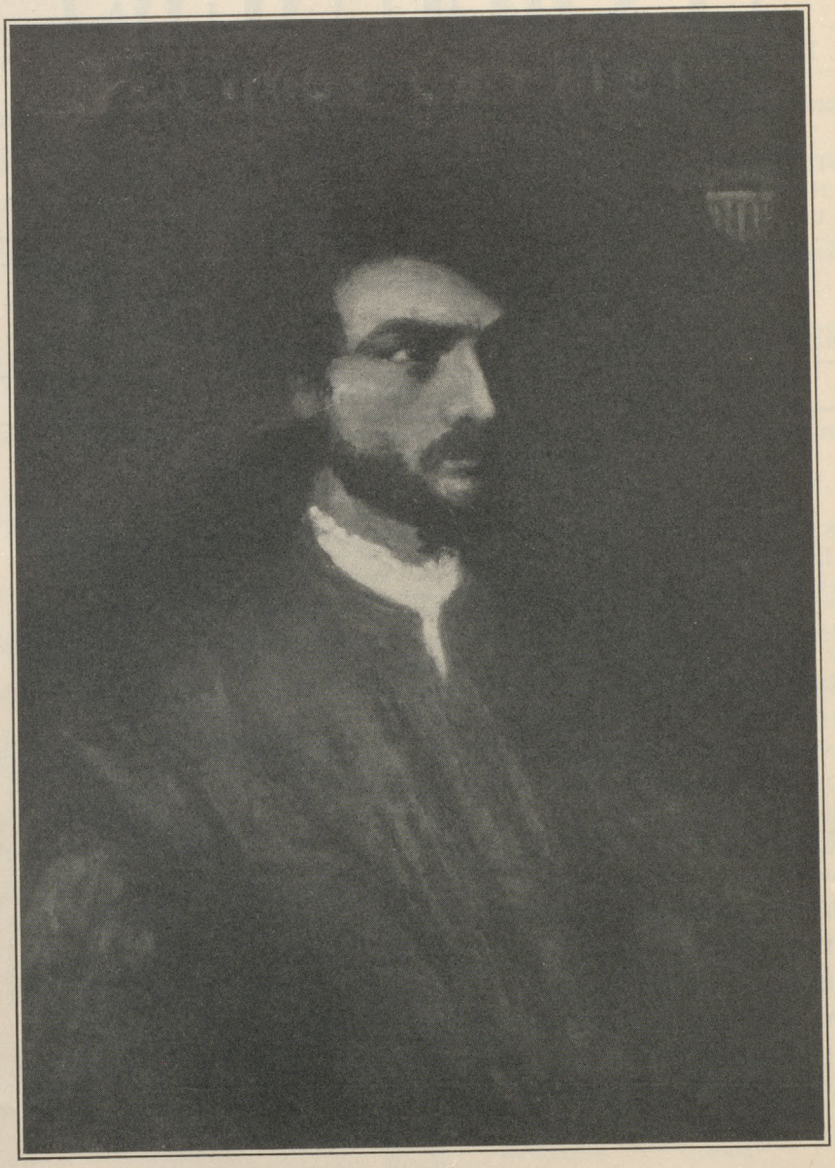
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This magazine is distributed to the members of the Graduates' Society of McGill University—Annual Dues $3.00. To those not eligible for membership in the Society, the annual subscription is $3.00. Single Copies, 75c. each.

Advertising Manager, G. B. GLASSCO, B.Sc.
Address, *The McGill News*, McGill University, Montreal
Phone, Marquette 2664

The McGill News is printed in Montreal, Canada, by PLOW & WATTERS, LIMITED, 205 Vitre Street West



JACQUES CARTIER

This portrait, by the author of the accompanying article, has not previously appeared in any publication in Canada. *The McGill News*, though aware that the strength and rich colouring of the original cannot be conveyed, takes pleasure in presenting the portrait as a contribution to the honours being paid Jacques Cartier on the 400th anniversary of his landing on the coast of Gaspé.

Jacques Cartier: The Pioneer in North American Exploration

By J. DELISLE PARKER

ONE of the most notable anniversaries in Canadian history will be celebrated in the summer of the present year; for on July 13, 1534, Jacques Cartier, a sea-captain of France, landed on the Gaspé Peninsula and planted the cross and arms of his country as symbols of permanent settlement. Up to that time, no white man had crossed the seas to the north of Florida with this determination. For the voyages of Columbus did not extend beyond the Caribbean Sea; and those of Cabot, Vespucci, and Verrazano were primarily devoted to exploration. When the sea-captain of St. Malo landed on Canadian soil, he came with the serious purpose of eventual colonization and, leaving aside legends of Norsemen and coast voyages of certain early navigators, his arrival marks the beginning of the Caucasian race on the American continent north of St. Augustine.

Thus there was opened on Canadian soil an exceedingly important chapter in history, at a period when the Renaissance and the modern world were superseding mediaevalism. The printing press, although still a novelty, and the spirit of scientific investigation were preparing for development far beyond contemporary imagination. In brief, the world we live in was establishing its foundations; and in the midst of this fervour of experiment and discovery, Canada emerged out of a little known region into a definite reality. Vague reports of numerous masters of the Newfoundland fishing fleet were at last substantiated by serious and scientific exploration.

The port of St. Malo in Brittany, where Jacques Carrier lived and conceived his idea of overseas colonization, remains to the present day a place of great charm and picturesqueness. For generations it has, of course, been a centre of pilgrimage for Canadians visiting Europe. The town, with its high wall and towers, its narrow quaint streets, the old half-gabled houses, and the Cathedral in which Cartier and his companions knelt before sailing, recalls vividly the period of the great adventurer.

In the Hôtel de Ville are a number of interesting objects, including the fragments of one of Cartier's ships and an oil painting of the navigator, by a certain Riss. Unfortunately, the artist was born some years after Cartier's death and it is still a matter of conjecture as to the documents on which he based the portrait. In turn, the Canadian painter, Hamel, changing somewhat the original likeness, has produced the portrait frequently reproduced in history books. In both instances there is an unfortunate insistence on the height of the brow that suggests more a studious person than a sea-captain of vision, possessing the physical energy his career demanded. The writer of this article has endeavoured to reconstruct a portrait that, while essentially based on previous efforts, including the small sketch on a contemporary map, corrects certain eccentricities and is therefore, perhaps, human and convincing.

The task of reconstructing the portraits of early Canadian explorers is difficult, as in the present instance, owing to the scarcity of previous authentic efforts. This is probably due to the fact that in those far-off days painters were less numerous and generally frequented the seats of the mighty, where princes and their courtiers could pay the necessary fee. Consequently, pictorial immortality was accorded often to people of high rank and little merit, while men of intellect, achievement, and infinitely greater importance in after years were neglected.

It is fortunate, however, that some excellent portraits exist of the ruler of France at the time of Cartier, for Francis the First was not only a friend of men of science and original conceptions, but also the most distinguished supporter of the man who discovered Canada. The well known picture of him in the Louvre reveals this broad-minded King of France, whose shoulders could defy the best wrestlers in the land, as both an intellectual and energetic man. Together with certain prominent subjects, chiefly of the royal marine, he supported Jacques Cartier in the development of a seemingly impossible idea.

After years as a pilot, Cartier became a captain and, as such, made a number of long voyages before becoming possessed of the overwhelming desire to explore the North Atlantic coasts, and perhaps find the coveted passage to far Cathay. He was about forty years of age when he first

endeavoured to gather sufficient backing for the undertaking. Receiving small response from the local shipping men, he determined to present the matter at Court. His efforts eventually resulted in the commissioning of two ships, each of sixty tons and with a crew of sixty-one men.

Jacques Cartier's arrival on the coast of Newfoundland is a mixture of the heroic and the humorous. For, after carefully making his way through the floating ice, he came to an island inhabited by battalions of "sea-birds," whose presence greatly mystified, interested, and delighted the travellers. These birds not only furnished fresh food for the crews, weary of ship fare, but filled a number of barrels with salted meat for the future. A large white bear, also an enthusiast for this delicacy, as he was accustomed to swim out from the mainland to the island, was captured and his flesh was proclaimed by the hungry sailors to be as good and delicate as that of veal. Thus the first description of our shores, and the prelude to an epic voyage, begins fittingly, if somewhat unromantically, with a good square meal.

A sail down the Baie des Chaleurs followed; the temperature was reported to have been "as hot as Spain," and the land of surpassing beauty. Returning north to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, the ships anchored at Gaspé, where they found a multitude of savages out fishing. A distribution of presents of knives, glass beads, combs, and "other things of little value," as Cartier expresses it with charming naivety, put the natives in an excellent humour and made them raise their hands to Heaven, sing and dance in order to express their joy. This first happy contact with the noble redman assumed another aspect after the planting of a high cross, to which a shield had been attached bearing three fleurs de lys and in large letters "Vive le Roy de France." Following the departing ships in his canoe, the indignant chief, accompanied by his sons, pointed to the surrounding landscape and plainly indicated that he alone was lord of the land. However, another bounteous distribution calmed the wrath of the chieftan and, in some extraordinary manner, two of his sons remained on board and were the first passengers to sail to Europe from Canada. On this momentous voyage, Newfoundland, Labrador and the St. Lawrence Gulf were explored and formal possession of them taken. From thenceforth Canada assumed a part in world history.

The various adventures of these valiant pioneers need no recounting, for happily they are known to all, but it is of interest to recall the main facts of the voyage in the succeeding year, 1535, when Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence, established his winter quarters at Quebec, and then proceeded up to Mont Royal, the hill of His Majesty Francis the First. The insistence of the navigator, in spite of the ruses of the Quebec Indians, including a ludicrous devil-dance to dissuade him from going on to Hochelaga, indicates his intuition as to that village's possible importance in future development.

Thus Jacques Cartier was the first white man to walk over the ground on which the city of Montreal now stands; and not improbably he crossed the land that afterwards became the campus of McGill, as he made his way to the Indian village of Hochelaga. The Montreal of this period was, we know, merely a collection of some fifty cabins covered with bark and situated at the foot of the mountain. However, the village was enclosed by a circular palisade three stakes deep, twenty feet high, and with only one gate giving access to it. A platform, with numerous ladders running around the inside of the palisades, enabled the inhabitants to hurl down rocks and stones, and generally defend the town against any besieging enemy.

Like most tourists in after years, Cartier and his companions climbed to the top of the mountain and admired the wonderful view. The natives showed every sign of friendliness and even veneration for the leader. Tired out by their activities, some of the sailors returned to the boats on the shoulders of their redskin hosts. According to the old narrative, in this unceremonious manner Cartier and his mariners discovered Hochelaga and passed the first day of any white visitors to Montreal.

The frightful sufferings and heavy mortality of those who dwelt in the little fort near the St. Charles River during the succeeding winter, the fortitude of their commander, the repeated efforts at establishing a permanent settlement, and the final failure of this early venture are pages of history that are replete with dramatic and human interest. Nearly seventy years later another paladin, Samuel de Champlain, took up the gauntlet and, in heroic combat against nature and adversaries, proved the feasibility of Jacques Cartier's visions. Therefore, if to Champlain we owe the actual accomplishment of permanent settlement in North America, it is to Cartier and his stalwart effort that Champlain and generations of pioneers owed their first great incentive.

The actual career of Cartier might be defined as one of glorious failure. Yet, while not accomplishing his main object, he surpassed the endeavours of all previous explorers in that he



JULY 13, 1534.

This famous painting, familiar to readers of *The McGill News*, depicts the scene as Jacques Cartier planted a cross on the shore of Gaspé and claimed suzerainty of the land in the name of Francis I of France. The painting is in the possession of the Public Archives of Canada.

marked the route for other and more lasting successes. After his fourth voyage, he disappears from view; a few records in the archives of St. Malo are the only indications of events in his later years. Probably, chagrined like so many others who have for a time occupied a conspicuous place on the public stage, he retired to a peaceful dwelling at St. Malo, possibly to an old manor house on the outskirts of the town, where he is said to have died twenty-three years after he had planted the cross at Gaspé.

The following translation of a great Canadian historian's remarks constitutes a just tribute to Cartier: "No navigator had up to then, a period still close to that of Columbus, dared to penetrate right into the heart of the New World. In adventuring in the rigorous climate of Canada, where the earth is covered with snow and river communication interrupted six months of the year, in wintering twice in the midst of savage tribes from whom he had everything to fear, he gave fresh proof of the fearlessness of the sailors of his period.

"With him begins the long line of travellers who made discoveries in the interior of North America. The St. Lawrence, up which he went as far as Sault St. Louis, ultimately led Frenchmen down the Mississippi Valley, to Hudson's Bay, and right on to the immense lands bathed by the Pacific Ocean.

"As reward for his discoveries, it is said he was ennobled by the King of France, but his greatest glory will always be that of having placed his name at the head of Canadian annals and of having opened the first page of a new book in the great history of the world."

In Europe energetic steps have been taken to send appropriate delegations to the land Cartier discovered, on the occasion of the ceremonies to mark the 400th anniversary of his landing in Gaspé on July 13, 1534. Even in the midst of financial woes, the two great colonizing nations of France and Great Britain, who have played such leading rôles in the Dominion's story, will join hands with Canada in celebrating the memory of the first great figure in the Dominion's long and momentous history.

Research in the Faculty of Engineering

CIVIL ENGINEERING, 1922-1933

By G. J. DODD, M.Sc.

(Associate Professor of Civil Engineering, McGill University.)

RESEARCH in the Faculty of Engineering differs in some ways from that done in other faculties. In the first place, none of our men devote all their time to research; we sandwich such work between full courses of undergraduate and graduate teaching. Some of the work is done by graduate students proceeding to higher degrees, under the direct supervision, guidance, and help of a responsible professor. We guide, supervise, and help, but give the student every encouragement to develop his own initiative.

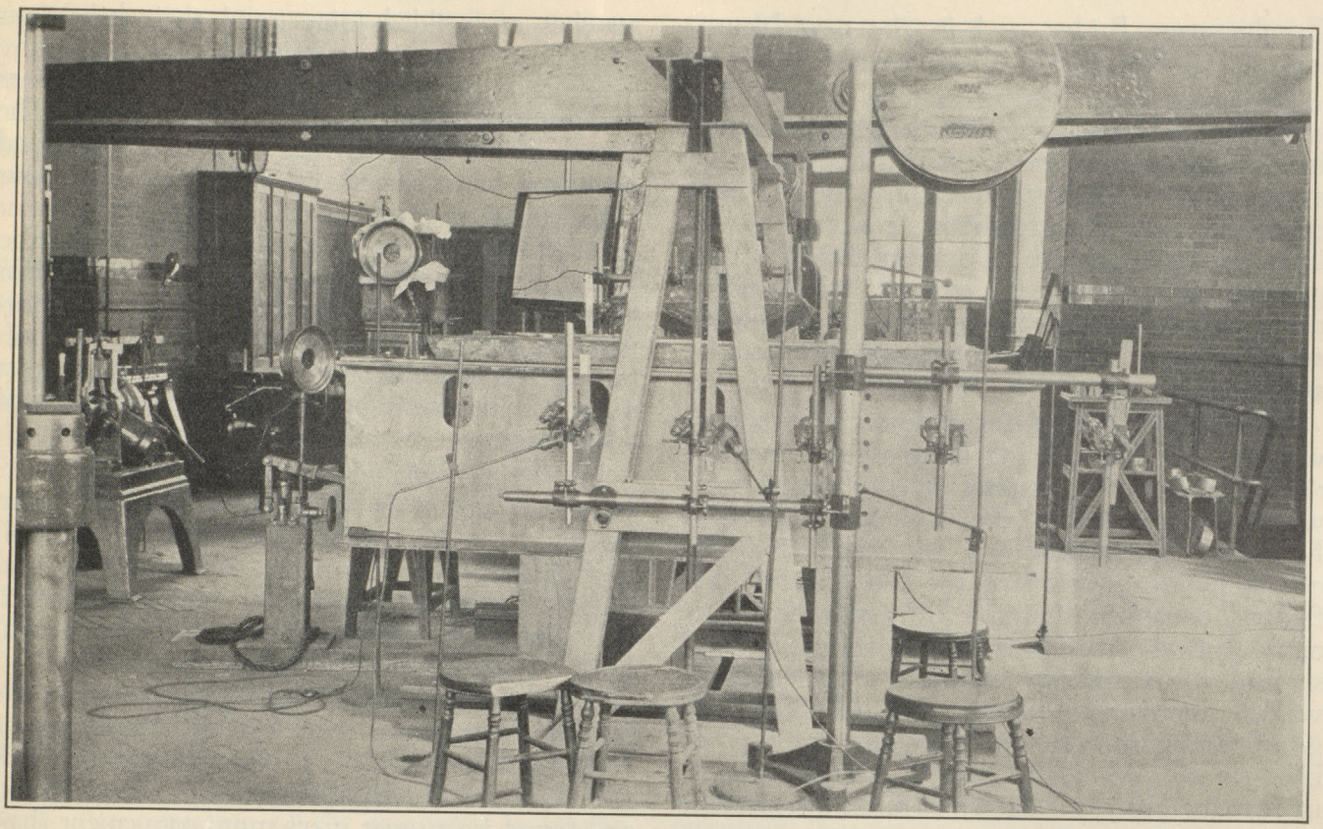
Then the cost of engineering experiments is comparatively high. New apparatus or material for such work is expensive because of its substantial nature, even though it may be designed and made in our own laboratory. It is more costly than what is ordinarily required by a research student in physics or chemistry. For example, the equipment necessary for an investigation of the structural properties of a particular soil, although comparatively simple, cost about $500. This was paid by those interested, and was used in the investigation made subsequently by our staff in the laboratories.

Sometimes we work in our laboratories and sometimes work has to be done outside. We keep in touch as much as possible with practising firms, and find doing so beneficial to ourselves as teachers of engineering. An engineering experiment usually cannot be carried out by one man, but needs the help of our regular laboratory staff.

In all research, of course, progress is slow. One piece of research may last many years. One man may begin it, and a second, third, or fourth may carry it on, each starting where the previous man left off.

Our method with a student is to start him reading and studying what has been published on the particular problem he is tackling, and on anything of a similar nature that may throw light on it. He tries to formulate some theory which he may develop analytically on the basis of certain assumptions which his studies have led him to believe to be true. After this, together we lay out a regular plan of work involving experiments in the laboratory. From his observations we judge whether his analytical work has been sound, partially so, or very little so. We have a saying, "Extensometers never lie." He may therefore, in view of an adverse verdict by extensometers or other meters, have to formulate a new theory, and, in any case, he should be able to come to definite conclusions about his problem.

A typical piece of research in civil engineering was started in 1922 under a committee of the Professors of Civil Engineering of McGill, Toronto, and Montreal Universities. The Manufacturers' Association of Canada sponsored the research and paid the expenses. The late Dean H. M. MacKay, of McGill, was the chairman. In buildings supported by a steel framework, the steel is protected from fire by encasing it in concrete. The weight of this concrete is considerable, and it was realized that it added greatly to the strength of the building, but no allowance had been made in the design of the steel, as there were no authentic tests showing by how much it was safe to reduce the amount of steel. With the



THE LABORATORY FOR TESTING MATERIALS, FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, McGILL UNIVERSITY

In the foreground is apparatus of a temporary nature for a special experiment. In the background is the Wicksteed Testing Machine.

co-operation of the Dominion Bridge Company, full-size typical floor panels were built and encased in concrete in their shops at Lachine. Measurements were taken on the steel before the concrete was poured, and after it had set. Loads were then applied and further measurements of deflection, stress, intensity, etc., were taken. The results of these observations and analyses were published in the *Journal* of The Engineering Institute of Canada, August, 1923. It was found that the beam of steel and concrete acted as a composite beam, and that a considerable economy in steel could be effected. On the basis of these tests, cities like Chicago and New York, in their building by-laws, recognise this added strength, with the result that large sums of money have been saved in their more recent buildings.

In the following winter (1923-1924), Mr. J. C. Truman, a graduate student, made further investigations in our laboratories under the supervision of Dean H. M. MacKay, paying particular attention to data from which probable bond and shear values could be deduced. Briefly, as far as bending is concerned, his tests corroborated the results of the Lachine tests, and showed the theory then developed to be sound, and that it could be safely used in design. These tests show that the shear acts partly through the web of the beam and partly through the concrete, and the resistance of ordinary beams, as now protected, is sufficient to take care of the shear. For deeper beams with thin webs, he found that it might be wise to increase the shear resistance by increasing the batter of the sides of the concrete protection. He pointed out that further investigation is needed here. He found that sufficient bond between the steel and concrete was developed, and a greater resistance to repeated loads and vibration than is developed by ordinary reinforced concrete.

A newer type of construction, known as "The Kane System of Composite Construction," was discussed by Mr. E. R. Jacobsen in a thesis for his master's degree. The system uses light welded steel trusses, instead of ordinary beams. He points out that the system was conceived before the experiments on haunched beams, described above, were made in 1922, but was not developed until welding had come more generally into use and had been reduced in cost. Mr. Jacobsen made detailed studies of the new principles involved, and the system has been used in several recent structures, such as the addition to the Western Hospital, Montreal, the approaches of the new

Caughnawaga Bridge, and in the new Neurological Building of McGill University.

Of recent years, electro-welding of steel has been used increasingly in structural engineering. Its development has been the result of co-operation of electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, and civil engineers. Our department has concerned itself, in co-operation with the Dominion Bridge Company, in investigating the strength and distribution of stresses in welded joints, and the magnitude and distribution of residual stresses in the material after welding.

The first of our graduate students to investigate welding was Mr. A. M. Bain, who considered the distribution of stresses in the simplest of welded joints, under the late Dean H. M. MacKay. He presented a theoretical analysis, obtaining the solution of the fundamental differential equations involved. His laboratory tests established the soundness of his reasoning, and showed the similarity in stress distribution of welded joints and analogous riveted joints. It is interesting to compare his work and that of Dr. C. Batho, who developed and proved by tests, in our laboratory, his theory of stress distribution in riveted joints.

In the following year, Mr. R. M. Hardy (another graduate student) extended Bain's theoretical analysis to include the distribution of stresses in more complicated types of welded joints and to check the theory developed, by actual measurements of the distribution of stress in practical connections. He used one specimen of uniform cross-sectional area at the welds, and a specimen in which one of the parts joined had a varying cross-section. In the latter case, he developed the fundamental differential equations which unfortunately could only be solved approximately. His analytical results checked with his measurements in the laboratory. The agreement leaves no doubt as to the validity of the fundamental principles underlying the analysis.

In 1931, Mr. J. F. McDougall undertook, under Professor R. E. Jamieson, the study of residual stress due to welding, and obtained some interesting qualitative information as to the distribution of such stresses.

In 1932, Mr. Delano E. Evans continued the investigation of these effects, concentrating his efforts on obtaining some information as to the magnitudes and distribution of those portions of observed deformations which represented elastic stress. He was able to show that these "locked up" stresses are quite substantial, and to obtain an experimental determination of their distribution in certain cases. Studies and researches on welded joints, and their behaviour under load, are being continued.

Another problem studied at different times deals with secondary stresses in trusses. The theory of this problem has been well developed elsewhere, and tested by experiments in our laboratories on trusses having members of symmetrical section. In 1922, Dr. C. V. von Abo presented a very able thesis on this subject for his doctor's degree, in which he made a full comparative study of the different methods of computing secondary stresses. He was awarded a prize for his thesis by the American Society of Civil Engineers.

In 1926-27, Mr. A. Campbell and Mr. C. F. Morrison, under the direction of the late Dean H. M. MacKay, applied the theory to a small roof truss with members of unsymmetrical section. Their experimental results confirmed the correctness of the theory within practical limits, when applied to such a framework.

A new method of calculating these stresses has been developed recently. It is an adaptation of Professor Hardy Cross's method of dealing with stiff frames. We have studied this new method and found it in some ways more convenient than the former slope deflection methods, and have been able to apply it successfully to trusses with unsymmetrical sections.

In the last fifteen years, the study of the design of concrete mixtures in different laboratories has been continuous, and great progress has been made, so that now engineers can with reasonable certainty predict the strength of a certain specified mixture. We have kept abreast in our laboratories, testing any new methods or theories that have been published. One problem of interest deals with the effect of transverse reinforcement on the ultimate strength of members in compression. Mr. L. J. Arcand, a graduate student, investigated this problem first in 1932, under my supervision, and presented his results in his thesis for his master's degree. He developed certain methods of calculating the probable stresses in such reinforcement, and his tests confirmed these calculations to a certain extent. For his reinforcement he used steel grillages that had been welded. These studies were continued, using plain wire grillages unwelded, but without success. There seemed to be a lack of bond between the concrete and steel, and further investigation is needed.

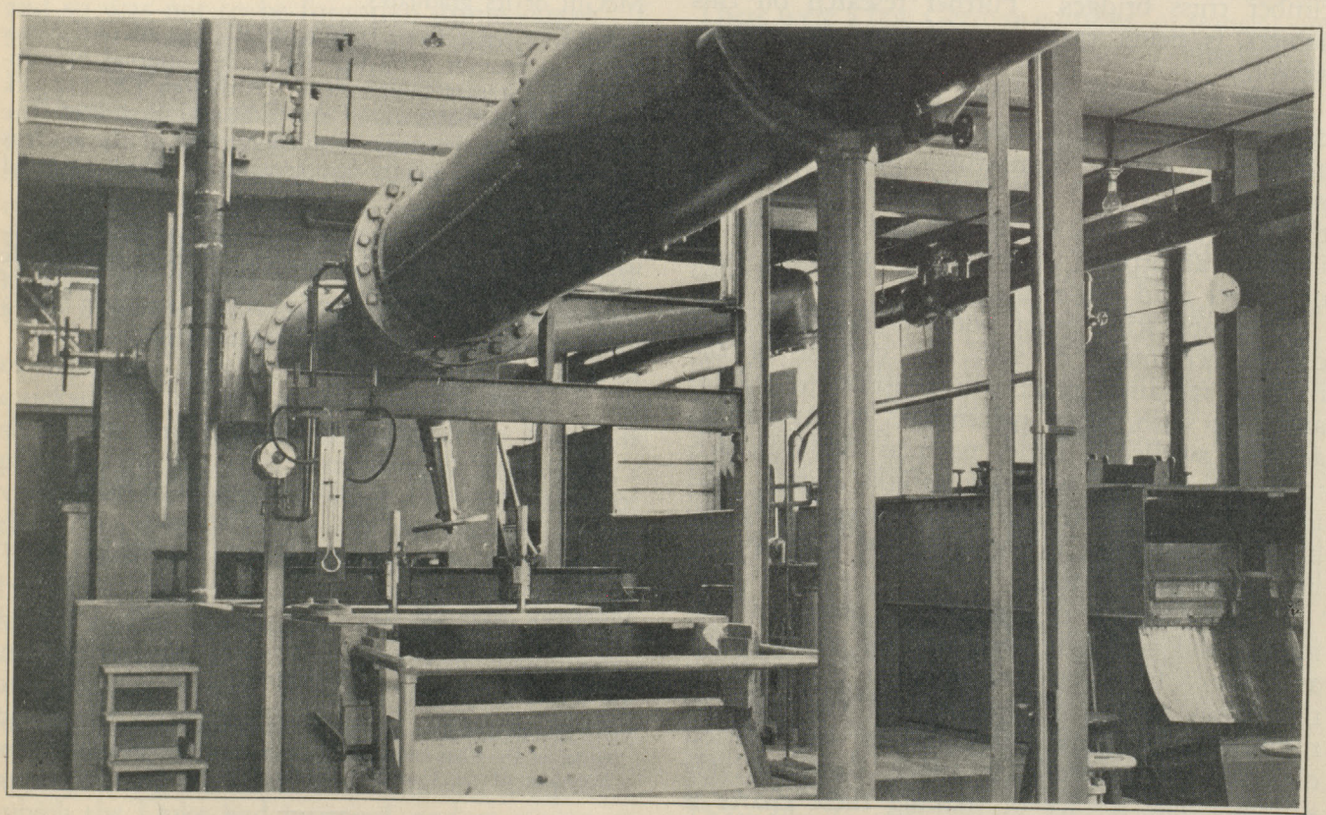
In the hydraulics laboratory, under Dean Brown's direction, valuable work has also been carried out. Messrs. L. O. Cooper and T. J. Morrison, graduate students, carried out experimental investigations on draft tubes, and studied

the phenomenon of cavitation, which is of great importance in hydraulic turbines. Mr. P. E. Savage, also a graduate student, has recently made great improvements in the experimental equipment previously set up for the study of cavitation, and valuable results on the corrosion of metals by cavitation are being obtained.

Dean Brown's experience with the Shawinigan Water and Power Company in the testing of hydraulic turbines and in the study of cavitation phenomena in practice, have been of the greatest value in such work. The laboratory has also aided engineering practice directly in the solution of specific problems by experimental methods. Thus, for example, the engineers of the Montreal Island Power Company used the laboratory to make comparative studies of different designs for the power-house structure as affecting the hydraulic turbines. In another instance, valuable information was obtained on the hydraulic characteristics of a new type of valve. These brief references show that the laboratory, although hampered by limitations of space and volume of water available, is serving a distinct purpose from both the scientific and the industrial viewpoint. Co-operation of the industries is of the greatest value, and it may be recorded with appreciation that in building the dam of the power plant at Back River, the engineers of the Montreal Island Power Company made preliminary provision at insignificant cost for certain types of hydraulic testing, requiring large amounts of water, which may be desirable in the future. This was one outcome of our contacts with them through the work carried out in our laboratory, and, incidentally, our equipment was enriched by the presentation of the small model turbine used in their work.

The following paragraphs describe some typical activities of our staff, sometimes working in collaboration with engineers in practice in the solution of specific problems.

In the design of a dam in a cold climate, the maximum pressure that ice can exert against the dam must be taken into account. Until 1932, engineers used their judgment as to the magnitude of this pressure, and generally speaking "played safe." In 1926, Dean E. Brown made a series of tests for the St. Lawrence Waterways Project, and the results were given in an appendix to the published report. These tests demonstrated clearly the "flow," or yielding of ice at different rates of loading and under sustained loads of different intensities, but did not afford means of estimating the pressure actually exerted by an ice sheet. In 1932, Dean Brown and G. E. Clarke, C.E., Vice-



THE HYDRAULICS LABORATORY, FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, McGILL UNIVERSITY

On the left is the small experimental turbine, with its penstock above and the tail-race below. On the right along the windows is the flume.

President of Fraser-Brace Engineering Company Ltd., presented, in the form of a paper to The Engineering Institute of Canada, the results of a series of experiments on ice cubes. These results indicated that in many cases allowance heretofore made for ice pressure on the crest of a dam have been excessive. This paper was presented at the Annual Meeting of The Engineering Institute in 1932. Subsequently many requests for copies came from interested engineers in Canada and elsewhere.

In many types of timber structures, considerable difficulty is experienced in the design of economical joints for framing timbers together. This is especially so in the case of joints required to transmit tension. The most common designs give a joint which is not more than two-thirds as strong as the members joined. New types of joint have been developed in recent years, notably in Germany, in which liberal use is made of specially designed metal fittings, with the result that the efficiencies obtained have been increased.

In 1929, Professor Jamieson made some tests of a timber joint to be used in tension, in which the metal fittings included only material commonly available, such as deformed steel plates, bolts, washers, etc. As a result of these tests, joints of this type were used on several small timber truss bridges. Further research on this subject is being carried on during the present session.

Last year, Mr. W. M. Beadie, a student, conducted an investigation into the effects of the addition of various admixtures, principally common salt, to clays. He determined particularly the effect on volume changes in drying, variations in direct absorption of water, and the behaviour of model road specimens.

One interesting point noted was that with a certain percentage of salt, the volume of the mixture remained practically constant in drying, and that with larger percentages the specimens actually swelled a little, whereas without salt, it is well known, wet clay shrinks a great deal in drying. His results may prove useful to highway engineers, in the design of a cheap and low grade type of road.

In the solution of engineering problems, engineers and especially designers use mathematics as a tool. One common use that is popular is the representation of complicated formulae by means of curves and charts, whereby the solution of many a problem is made comparatively simple. The science of making these charts is known as nomography. Professor F. M. Wood has made a special study of nomography, and The Engineering Institute of Canada published a series of articles by him in the June and August numbers (1930) of their *Journal*. He was awarded the Gzowski Medal for that year for these articles. Professor Wood is continuing his studies on nomography; and has also been doing research work on centrifugal pumps and Francis runners for an outside firm.

Naturally, we take a great deal of interest in one another's researches, and impromptu discussions often take place. We frequently co-operate and give one another the benefit of our criticism. In this way, the final result of a specified piece of research work is often a finding in which all members of the staff take personal pride, on account of the fact that each, in some degree, has contributed while the research involved was in progress.

Correspondence

[To the Editor, *The McGill News*]

Sir,—In a recent issue of the Montreal "Herald" Dr. Stephen Leacock lamented the absence of a journal of opinion at McGill University and said further that he personally had been unable to secure any support from McGill or its graduates.

For four years, from 1926 to 1930, *The McGill News* strove to provide a nucleus for such a journal by publishing a Literary Supplement. Although Dr. Leacock was the first chairman of the Editorial Board of *The McGill News*, he never availed himself of the nucleus afforded by the Literary Supplement on which to build his journal.

If Dr. Leacock desires the co-operation of the Graduates' Society and *The McGill News*, it seems remarkable that he should approach them through the pages of contemporary daily papers, only one of which has a direct connection with McGill University.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

H. W. JOHNSTON,
Chairman,
Editorial Board, *The McGill News*.

Montreal, May 28, 1934.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. G. L. McNAUGHTON, Sci. '10, Chief of the General Staff, Ottawa, has been appointed Vice-President of the Canadian Geographic Society.

DR. COLIN K. RUSSEL, Arts '97, Med. '01, of Montreal, has been elected Vice-President of the International Neurological Congress of London for the year 1935.

Hamlet as a Castiglionean Courtier

By W. B. DRAYTON HENDERSON

(Dartmouth College)

FOLLOWING a report of that inventive time, it is stated that on a day in 1538, in Pesaro by the Adriatic, Francesco Maria della Rovere, Duke of Urbino, took his repose; and Luigi Gonzaga, his wife's kinsman, by an agent, took occasion to pour poison through his ear and kill him as he slept. The dead man had been of importance in his time—this is certain; and his sudden taking off made a considerable stir in the world. He was the nephew of Julius II; the adopted heir of Urbino's Duke Guidobaldo, K.G. (or was it K.C.G.?), by grace of English Henry VII, seeking a place in the sun; his portrait as a youth set by Raphael among the philosophers in the stanza of the Vatican. He had been celebrated in the most representative book of the Renaissance, Castiglione's "Il Libro del Cortegiano"; he was Captain General of the Papal forces in the League of Cambray; was deposed from his duchy under Leo X; was restored; was general of the allied forces against Charles V's landsknechts in 1527, and so was not to be forgotten immediately. If all other claims upon memory failed, he had instituted a new way of dying.

Thus it seems probable (scholars have allowed it!) that a good sixty years later, with that flush of hyperbole common to north Europeans remembering Italy, he is still remembered when the ghost of King Hamlet confounds the intelligence of the prince his son with the story of an Italianate crime put on to their mutual surprise at Elsinore—"With juice of cursed hebona. . . in the porches of mine ear. . . the leperous distilment. . . swift as quicksilver. . . and a most instant tetter." In short, the murder of Duke Francesco Maria is probably the historical antecedent of Shakespeare's version of the murder of King Hamlet; and if of that, then also of its copy in the prince's Mouse Trap play—in so far as the manner is concerned. Hamlet's father was, of course, an historical figure; and he had died by unimaginative northern devices in Saxo Grammaticus, Belleforest, and perhaps an old *Hamlet* play by Kyd, long before he came to Shakespeare. But in Shakespeare he becomes imaginative and Italianate, appropriating the novel way of taking his quietus which the Duke had invented, and so giving as we have seen a new shudder and instant tetter to the play.

It is the manner that counts. If Urbino suggested it in the case of the Person-to-be-revenged, the same estate through its chief courtier and his famous book, in a much greater way, seems to have suggested a new model for the Revenger and his Revenge. And if we are to understand Hamlet in this role—"the courtier, soldier, scholar. . . the glass of fashion and the mould of form"—we need to refer him back to the Urbino model. This model was prepared by Baldassare Castiglione whom Charles V—he later on helped kill him by the Courtier disease of heart-break—called the greatest gentleman of the world. His "Book of the Courtier," to give it its English name, was first published in Venice in 1528; more than fifty other editions of it appeared in various parts of Italy before 1600, considering only the period that came to a head in Shakespeare. Seventeen editions appeared in France before 1592. Some sixteen in Spanish followed each other in Spain or in the Low Countries There were a few German editions, or translations into Latin printed in Germany. Finally, Sir Thomas Hoby translated the work into English, with editions (according to one scholarly account) in 1561, 1565, 1571, 1577, 1585, 1593, and 1603. There was also a tri-lingual edition in England in 1588, Italian, French, and Hoby's English very slightly revised, in three parallel columns; this is the edition which I believe Shakespeare used. Further, an Englishman, Bartholomew Clerke, of Cambridge, translated Castiglione into Latin in 1571; Lord Oxford supplied a eulogistic preface also in Latin; and this text was reprinted in 1577, 1585, and 1603. The book had become what we have called it, the most representative of the Renaissance. It was the pan-European guide to gentle manners. Shakespeare could not possibly have escaped knowledge of it, nor, knowing it, could he possibly have failed to be influenced by it. About 1602 came his great opportunity to put it to use.

One can turn to the literary historians for a circumspect account of his doings then, and one should turn to a far-too-little known and altogether essential essay by the late Professor Ashley Thorndike in order to know "The Relations of *Hamlet* to Contemporary Revenge plays."* Here

* P.M.L.A. Vol. xvii (N.S. xx) 1902

it can only be put broadly. Shakespeare's company was in possession of an old play, *Hamlet*, presumably by Kyd, as we have already noticed, they had acted this in 1594, 1595, and subsequently; the play was so successful that a group of other Revenge Plays came into being; this vogue made revision of the old *Hamlet* desirable; apparently Shakespeare revised it, once and yet again. Many scholars believe that *Hamlet qo.* 1 is the result of the first revision. It is a thing of purple shreds and patches overlaid upon what seems, because of awkward setting down, but may always have been because of rough composition, fustian. Perhaps it is Shakespeare on Kyd. Presumably Shakespeare, who has taught us about poetry, would be as dissatisfied with the hasty revision as we are. The theory therefore forms that he withdrew it, rewrote it, put the times and himself into it, and finally delivered the *Hamlet* we know.

How would he go to work?

First he would know the drift of the times and adapt himself to it and it to himself, as he always did. The drift was toward a Revenger who was poet and philosopher; a play decorated with the beauty and terror of both nature and the supernatural; and a tearing of the soul of the Revenger between his imposed task and his sensitivity.

Second, following his habit, he would surely consult the extant texts. Presumably Kyd had exploited all of his own ideas. What then was behind Kyd? There was no need to go back to the beginning of the world, or to Saxo. Belleforest's *Histoires Tragiques* told the tale in almost contemporary form, and gave suggestions which remained in the word. There it was set down, unproved and unassimilated into the action, that Hamlet was the "young and pleasant Adonis of the North," "the most complete prince of the North," or, following the French, as supposedly Shakespeare did, "le plus subtil et accort homme du monde."

Now what was, in 1600 or thereabouts, the "perfect prince of the North?" Machiavelli might have answered. But the answer we need has to fit with an idealistic tradition. Certainly not Machiavelli, then. And as certainly the answer would be (for there were only these two great patterns): "He is the observed of all observers, the glass of fashion and the mould of form. The perfect prince of the North is the ideal Courtier of the South as Castiglione has formed him." It would be an experiment worth watching to take that exquisite and put him to the old task of revenge. Either he would die in the performance or perform a new act. Hooker had said: "Many men there are, than whom nothing is more commendable when they are singled; and yet in society with others none less fit to answer the duties which are looked for at their hands." Would Hamlet-as-Courtier be one of these?—crying "The time is out of joint; O cursed spite/ That ever I was born to set it right"? Also Bacon was saying, "Revenge is a kind of wild justice; which the more man's nature runs to, the more ought law to weed it out." Might Hamlet-as-Courtier institute this new model and perform revenge as bloody as the old, but with a finer point, and a method (even through seeming madness) raising, or raised, into law; fulfilling the Ghost's charge, "and howsoever thou pursu'st this act/ Taint not thy mind, nor let thy soul contrive/ Against thy mother aught. . ." (I v 84-)?

The interpretation which we are seeking answers "No" to the question Hooker suggests: "Hamlet was not unfit for social duties"; and "Yes" to the one Bacon suggests, "He did weed out the personal and vindictive from revenge, and move it toward clear, social justice." But before we can conclude that the character who acts in this way needs or deserves the name of Castiglionean, we must pause for evidence. It does not immediately come from the play by wholesale. The courtesy Hamlet often shows there is, as Guildenstern says, "not of the right breed" (III ii 332). Nonetheless there is some evidence. He was not always as he now seems. The mind that Ophelia thinks "quite quite down" once dominated "the courtier's, soldier's, scholar's, eye, tongue, sword;" instead of the now insulting speech was once "the honey of his music vows"; instead of irrational conduct there was "that noble and most sovereign reason." Obviously she cannot be talking about the ordinary courtier, who is a synonym for parasite and sycophant and hypocrite in Shakespeare and his contemporary dramatists. Even the wild mood of Hamlet in the play recognizes that such abound, and recoils from them. Osric is of that set, a water-fly; 'tis a vice to know him; Polonious is another; and a whole class hovers about, who have "only got the tune of the time and outward habit of encounter. . . and do but blow them to their trial, the bubbles are out" (V ii 195-). Ophelia's word "Courtier" must then be understood specially, "as (she) pronounced it to you," tri-partate, "the courtier-soldier-scholar" of which Castiglione gave the true picture. Her ante-dating it must also be understood specially, and can be; for we know more than she. Her phrase refers back to the earlier lovelier days, when for Hamlet the world was beauty, and man the paragon of animals (II ii 323-). But even though that lovely pattern is now broken, we can reassemble its fragments,

and "by indirections find directions out". Within the limits, then, of a refining but essentially savage north European story and Elizabethan drama, we think to see Hamlet as a neophyte Castiglionean at the very first, and an almost completed Castiglionean at the last. In between these two extremes are "Courtier" moods, exaggerated or violated so as to suggest the old form. Also there are moods wholly of the old and permanent beauty, such as the advice to the players. And there are some which indeed show a maturing courtiership such as the violent, redeeming harangue to the Queen (III iv).

To begin with minor matters—evident after the play opens—Hamlet is "our chiefest courtier." He dresses customarily in "solemn black." He affects the contemplative rather than the actional life, knows literature, music, and art. Yet he is skilled at fence and performs acts of singular daring with intrepidity. His prose is very natural to him, and the most "modern" in Shakespeare in the few moments when he is at ease. The tone and cadence can be judged from Ophelia's praise, and also from his own requirement of the players—"trippingly on the tongue." He uses puns habitually and with great skill as none of Shakespeare's other great ones does. He is a princely patron of the theatre, with precious notions about playing which must have seemed somewhat caviare to the general and public players whom he addresses. Coming toward greater matters, he is, or becomes, the really genuine and passionate friend, though proof of it is limited to a dozen precious lines to Horatio (III ii 68.). And coming toward the greatest, the controlling matter, he was a neo-platonic worshipper of beauty in nature, of which man is the perfect pattern, fixed in virtue where beauty is sure; subject only to the super-eminence of woman who is the priestess of this cult, unless she is the goddess.

Point by point these particulars can be paralleled from "The Book of the Courtier"—I give references to the Everyman's Library edition of Hoby's translation: "Therefore me thinke a blacke colour hath a better grace in garments than any other" (116). Princes should incline to the side of the contemplative life (280). Soldiership is a necessity and almost taken for granted, but war is nominated for glory not for gain, in the chivalric way which Hamlet applies to Fortinbras (70.) The Courtier must have special "skill in horses, and in whatsoever belongeth to a horseman" (41). Shakespeare could not endow Hamlet with this directly, but gives it to the Frenchman, Lamond (whose original seems to be Peter Mount of the *Book* 45); his horsemanship had witchcraft in it (IV vii 77-). The voice should be "shril, cleare, sweete and well framed with a prompt pronunciation, and with fit maners and gestures. . . not affected nor forced." Affectation, Hoby's "curiositie" is almost the worst vice, and helps explain why Hamlet between mean and extreme should all but go mad when he hears Laertes serenading the dead Ophelia. To hear him, at his best, "a man would weene nature herselfe spake to make them. . dronken with sweetness" (57). He must know how to use the retort courteous and abrupt, puns, innuendo within limits, ambiguous turns, and unexpected replies: they are the pith of speech (134-164). His patronage of the theatre passes the limits of this essay to discuss; it is expected, but not particularized. Yet there are particulars of palace conversation. And these Hamlet has followed, at the foot of the letter, bestowing them upon actors whom it is his Courtier duty to patronize. Finally, the Courtier idolizes man. "Thinke now of the shape of a man, which may be called a litle world. . . and then the forme altogether most beautifull. . . And it may be saide, that Good and Beautifull be after a sorte one selfe thing, especially in the bodies of men: of the beautie whereof the nighest cause . . . is the beautie of the soule" (310).

But it is woman who makes body and soul one, achieving the beauty of angels. For Castiglione the supreme lady was the Duchess of Urbino. She achieved perfection. Her presence made the palace "the very Mansion place of mirth and joy." The greatest pleasure in life was to please, the greatest grief to offend, her. Her spirit linked the courtiers together in a circle of love (20) and such love, beyond discourse of reason, merged the soul with God (319).

Fed by this ambrosia, the Courtier had it as his duty to live a pattern for other men, to be particularly the pattern of justice to a reigning prince. Should his prince fall into evil courses, then it would be the supreme test to win him back to virtue, to "clense and scoure that soule" (268), and even by use of disparaged custom bring it back to a firm basis whence by degrees it might lift again to the sovereign level of Reason (283).

Hamlet was such a Courtier: at the beginning a student, a "sweet prince," seeing men and nature from college windows, and believing of them what the noblest "saws of books" taught him (I v 100-). His mother was *his* "Duchess," and more than his duchess because she was his mother. Her hasty and unseemly marriage to a man whom he understood about as well as Gentillet understood Machiavelli almost wiped out for him the

(*Continued on Page 84*)



MISS HURLBATT

Ethel Hurlbatt, LL.D.

WARDEN OF THE ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE, 1907-1929

By SUSAN E. VAUGHAN

WHEN on the first of December last the news of the death of Sir Arthur Currie came to Miss Hurlbatt in the French pension where she was living in retirement, the serene philosophy which had sustained her through many trials came near to the breaking point. To her, who would gladly have given her remnant of life for McGill and its Principal, it seemed an inexplicable irony that she should live on in passivity while this powerful man, ten years her junior, was snatched away from his unfinished work. In an intimate letter, written on that sorrowful day, she recalls the fact that some five years earlier she and Sir Arthur were fellow-convalescents in the Royal Victoria Hospital. Miraculously recovered from an illness which had brought her to the brink of the grave, she knew at that time that her own professional life was over. Her lot henceforth was to be cast in quiet places, her pace that prescribed by her physicians. But for her companion, with whom she discussed College policy so eagerly and happily, surely there were still years of usefulness ahead. And now—what an irony!—"The one taken and the other left." She was not to be left very long. Three months and three weeks after the University and the Army had united to make the funeral of Sir Arthur Currie a landmark in the history of Montreal, a little group of friends, French and English, stood round a flower-decked coffin in a garden in Touraine, and paid their tribute of respect to the woman whom they had known for less than a year, but whom in that time they had learned to love and admire. "De cette femme de cœur," wrote one of them, "il ne nous reste qu'un doux souvenir; elle a passé au milieu de nous toujours bonne et dévouée, cherchant à faire plaisir à tous."

Such was the impression made by Miss Hurlbatt upon the associates who happened to be near her at the close of her life. Upon her Montreal friends, upon her co-workers at McGill, and especially in the Royal Victoria College where she lived for more than twenty years, the stamp of her personality is something far too complex and profound to be conveyed in a brief article. An attempt must be made, however, for, lacking some record of the life of Ethel Hurlbatt, LL.D., Warden of the Royal Victoria College, 1907-1929, the files of *The McGill News* would be deficient indeed.

The years before her arrival in Montreal, though they constitute the greater part of her life, and some important phases of her work, must be but slightly outlined. Knowledge of them comes to the writer at second hand and is open to correction.

Ethel Hurlbatt was born July 1st, 1866, at Bickley in Kent, where the Hurlbatt family had been known for several generations. Her father, Charles Hurlbatt, was a mining engineer with an office in London. He narrowly escaped being one of the pioneers of the South African diamond mines, an escape for which Miss Hurlbatt always professed herself devoutly thankful. It is futile to speculate upon what effect great wealth might have produced. As matters stood, the little girl, being one of a family of seven, knew quite early that she and her three sisters were expected to make the most of their educational opportunities, with a view to shaping careers for themselves later on.

We have few details about the preparatory stages. It has been stated in some published accounts that the remoteness of the family residence from good schools obliged Miss Hurlbatt to prepare for her matriculation examinations unaided. On the other hand, I have a vivid recollection of her tribute to at least one of her schools where an exceptionally fine course in history was offered to the pupils. Her own pleasure in this course influenced her afterwards to read for Honours in History at Oxford.

She went up to Somerville in 1888, the year in which the first women B.A.'s were capped at McGill. The higher education of women was a new thing in the world in those days, and on both sides of the Atlantic groups of eager girls were dedicating themselves to it with high seriousness and tingling enthusiasm. At Oxford they had in addition to new and stimulating courses of study, all the charm of "that sweet city with her dreaming spires." They had also the charm of an ordered and dignified life in their College, set in its garden. Its discipline, which to our untramelled younger generation sounds unduly

cramping, hardly touched their consciousness. Except in convents, young women above the age of schoolgirls had not before experienced the joys of community life, and this was something far wider than the conventual rule allowed. Released from domestic limitations, these young intellectuals shared interesting pursuits and developed friendships, naturally and agreeably. Contemporary with Miss Hurlbatt at Somerville were Hilda Diana Oakeley, destined to be her predecessor at McGill; Emily Penrose, future Warden of Somerville; Cornelia Sorabji, an exotic figure in her beautiful Indian draperies, to become later well known in three continents, and many others who became Miss Hurlbatt's life-long friends. Miss Sorabji, still beautiful and exotic, visited Montreal only a few years ago, and in familiar conversation with students and tutors at the Royal Victoria College brought before them pictures of their Warden as she had known her long ago. She recalled a tall, blue-eyed girl, rather clumsy in her movements, a little slow in making up her mind, but always vigorous, always to be depended upon, never taking offence, and sometimes delightfully merry. "We called her Hurly," said Miss Sorabji affectionately, "and sometimes Hurly-burly," she added, with a gleam of tender mischief in her dark eyes.

Something of Oxford these women took with them when they went out, as most of them did, to teach or to take executive posts in younger colleges. But they had been trained in too intelligent a school to be copyists. One of Miss Hurlbatt's strong convictions was that an institution which turns out students stereotyped in one pattern is a failure. She paid the tribute of profound respect to Somerville wardens of her time, Miss Lefevre and Miss Maitland, but she did not imitate them when in her turn she became warden of a college.

Fortunate in living at a time when opportunities were multiplying rapidly and competition had not yet become acute, Miss Hurlbatt and her friends proceeded to interesting positions at a much earlier age than their present day successors can expect to do. It should perhaps be added that they were in some directions more mature and better informed than the average present day graduate. Miss Hurlbatt's first opportunity came immediately after leaving Oxford, when in 1892 she was appointed Warden of Aberdare Hall, Cardiff, the newly founded Women's Residence of the University of Wales. There she remained for six years, doing pioneer work at first, seeing the new college firmly established, and, incidentally, forming a strong bond with Wales and its people which was to be a permanent one.

In 1898 came a larger opportunity, the Wardenship of Bedford College for Women, one of the many units of the University of London. For another eight years this was to be the scene of Miss Hurlbatt's life and labour. Before that period closed, the College had moved into its present splendid quarters in Regent's Park. The negotiations involved in this forward step and the many incidental changes meant a laborious succession of committee meetings, and a prolonged strain which told severely upon the Warden. Probably the years at Bedford College were among the most taxing in Miss Hurlbatt's life. They also added greatly to her reputation, so that when Lord Strathcona and Sir William Peterson were looking for a successor to Miss Oakeley, she was the most distinguished woman in the field.

The appointment was made in the summer of 1906, but it was January 1907 before she was free to come to Montreal. As it happened, she sailed on the same ship which was bringing Lord Strathcona on one of his many trips, and she has put on record some of her impressions of conversations during the voyage with the Founder of the College which was to be her home for the next twenty years.*

In the bitter winter weather of the earliest days of 1907, Miss Hurlbatt arrived in Montreal, She was then in her forty-first year, but those who saw her for the first time thought her older. Her blue eyes were keen and piercing, also at times, both friendly and merry, but the crown of hair above the high forehead was already grey, and the tall, commanding figure had lost its suppleness. The clear red and white of a typically English complexion, the vigorous hand-shake, and a habit of energetic action gave an impression of exuberant physical health and well being; but those most closely associated with the new Warden were soon to discover that this impression required modification. As a matter of fact, Miss Hurlbatt was all her life handicapped by certain constitutional weaknesses, especially in the nervous system, and her work was done at the expense of great fatigue and interrupted by recurrent attacks of illness. Her heavy duties in London had taken serious toll of her strength, and it was partly in the hope of relief with a less taxing programme in a smaller community that she accepted the Canadian position.

The first years seemed to bring the fulfilment of her hopes. Exhilarated by the frosts of her first Canadian winters, she renewed her strength and found abundant vigour and enthusiasm for the cultivation of her new field. Always keenly

*The McGill News—Dec. 1929.

interested in people, and in national as well as academic politics, she was alert, active and open-eyed. She loved to extend the hospitality of the College to interesting visitors, and the guest-book on her office table came to contain a long roll of honoured names.

But again her health began to cause uneasiness, and there were already disquieting symptoms when the war years came, bringing their intolerable stresses and strains. Miss Hurlbatt was not one of those whom the declaration of war plunged into hopeless misery. She was a well-balanced patriot, and she had the utmost faith in the then leaders of the British Government, Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey. She therefore faced the prospect with composure, merely asking what she, as an individual and as one in authority over youth, ought to do. She remained at her post, adding to her usual duties those which extraordinary conditions put in her way. It was characteristic of her that she gave her efforts as freely to the interests of the Allied countries as to her own, and after the war she numbered among her proudest possessions her French and Serbian decorations.

But the years brought blow after blow. In common with her generation she suffered cruel losses—a favourite brother, a host of friends, English and Canadian. Through months of 1918 she lay ill, and was still in a weakened state when other calamities assailed her and the University. She struggled through the influenza epidemic of 1918, and witnessed the tragic breakdown of Sir William Peterson.

When the University began a new chapter of history under the leadership of Sir Arthur Currie, she was apparently restored to health, and rejoiced greatly in the inauguration of the new Principal, with whom she soon formed ties as strong as those which had held her to Sir William Peterson. She many times expressed her thankfulness for the privilege of having worked with these two distinguished men. Sir Arthur, on his side, lost no opportunity of testifying to his admiration for Miss Hurlbatt. On one occasion he confessed, naively, in a public gathering, that he had begun by being a little afraid of her. But that attitude soon gave way before her cheerful friendliness, and they became the happiest of colleagues. To Sir Arthur, as to many people, Miss Hurlbatt seemed in the early days of their acquaintance, to be a very strong person. He was greatly distressed to find that this was not the case. Signs of declining health showed themselves throughout the first years of his principalship, and at the opening of the session of 1924-25 it was found advisable to grant Miss Hurlbatt leave of absence for a year for complete rest and recuperation.

Unfortunately the winter in Italy was only partially successful as a means of restoration, and Miss Hurlbatt came back with health still impaired. She returned to her post for the sessions of 1925-26, 1926-27 and the first part of 1927-28, but in March, 1928, she was stricken by serious illness and was removed to the Royal Victoria Hospital. Her formal resignation was not accepted until 1929, but her role as Warden ceased to be an active one from the time that she was admitted to the hospital. There she was to remain for over a year.

After so sad a chronicle, it is a relief to be able to record that Miss Hurlbatt in the last five years of her life had an interval of comparative freedom from care, in which she was able to travel, to visit friends on both sides of the Atlantic, and to occupy herself with various congenial pursuits, notably with sketching, which had always been the pastime of her leisure moments. There were also occasions of more exalted pleasure when honours and tributes were offered her with the most gratifying accompaniment of respect and affection. While she was still a patient in the hospital she was waited upon by two outstanding members of the Alumnae Society who brought her a purse containing two thousand dollars which they had collected in the hope that she would use it in travel for the completion of her cure.

At the Convocation of May, 1930, after a restorative winter in Bermuda, she had a veritable triumph when she came forward to receive the LL.D. degree. It was on that occasion that she made her last public speech as a member of the University, in which she referred to "the pleasure of being admitted to this good companionship of men and women—the greater honour that it falls on me as representing one of the most useful benefactions ever made to McGill, the Royal Victoria College." She included in her speech an eloquent plea for the continuance of such benefactions.

A few months later she sailed for England, but returned happily to Canada the following summer. She had come to feel that this was the natural place in which to spend her summers, but she was able to make the westward voyage only once again. Meanwhile she revisited with vivid interest Oxford, Edinburgh, Paris, Geneva, and other places to which she was drawn by some special attraction. Always her interests were in human affairs, in movements, policies, educational trends and changes. Never was anyone less of a recluse.

On the 4th of November, 1932, she sailed once more from Montreal. Two days earlier she had been the central figure at a large afternoon party at the Royal Victoria College where she was at her best. Friends of all ages, including a group of merry children, had gathered to bid her good-bye, with no foreboding that it was for the last time.

Her plan of coming out again when summer came round, was altered at the last moment, and she went to France, established herself in Tours, and enrolled as a pupil in the Institute de Touraine. Happily occupied with sketching and studying French, she extended her stay into the winter. Early in the New Year she was again overtaken by illness, and for two months or more was confined to her bed. Writing to her family and friends, she described her disorder as influenza, and it was not until all was over that they heard of the complication of severe heart attacks. Skilled treatment apparently got the better of the trouble, and she resumed her normal way of living. It was noticeable, however, that in her letters to Canada she was rather vague about plans, though she had taken a passage, provisionally, for an April sailing.

The brief cables announcing that Miss Hurlbatt had died on the 22nd of March carried almost unrelieved shock to hosts of friends in England and Canada. It seemed preposterous that, possessing these hosts of friends, she should die alone in a foreign land. Following letters brought much assuagement. It was realized that her heart condition must have made another journey an undertaking attended by dread and difficulty. Meanwhile she had enjoyed an interval of comparative freedom from pain, in the daily companionship of an English friend, lately acquired, but strongly attached as her friends were wont to be. On the morning of the 22nd of March she wrote to a friend in Montreal, a normal note, devoted largely to comments on a book lately read. She had lunch in the public *salle à manger* and went upstairs to rest. The final attack must have been a brief one, for, when found later in the afternoon, she was lying in a natural attitude, her face calm and even smiling. The most tender-hearted of her disciples could not have devised for her a more peaceful exit from the troubles of this unintelligible world.

The question has been asked several times why no memorial service was held at the University for one of its members so conspicuously worthy of it. The answer is very simple. Miss Hurlbatt, staunch Christian though she was, left it on record that she desired neither of those conventions of Christian practice, a memorial service or a memorial stone. In accordance with what it is felt would be her unspoken wish, the Alumnae Society at once organized to establish in the Ethel Hurlbatt Scholarship a memorial more appropriate than one of brass or marble to the leader whose name they revere.

I have achieved the outline of a life-history. Have I done anything towards conveying the impression of a personality? I doubt it. And I doubt whether an additional paragraph or two will do much towards supplying the deficiency. The whole region of the relation of Miss Hurlbatt to her students remains almost unexplored and must so remain. Following the principle that the postcript often conveys more than the letter, I attach to this imperfect chronicle a tribute brought to me by one of those students who for many years were Miss Hurlbatt's chief concern. From it I borrow the clause: "She commanded attention and respect."

It is a very significant phrase. Miss Hurlbatt in her relations with students and those who had passed beyond her tutelage might intimidate, she might occasionally repel, she could not be disregarded. Partly this was the effect of her physical endowments. The unusual height and weight, the large powerful head, gave an impression of physical force, which, as I have shown, was not justified by actuality. Yet the effect existed, as this sincere tribute, which might be many times multiplied, shows. But much more than the physical presence, imposing though that was, Miss Hurlbatt's intellectual and moral forcefulness, her unwavering justice, and the strenuousness of her ideals commanded attention and respect.

On her side, Miss Hurlbatt saw all students, whatever their individual capacities, as persons set apart from the common herd. Once they had learned the magic password of matriculation, they were members of the University, students of the College, and until such time as they were proven flagrantly guilty of unworthiness, she trusted them, and in turn they gave her their trust and respect. Those who remained longest and knew her best gave her also sincere affection.

The fact that by becoming members of an institution students acquired a new importance in Miss Hurlbatt's eyes, gives us a key which unlocks many mansions in her house of life. She was not in any sense a rebel or a stickler for individual rights. On the contrary, organized institutions, representing as they did the accumulated sanction of the ages, had in her eyes rights which commanded and deserved allegiance. She gave hers unquestioningly to the Christian Church, the British

Constitution, and to many less venerable traditions. This is not to say that she advocated mere acquiescence in the scheme of things as they are. She was keenly alive to all movements of advance and reform, but she was repelled by anything that looked like mere destructiveness and negativity. The principle of anarchism was inconceivable to her.

Such a temperament has the defects of its qualities—like all temperaments. Miss Hurlbatt's mind worked slowly and cautiously. It insisted upon making sure of each fact and principle in turn, and it refused to be stampeded. I recall the protests of fellow-workers, impatient committee members, perhaps, who felt that progress was being needlessly blocked. If any of them should read this paper I beg them to remember that in addition to an incorrigible conscientiousness Miss Hurlbatt's pace was retarded by the physical difficulties of which I have already spoken. If other members left the committee in a state of exasperated weariness, she was probably near to exhaustion and tortured by headache. When her solid reasonableness was opposed, as it sometimes was, by the brilliant sallies of irresponsible imagination, nothing but mutual misunderstanding could result. "I have just heard Miss Hurlbatt having a discussion with—," said an impish student on one occasion, "and now I know why the Irish question goes on and on." Even those very near to her and very sympathetic sometimes felt the sense of antagonism between any expression of pronounced individualism and her loyal constitutionalism. "I wish I had the sense of support which you seem to have in political parties and religious organizations," said a friend one day, somewhat wearied by a long and earnest talk. "I am too sceptical to get any thrill from them." "One doesn't *boast* of it, does one?" retorted Miss Hurlbatt, with something as near to exasperation in her tone as her unwavering reasonableness allowed.

Bertrand Russell says somewhere that he was taught English Constitutional History almost before he could read, and that he could hardly remember a time when the duty of public service was not before his eyes. The characteristically British attitude implied in this statement is one with which Miss Hurlbatt was perfectly familiar. She was a Briton and it was her duty to accept such public service as she could carry out. Conversely, she was slightly deficient in ability in those private services which come so easily to the average woman. Practical in mind, she was not practised in domestic arts. She had little skill of hand, and her surroundings were apt to be comfortless. It was not that her ideals were specially ascetic, but simply that she did not know how to do the cushioning and draping which most women do by instinct. "Miss Hurlbatt would not make a good Robinson Crusoe," said a penetrating student once. "She would not know how to make herself comfortable, and she couldn't tell lies about it afterwards." The practical deficiencies were not very conspicuous, because wherever Miss Hurlbatt went she was sure of having a friend ready and anxious to perform small services for her. Perhaps one can pay her no greater tribute than this, that throughout her life she drew friends to her, and that these friends invariably felt that whatever they did for her they were still her debtors since she led them into a world larger than their own.

In Memoriam

ETHEL HURLBATT

1866-1934

The Gods were very generous to her from the beginning.

She justified their bounty by assiduously cultivating her talents and by using her endowments of physical strength and forcefulness of personality in the unselfish service of Education and in the high exercise of friendship.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

In appearance and poise she carried dignity and authority above the average.

By intellectual strength and grasp of many things, she commanded attention and respect.

By untiring labour, perseverance and understanding, she achieved success in her chosen sphere.

By breadth of human sympathy, kindliness and wisdom, she exercised a beneficent influence on those around her.

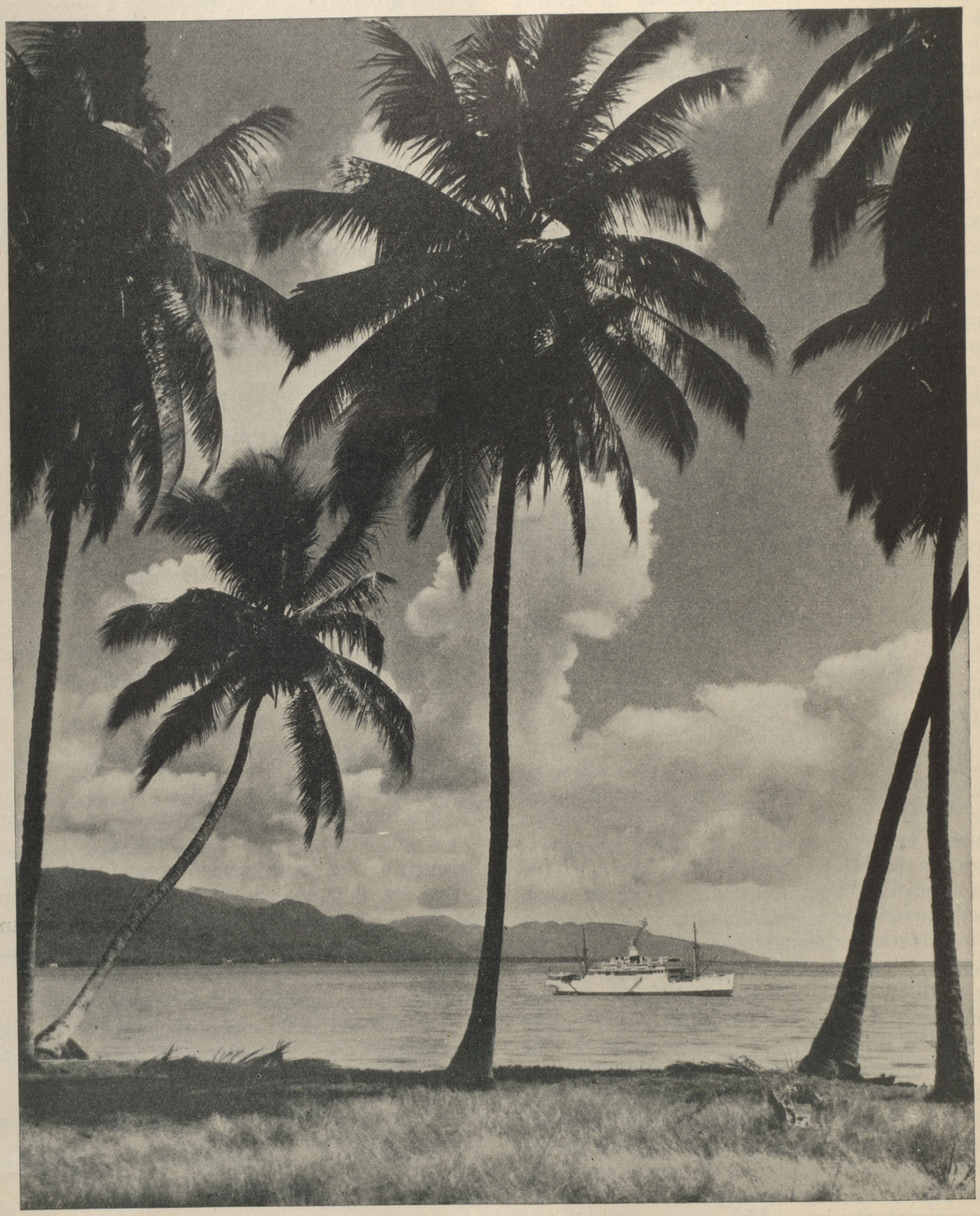
By dauntless adherence to high ideals, by nobility of mind and heart and spirit, she set an high example which stands as a challenge and as an inspiration to many.

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The portals of the unseen world have opened and a noble spirit has passed through.

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(To Miss Hurlbatt, a friend during 22 years, with respect, admiration and affection.—A.V.D.)



(Canadian National Steamships Photo)

Vagabonding Through the West Indies

By GLADYS H. GLASSCO

(With Photographs by the Author)

MONTREAL, when we sailed, was proving that humid tropical heat need not be confined to countries near the Equator. We therefore felt we were in good training for our Vagabond Cruise to the West Indies, and looked with dismay at the sweaters and coats which formed part of our equipment. However, as we sailed down the St. Lawrence, a cool breeze sprang up, and two days later, off the coast of Gaspé, not only were we muffled in all these spurned garments, but steam heat was turned on to make our floating home more comfortable.

After sailing through the Gut of Canso, we ran into fog, but when we docked at Halifax the sky was a dazzling blue once more, and we spent twelve delightful hours on shore—a happy farewell to Canada. While the nineteen passengers went their various ways, the crew of our good ship *Chomedy* were hard at work. It was no holiday for them. All was orderly, busy activity along the decks and in the holds. They loaded thousands of barrels of dried cod fish, principally for Puerto Rico, also a good cargo of Canadian manufactured articles, such as fifteen motor cars, beds, bed-springs, nails and hardware, steel wire, rubber tires, and cement, also whiskey, potatoes, flour and other foodstuffs. As our ports of call during the voyage were determined entirely by the cargo to unload or to pick up, great interest was shown by the passengers in the loading.

Three days of perfect sea and skies, with a gently rising temperature, brought us to Bermuda. A day out of Bermuda, the *Chomedy* and her officers had donned their tropical attire. The officers looked cool and comfortable in their white uniforms, and the ship took on a festive appearance with her jaunty white awnings; while iced lime squashes took the place of our eleven o'clock bouillon.

We were having tea on the upper deck when we docked at Hamilton harbour, after approaching the islands well on the starboard beam and picking up the pilot at St. David's lighthouse. When the immigration officers came on board, we learned that we had been carrying a stowaway —a man who claimed to be Swiss—who had smuggled himself on board at Halifax and was discovered by the crew the following day. He was put in jail at Hamilton until the next boat should sail for Halifax, where three to six months' imprisonment awaited him. Perhaps that was what he wanted, to tide over a winter of unemployment.

Our first thought was for a swim; so we drove to Elbow Beach, where we had a delightful, though at times rather alarming, bathe in the high surf. Swimming was impossible, but we got all the exercise we wanted by being knocked over by the big breakers and sucked under by the undertow, then struggling to regain a footing for the next onslaught.

The following morning, while the other passengers were still at breakfasr, we slipped off for a long drive to see as much of Bermuda as we could in a day. We chose a cab with a cheery black coachman and a well-fed horse. The sky was rather grey and threatening, but when we mentioned the possibility of rain our driver informed us that there would be no rain that day, and he certainly brought us luck, for the sky soon cleared and the sun came out to deepen the vivid hues of land and sea, of flowers and trees, and to brighten and contrast the terracottas, greens, and yellows of the houses and the white coral roads and whitewashed roofs. As our horse trotted leisurely along, our guide on the box pointed out the red and pink hibiscus, the oleanders, the "life plant," the "horn-of-plenty," and the "match-me-if-you-can." We drove to the Aquarium where a riot of colouring in fish form, as well as some very repulsive specimens, greeted our inquisitive gaze. An octopus went through his tricks for our benefit, changing his colour and throwing out a smoke-screen to conceal himself from his fellows or from his prey. A drive of sheer delight along the north shores of Pembroke, Devonshire, Smith's, and Hamilton parishes brought us to the marvellous Crystal and Leamington Caves of beautiful stalactites.

At Tucker's Town, where we had hoped to have a swim, we heard the first rumours of an approaching hurricane which had just swept Cuba with great loss of life. The sea, more than ever beautiful in its angry mood, sent the white surf pounding and thundering over the coral reefs which usually protect the Bay, and the undertow and surf were so strong that no swimmer would have dared to risk his life in them.

As we sailed out of Hamilton harbour, the crew took down the awnings and clearedt he

decks, orders sounded here, whistles were blown there, and although all was done in an orderly way, we passengers, who were supposed to know nothing, felt there was "something" in the air. Very soon we encountered a sinister storm. For thirty-six hours we pitched and tossed and rolled, and were rather uncomfortable. The best place seemed to be on deck, whence one could watch the sea and sky leaping at each other in an effort to form a circle, or was it a semi-circle? Decidedly the mental effort of puzzling this out was too much, and our thoughts turned to the big box of books we had brought with us, as good companions for our cruise. So to take our minds off the heaving horizon we made a dash for the baggage room. The first book we managed to grasp was Beverley Nichol's "Women and Children Last." No decidedly, if we were in for a hurricane, this was not very appropriate. True, there were no children on board but we were eleven women! The "Washington Merry-Go-Round" was also too suggestive. So we decided on "Down the Garden Path,"—a description of a peaceful English garden would at least be soothing.

The next morning at breakfast, when everything was sliding off the tables, we hopefully asked our good captain if we were really experiencing a hurricane, to which he answered, "Don't insult Father Neptune by calling this gentle roll a hurricane!" What then, we wondered would a hurricane really be like! Of course we were not seasick, for is it not the first requirement of a vagabond to be a good sailor? But we were relieved none the less when the third morning broke sunny, with falling winds. Gradually the sea calmed down, and the only stormy weather of our cruise was over. It was not until later that we found out that when we ran into the tail-end of the hurricane on leaving Bermuda, the captain had steered south east to avoid its centre. That same hurricane was felt in all its force on the east coast of the United States, where it did great damage.

We approached San Juan, Puerto Rico, at dawn and had a splendid view of the town with its old fortresses and sea walls and the surrounding country. Puerto Rico is mountainous, and the foothills and mountains which loomed before us seemed more Asiatic in their conformation than anything we had seen in the Alps, the Rockies, or the Sierra Nevadas, thus giving San Juan a peculiarly Oriental setting.

Morro Castle towered above us grim and foreboding as we entered the habour. The old town of San Juan is built on an island promontory two and a half miles long. Its greatest width is about half a mile. It was one of the most perfectly fortified cities in the world. The steep walls of the Castle of San Cristobal, which withstood the onslaught of the British under Drake, overshadow the whole city. At the very point of the island stands the older Morro Castle, now used as quarters for the garrison, consisting of a regiment of Puerto Rican soldiers and American officers. The Fortaleza, formerly one of the old fortresses connected by underground passages with El Morro, San Cristobal, and the sea, is built on the sea wall, with its beautiful palm-fringed garden overlooking the water. It is now used as the residence and official headquarters of the American Governor. The ashes of Ponce de Leon, a member of Columbus's first expedition, and the first Spanish explorer of the island are buried in a crypt of the Cathedral.

The appearance of the town and its buildings is Spanish, and the streets are narrow and crowded. Along the harbour, and conspicuous on account of its squalor, lies the negro quarter, where the cabins have but one or two rooms and are thatched with palm leaves, the sides being often open, while only some of them have doors. But the new residential suburb is beautifully laid out and boasts many a fine building.

A drive to the Country Club gave us our first view of cocoanut, banana, and sugar plantations. Hot and tired, the cool-looking pool of the Condado Hotel, built on a spit of land which separates the lagoon of Condado Bay from the Atlantic, looked most inviting, especially as we had it to ourselves. After a long, invigorating swim in the salt water, we went back to the *Chomedy*, to sail for St. Kitts.

The next morning, Saba was the first of the Leeward Islands to be sighted. This very inaccessible Dutch Island rises sheer out of the sea to a height of twenty-eight hundred feet. We sailed close to its shores and with the aid of field-glasses could see people walking and climbing the "Ladder," which is a pathway of steps cut in the rock and leading from the rocky landing-cove to the little town of Bottom, nine hundred feet higher up. Now Bottom (and this is *not* a Midsummer Night's Dream) is a pretty little Dutch town, bristling with red-tiled roofs, and built in the crater of an extinct volcano. Strangely enough the inhabitants, all of whom are white, are great boat builders. They build the staunchest fishing boats of the Caribbees. The wood has first to be taken up to the three villages in the heights, then, when the ships are built, they are skidded all the way down again to the sea. True to their Dutch ancestry, ship-building, fishing, lace-



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making, and potato-farming are the main occupations of the inhabitants of this strange little island.

The next island to be approached was St. Eustatius, another Dutch possession, whose principal claim to fame lies in its caves and valleys, noted as hiding places for pirates and smugglers in olden times. St. Bartholomew could be seen in the far distance; and then on the right the mountainous island of St. Kitts, over which towers the dormant volcano of Mount Misery. St. Christopher, or St. Kitts as it is commonly known, is the oldest British colony of the West Indies, and was discovered by Columbus in 1493 on his second voyage. As we sail close to this beautiful oval-shaped island, we skirt Brimstone Hill crowned by a citadel formerly called "the Gibraltar of the West Indies."

We anchor a mile or so out of Basse-Terre. This is our first experience of the steep ladder along the ship's side down which we go to the small boat manned by smart negro oarsmen which takes us to shore.

Basse-Terre, as we approach it, presents a charming picture. Built in a curving inlet, the town nestles among tall trees, its red and white roofs brought into relief by a background of dark palms, with here and there the vivid splurge of red of the flamboyant tree against the deep blue of the afternoon sky. The gradual slopes which rise behind the town, as if to shelter it from the wild mountains beyond, are covered with sugar plantations, and the sky-line is broken here and there by the tall chimney of a sugar factory pointing like a giant finger to the sky.

An excellent road, skirting the shore and rising gently at first, then precipitously, takes us to Brimstone Hill. And oh! the view that greets our eyes when at last we climb to the pinnacle, and find ourselves in the most amazing fort or citadel. To the right Saba and St. Eustatius rise like pyramids from the sea; and to the south-east, separated from St. Kitts by a channel only two miles wide at its narrowest point, Nevis appears, floating like a cloud between sea and sky. Lost in contemplation of the beauty on every side, we are startled back into reality by a cheeky little monkey who resents our intrusion into his favourite haunts and runs angrily back and forth on the wall of the citadel. We try to pacify him by speaking softly as we approach, but to no avail, for with one last angry protest he disappears into the surrounding bushes.

Brimstone Hill, with its fortifications, is of importance in British history because of the gallant resistance made there early in 1782 which frustrated French plans to take possession of all the British West Indies. During the siege the nearby waters off Basse-Terre witnessed the brilliant naval victory of Admiral Hood over a larger French fleet under De Grasse; but this did not prevent the French, led by de Bouillé, from finally capturing this very imposing stronghold.

The sun is setting as we regain the little boat which takes us back to our ship, and in the fading hues of that tropical sky which a few moments

ago were rivalling in colour the flamboyant tree, we sail close to the shores of Nevis. Its cloudlike appearance from a distance must have prompted Columbus to give it is original name, Nievis, in honour of "Our Lady of the Snow." This island is famous as the birthplace of Alexander Hamilton, and here also was witnessed the marriage of Nelson to Mrs. Fanny Nesbitt.

As we sail southward, the Caribbees lose their crater-like appearance and take on the "morne" type, as in Martinique, where the soufrières, or secondary craterlets, are to be found in the larger mass of eroded volcanic material. The steep mountains are densely wooded, as are the deeply gashed ravines.

Guadeloupe, which is our next destination, consists of two islands, Grande-Terre and Basse-Terre, between which flows the Rivière Salée, a salt river four miles long. Pointe-à-Pitre, the principal sea-port, is situated on the windward side of Basse-Terre. Here a row-boat, manned by stalwart negroes speaking the most perfect French, takes us ashore. The town, hot and humid, is "en fête" today. The market is thronged with gaily dressed negroes, buying and selling their wares with much chattering, pushing, and gesticulating. Here we are able to buy all kinds of tropical fruits, many of which are new to us—mangoes, limes, avocado pears, bread-fruit, pawpaws, water-coconuts (containing water instead of milk), and many others. The market square affords the most glamorous and vivid assortment of colours. Nowhere in the West Indies did we see such gorgeous and artistic costumes as those worn by the older negro women of Guadeloupe. With the eye of the artist, they have assembled in one "toilette" both beautiful and audacious effects which harmonize so well as to form an oriental symphony of colour. The costumes are topped by a graceful madras fichu over the shoulders and a yellow turban encircling the dark skinned face, out of which shine piercing and arrogant eyes. These women carry themselves like queens. Their ample skirts are caught up in front at the hem to display an embroidered white cotton under-skirt. Some of these gorgeous dresses are made of brocaded silks, others of modest cottons and madras, but regardless of the dust they must collect from the dirty streets, all look spotlessly clean. It is significant that we saw only elderly women thus beautifully attired; the younger and more modern women were all wearing character-less and uninteresting so-called European clothes. Bull-carts are still in use as a means of convey-ance, and it was picturesque to behold our gor-geous queens of Sheba enthroned in these anti-quated vehicles, on their way to market. Every-where French is spoken. In the shops and Post Office one hears the pure accents of France, but in the streets much is unintelligible.

Neglectful of time, we are mingling with the crowds, getting plenty of "local colour" and admiring the beautiful old Cathedral, when three loud blasts warn us that the *Chomedy* has finished unloading and is waiting for the return of her vagabonds to continue the journey south. We hasten back to the dock where our boat, manned by those dark-skinned sons of "la douce France," takes us back to our own good ship. But no, things do not happen quite as smoothly as that. Halfway back to the *Chomedy* the two rowers, taking advantage no doubt of the friendliness we have shown them because of their pure French



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accents, rest on their oars and demand double the original fare. Much argument ensues, as our sense of fair-play is outraged, and all the battery of the French and English languages is brought to play on these extortioners, to no effect. Either we pay the doubled fare or back we go to the town which by this time, in the mid-day heat, has lost all its charm and appeal.

Meanwhile the *Chomedy*, like a mother tired of calling her wayward children, sends forth another impatient call. We surrender to might instead of right, and metaphorically shake off the dust of Guadeloupe as we ascend the steep ladder which brings us to the welcome haven of our own deck. Rather hoarse from so much arguing in two languages, we soothe our throats and ruffled spirits with coconut water and lime juice, and laugh over our Guadeloupe extortioners, as we sail over the historic waters between French Guadeloupe and British Dominica.

Here, off a group of small islands, Les Saints, Rodney in 1782 won his great naval victory over De Grasse, which regained her sea-power for England and secured her West Indian colonies, which at that time were considered of much greater value than the unproductive, unresponsive, and quarrelsome American colonies. We sit lazily on deck as we sail down the wild and beautiful coast of Dominica, which separates the two French islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique. This island almost rivals in size its French neighbours, and is the largest island of the British Caribbees. The scenery is almost terrible in its grandeur and yet enchantingly beautiful.

We have no cargo for Martinique, which means we shall not stop there. That is the only disappointment of the whole cruise! However, the captain, seeing the disappointment in the eyes of one of the passengers, for whom Martinique has spelt the land of Romance since early childhood, does the best he can for us and races the engines so that we shall be able to see Mont Pelé before dark. So, to the accompaniment of throbbing engines, we greet this majestic and sinister peak, as it rises sheer out of the sea to a height of 4,500 feet. Mont Pelé, or "la Montagne Pelée" as the French call it, has been quiet and subdued since 1902, when in rage and anger it sent forth a jet of fiery vapour which enveloped the town of St. Pierre, nestling so confidently at its feet, bringing death and destruction in its path. Not a building withstood this fiery outburst, and forty thousand people were asphyxiated or burned to death. Of the whole population, only a criminal, imprisoned in the condemned cell, escaped with his life. Even ships in the sea nearby were burnt to ashes— sixteen of them in all. The seventeenth, the *Roddam*, was the only one to escape, but did so only after several of her men were roasted alive while working the ship. Others, jumping frantically overboard, were also lost. As the sun sinks into the sea, we pass the wide stream of hardened lava which runs from the crater of Mont Pelé down its side to the sea, a terrible reminder of a cruel catastrophe.

Later in the evening, as we watch the scintillating lights of Fort de France from our comfortable deck chairs, we dreamily think of Josephine, of her childhood, her love for her native land, her rise to power and fame, the loneliness of her last years. Martinique, the favourite daughter of France, has been the birthplace of many well known French citizens; but none brought her more fame than the créole planter's daughter who became Empress of France . In the Savane, a park in Fort de France, her compatriots have erected a statue of Josephine in her coronation robes. She is looking towards Trois Ilets, her birthplace across the Bay.

Towards eleven that night, the captain calls us to see the historic H.M.S. "Diamond Rock" which rises off the south west coast of Martinique. We see it clearly in the moonlight, while the captain tells us how in 1804 Diamond Rock was garrisoned from the crew of a British cruiser. They hauled up their cannon by ropes to the top of the rock and not only withstood the attacks of the French, but harassed their ships of war from this vantage point. The garrison had to be fed and supplied with ammunition, so this rock was officially listed in the British Admiralty as H.M.S. "Diamond Rock." It is thought to be the only piece of land which has borne officially its name as one of His Majesty's ships.

Who can describe the beauty of the tropical nights in the Caribbean Sea! As we sit out on deck with a canopy of southern stars (for we have long since left our northern stars behind us), we watch the moon rise out of the sea. The night air is soft and caressing and it is never too hot on deck. The sea is so calm that only the swish of water, as our ship ploughs gently along, reminds us that we are really travelling. During the day we have watched the flying fish and now we climb to the very bow, (for one of the great advantages of this vagabond cruise is that we have the run of the whole ship) to see the fiery phosphorus of the sea, and the sparkling ripples which our ship thrusts out on the water as she dips and rises to the gentle swell.

It is hot and stuffy in the cabins, so our officers, solicitous for our well-being, provide cots for

those of us who wish to sleep on deck and enjoy the cooling breeze of the trade winds. And now are we vagabonds indeed, for do not vagabonds sleep "à la belle étoile"? And oh! the joy of hearing the waves as they lap the sides of the ship, of breathing in the invigorating sea air, and of waking up at daybreak to watch the rising sun and discover some new island in the distance!

At Barbados, after seeing the town, we go for a long swim at the Aquatic Club. The sea is like velvet, and, were it not for the hot sun, we would remain for hours swimming and floating lazily in this transparent blue water, in which it is impossible to sink. A kind host takes us out to see a wreck through his glass-bottom boat. The wreck is almost entirely covered by coral growth, and in and out of it dart fish of every vivid hue. The *Nellie*, a four-oared rowing boat, calls for us at the Aquatic Club and takes us back to the *Chomedy* to sail for Port of Spain, Trinidad.

We pass Tobago, the island of Robinson Crusoe, on our path to the Dragon's Mouths, or the Bocas, as the narrow passage between Venezuela and Trinidad is more commonly called. While Trinidad is now separated from the South American continent by the Gulf of Paria, undoubtedly it formed part of the continent at some distant period, as the gulf is very shallow. For instance, we have to anchor some three miles out of Port of Spain, as there is not deep enough water to get nearer to land. As we wait for the launch to take us ashore we watch the lighters. A whole flotilla of them sail to meet us, and immediately the already open hatches are unloading a goodly part of our cargo. These lighters are big flat-bottomed boats capable of carrying large quantities of cargo. We are leaning over the rail watching the negro stevedores at work when suddenly one of them falls overboard! Although all the men are good swimmers, he never appears again. His head must have hit the ship, or else he got under the flat bottom of the lighter. Perhaps a shark attacked him. There are shouts, orders, a moment of confusion, and the man is replaced by a mate. Life is cheap in these parts!

Trinidad is indeed a most beautiful island. Its tropical vegetation is luxurious beyond description. Port of Spain, the capital, is situated on a beautiful harbour facing the Gulf of Paria. In the morning, we walk along the Savannah to the Botanic Gardens. Here we discover all kinds of wonderful tropical trees and flowers and varieties of spice. There is a profusion of trees, umbrella-shaped Saman trees, cannon-ball trees, and many kinds of palm, while one banyan tree with its many branches covers an acre of ground. Masses of colour are provided by the flamboyant tree, the bougainvilleas, and every variety of tropical flower. Government House, an imposing building, is situated in these gardens.

After lunch at the Queen's Park Hotel, with its view of the Savannah and the mountains beyond, we drove out over the Saddle through numerous cacao and coconut plantations to the College of Tropical Agriculture, where some McGill or Macdonald graduates are always to be found on the staff. The coolest plantations are the ones growing cacao trees, for the cacao tree cannot grow in the sun; it must be protected by the shade of some taller tree. This gives these plantations a rather untidy appearance, whereas a coconut plantation is a beautiful sight, as the palms, planted at regular intervals, grow tall and stately, spreading their feathery heads to the sun, high above the world.

One-third of the population of Trinidad is of East Indian origin. These Hindus of the coolie class do not mix with the native blacks, but keep to themselves and preserve all the traditions and ceremonies of the land of their fathers. The fine features and beautiful carriage of these people is noticeable. Many of the women and some girls, who look little more than children, wear wedding rings through the nose. Their arms are adorned with scores of silver bangles which represent the family's bank account; and the number of these seen in the pawn shops of Port of Spain and Georgetown, Demerara, tell their own tale of hard times and the depression.

As we leave Trinidad, we sail again through the Bocas and take the outward passage to British Guiana. A long restful sail of nearly two days brings us within sight of the South American coast. Once again, as we approach Demerara, the engines race, for we must cross the mud bar by noon, or pay the penalty of waiting until the next tide at six that evening. We have lost the deep blue of the Caribbean Sea, for the Oronoco and other large rivers have turned the water to a dirty brown. Once or twice, as we cross the famous bar, the keel of our ship scrapes along the silty bottom. We hold our breath. "Are we going to make it or are we not?" Yes we do, and we sail slowly up the Demerara River to the Canadian National dock, passing the picturesque, "Stellings," or wharves, and the Stabroek Market with its squat square tower. The Sea Wall, for Georgetown is below sea level, and the numerous canals which intersect the streets, give the town a touch of Holland, although it is otherwise truly South American in its aspects.

We are discharging and loading a lot of cargo, so we have forty-eight hours "shore leave," and for the first time since leaving Montreal we go ashore with our bags, leaving our trunks on board. We are soon established at the Seaview Hotel, close to the sea wall, and which we hope will afford a little more breeze than the stuffy downtown hotels. During our stay in Demerara we are entertained with true colonial hospitality. Every minute of our visit there has been planned and mapped out, and the first thing on the programme is a drive to the Botanic Gardens, which are among the most beautiful of their kind in the world. Here we see varieties of tropical flowers and trees too numerous to mention, the most beautiful being the Traveller's Tree, a fan-shaped palm containing water at the base of the leaf. One unforgettable sight is the Victoria Regia water-lily, growing in every pond, as it also does in the canals of the town. This regal flower has a leaf, often from five to six feet in diameter, floating on the water. These leaves are perfectly flat, turned up at the edges like a tray; they are green on top and red underneath, so that when the sun shines on them they have a reddish tint. As we gazed entranced by such beauty, a lovely white egret came to rest on one of them. In the lakes of these gardens we see alligators and the manatee or sea-cows, which feed on grass and live in the water. When they come to the surface two holes unexpectedly open above their mouths. These nostrils are plugged tight when the sea-cow is about to submerge again. We were fascinated by this extraordinary performance, and stayed in the gardens until darkness drove us out. Our only regret was that, owing to lack of time, we could not explore their every nook and cranny. There are about forty acres of nurseries and experimental fields, where work is being done all the time to improve sugar-cane and rice.

That night we felt like rebelling against the mosquito nets, which, tucked tightly around the mattresses, kept out the very faint breeze blowing from the sea. But visions of vampire bats, armies of ants, malarial mosquitoes, and other insects so vividly described by Beebe in his book on British Guiana, "On the Edge of the Jungle," brought us to a more docile frame of mind, and we accepted the inevitable.

The next morning a newspaper was handed to us with our paw-paws and coffee. Our consternation may be imagined, when we read the big headline on the front page, "Chomedy on Fire." Well, vagabonds must be prepared for every eventuality, so after our first shock we immediately began to plan what we would do if our sailing were delayed. Of course much would depend on whether our clothes, left on board, had gone up in smoke. A trip into the interior of British Guiana to see the Kaieteur Falls would indeed be an interesting way to fill in time, especially as these falls—five times as high as Niagara,—are said to be of great beauty. Thus thought the imaginative feminine mind. The practical masculine mind suggested a visit to the ship to see how much, or how little, of her was left. When we arrived at the dock, there was our beloved *Chomedy*, looking as spick and span as ever, with never a sign of the previous night's fire and fight to rescue her from destruction. The reports were greatly exaggerated, the fire having been confined to the boiler room. A few plates were buckled and the paint was cracked on the engine room walls, but all this had disappeared by the following day, when we sailed on schedule. The crew and the two Georgetown fire engines had been kept busy all night preventing the fire from spreading, and the heat must have been terrific.

Greatly relieved, we returned to town to attend as guests the session of the Legislative Council where a bill for the control of the price of rice was under discussion. In the afternoon we were driven out to the Diamond Sugar Factory. The eight mile drive was interesting, as we saw many sugar-cane and rice plantations, as well as the fine avenue of cabbage palms which is the pride of Demerara. The heat in the Diamond Factory was indescribable, as was also the noise of the crushers, but our visit there was one of the most interesting experiences of the whole cruise.

Our delightful stay in British Guiana, Britain's only colony on the South American continent, comes to an end the following day at noon, when we sail with a good cargo consisting chiefly of molasses, on our return journey to Trinidad, where we will take on large quantities of fuel oil. We have the full moon for this beautiful sail. An occasional tropical squall comes with great suddenness to freshen the atmosphere, and is over as unexpectedly as it came. We are to have a long day in Trinidad which will enable us to visit the famous Pitch Lake, situated sixty miles south of Port of Spain, in the oil fields where more petroleum is produced than in any other part of the British Empire. Trinidad has been called the hottest island in the world, and the Pitch Lake is the hottest spot on the island. But today it is cloudy and a gentle rain falls to cool us as we inspect this curious phenomenon of nature. It is hard to imagine anything uglier than this lake with its black, yielding surface. We walk



THE PITCH LAKE, TRINIDAD

gingerly, not daring to rest too long on one spot, for have we not been told of a man who a few days ago sank into this bituminous matter, almost to the knees, and could not extricate himself without the aid of his fellow workers? The pitch is dug out in lumps with pick-axes, but in twenty-four hours the holes thus made fill up again. The pitch is then refined, or boiled, to get rid of the water. It is now asphalt and is run into barrels ready for shipment. Arriving at its destination, the barrels are broken off and the asphalt heated to soften it. Many of the great cities of the world have had their streets paved with Trinidad asphalt.

After lunch, hospitably offered us by the Asphalt Company, we start on the return trip, driving through magnificent plantations and through many East Indian settlements. Torrents of rain are falling as we pass a coolie, a wizened little old man, who might be Ghandi's twin brother. His one garment is in tatters, but he covers himself entirely with a huge banana leaf, a most ingenious umbrella. That night, when we return to our ship, the lighters are still there, like giant insects attracted to the powerful glare of the electric flood-lights which illuminate the scene of busy loading. As they cast off, and drift into the moonlight, the masts, stripped of their sails, are etched against the indigo sky. Then the sails are spread and the boats glide softly out of sight across the three miles of water to port.

The captain greets us with good news: we are to call at Grenada and St. Lucia on our way north. This is received with great enthusiasm as both these islands are gems of the Antiles.

Grenada is a most beautiful island. It is the most southern of the Caribbean chain and the seat of government of the British Windward Islands. The mountains of the west coast, as we approach St. George, rise sheer from the sea, the highest, Mount St. Catherine, reaching over twenty-seven hundred feet. St. George, the capital, built on the hillside with a background of high mountains, is situated on a peninsula which shelters an almost land-locked harbour

From Richmond Hill, a ridge eight hundred feet high, where the garrison was formerly stationed, the view is unsurpassed. Entranced, we gaze down over the town of St. George, with its pretty red roofs and church spires against a background of tropical verdure. There the *Chomedy*, so sparkingly white, is riding at anchor out in the deep blue of the sea, and the harbour is gay with the white and brown sails of the lighters and fishing boats. Looking away to the other side of the ridge, the mountains tower above us, with deep valleys of variegated verdure whose beauty enhances the grandeur of their overtopping giants. Then we drive down to the bathing beach, catching ever changing glimpses of sea and land and mountains. Grande Anse is the most beautiful beach we have seen in the West Indies, with its soft white coral sand, hemmed in by stately palms. The sea is buoyant and transparently blue and we would like to spend hours in this enchanting spot, but time is short for here

our ship is taking on only a few tons of nutmegs, so we must hasten back. Cacao and spices have almost entirely ousted the once flourishing sugar cultivation and nutmegs are an important industry in Grenada. It is interesting to note that no weeds grow under the shade of nutmeg trees.

As we sail once more for Barbados, we see the Grenadines, a group of smaller islands, in the distance. The voyage of some sixteen hours is one of sheer delight throughout the tropical night, with strange bright stars overhead. The next morning, on arrival at Bridgetown, it is our privilege to be taken to a sugar estate, where we are most hospitably entertained. The old house, surrounded by a beautiful garden, has all the dignity which a tradition of comfort and hospitality can give. We are astounded by the thickness of its walls, which make the house delightfully cool, for the inner as well as the outer walls are a yard thick. Such a house would resist any hurricane. From the windows in every direction, and for miles around, the ground slopes slightly down in vistas of sugar cane. For the homesteads of these sugar estates are usually built on a slight elevation surrounded by tall palms and cannonball trees. After a delightful drive to St. John's Church, Bathsheba, and the Crane where the coast is rugged and picturesque, we have a swim at the Yacht Club, after which the *Nelie* again takes us back to our ship.

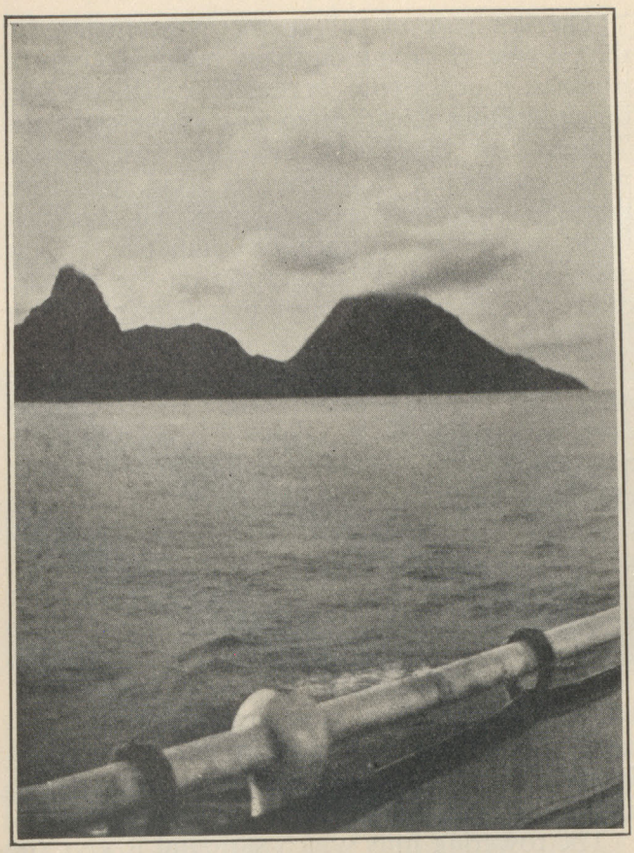
The last port of call in the West Indies, for the purpose of taking on many hundred stems of bananas, is at Castries, St. Lucia. Shall we ever forget waking up at dawn just as we sight the "Pitons" of St. Lucia, two immense conical peaks jutting up from the sea level, the Gros Piton to twenty-six hundred feet and the Petit Piton to nearly twenty-five hundred! The grandeur of these isolated peaks on the leeward coast of this island is unsurpassed in the West Indies.

Shortly after breakfast we dock at Castries, an important coaling station, where the loading is done almost entirely by negro women, who carry a hundredweight of coal in baskets on their heads. As ours is an oil-burning ship, we do not take on coal, but we see these women at work as they carry the bananas on their heads, a stem at a time, up the ramp to the open hatches. It was not until 1814 that St. Lucia finally became British, so French is still the language commonly spoken. The harbour of Castries is almost land-locked, but as it is very deep, large vessels can enter and dock. It was the only port at which we called in the Caribbees where we were able to "go alongside" and step on shore.

The towering hills which surround it give the town of Castries a rather diminutive appearance; but seen from the height of Morne Fortuné, as it lies far below basking in the sunshine amid the



WOMEN LOADING THE *SS. CHOMEDY* AT ST. LUCIA



PITONS OF ST. LUCIA. TAKEN FROM *SS. CHOMEDY* AT DAWN

vivid greens of the landscape and the dark blue of the sea, it presents a picture of amazing grandeur. The summits of the Pitons can also be seen in the distance.

On our way down from the Morne we stop at a picturesque hotel clinging to the mountain side, where we are refreshed with a drink of fresh coconut water in which floats a thin slice of the soft meat of the nut. Down and down we drive, stopping at every curve of the road to take in the beauty which surrounds us. We meet a fruit seller carrying on her head her basket, heavy with mangoes and limes; and after we have bought her load, she looks so relieved and happy that we take her photograph. We have our last swim in tropical waters at Vigie Beach, and it is with sadness that we bid farewell to beautiful St. Lucia.

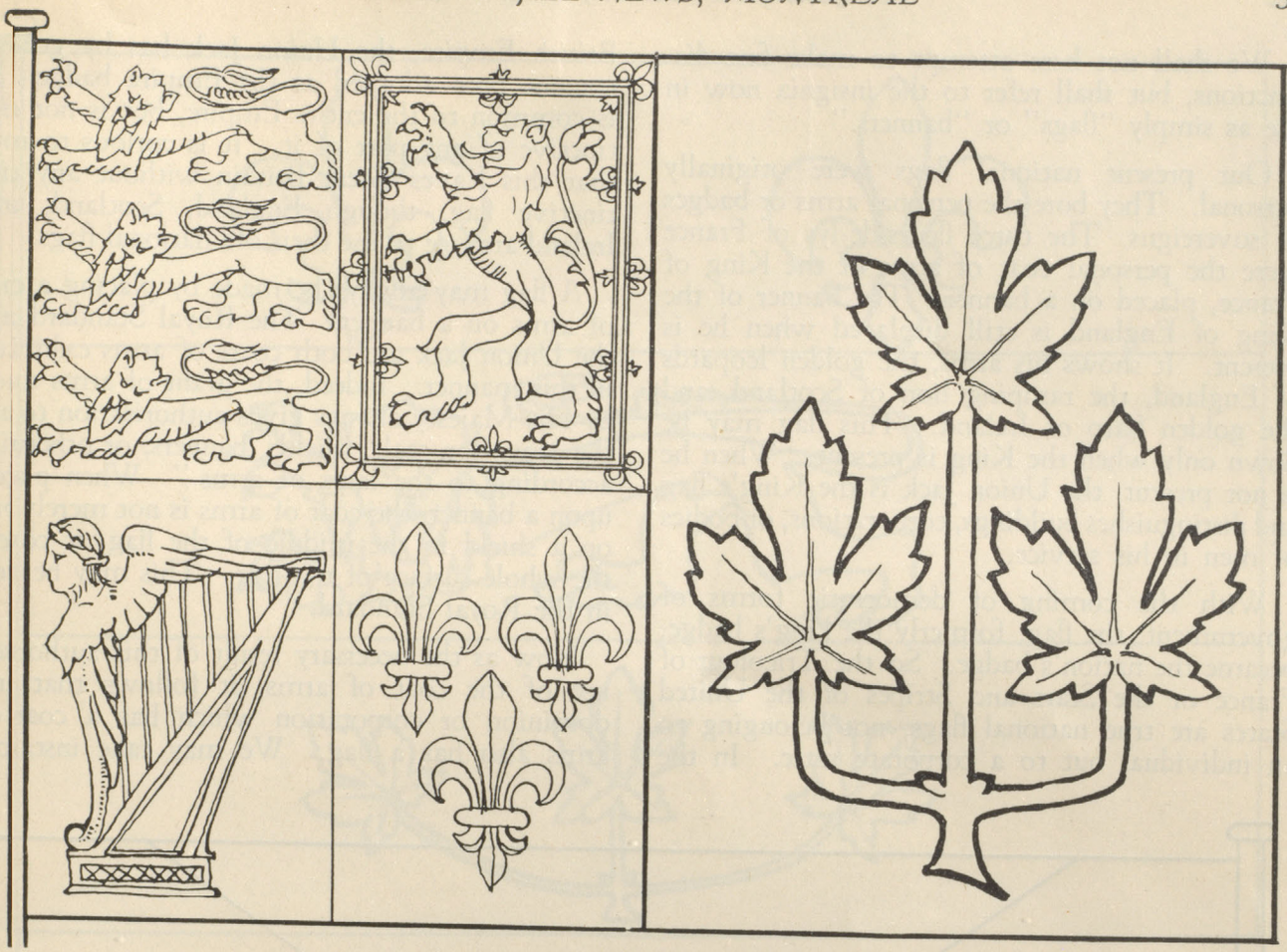
For now we are to sail due north, and when we have passed Martinique in the distance on the port beam, we are out of the Caribbean and into the open sea, with never a ship nor any land in sight for a whole week. Day succeeds day all too rapidly. We sit under the awnings on the boat deck, and lazily watch the sea wishing this pleasant carefree life could last forever. But alas! all too soon we feel a sharpness in the air which indicates that we are approaching our own "Lady of the Snows," and soon we are once more in the Gut of Canso, in Canadian waters. On goes the steam heat, and out come the woden sweaters. The northern lights, so like huge fireworks, replace the moon and stars of the tropics as we sail up the St. Lawrence. Our last port of call is Quebec, and the next morning we silently slip into our dock at Montreal.

Hamlet as a Castiglionean Courtier

(Continued from Page 17)

Castiglionean (and other) sweet sentences which youth and observation had written in his mind—leaving a blur. Grief for his father, disappointment over the election, hatred of the new king complicate and darken it. But the pattern fact remains—his chief grief is that his goddess has failed—but "failed" is a pale word beside his hyperbole; she has done "such an act/ That burs the grace and blush of modesty," and made of "sweet religion," his sweet religion, a "rhapsody of words" (III iv 40-).

Nonetheless he is commissioned to revenge. His philosophic mind sees revenge in its largest scope, as the reconstitution of a foundered society by a new-model act. . . And yet the ghost has charged him to spare the woman who was the cause. . . Is it any wonder that naturally, and as it were by the attraction of the opposite, he is "melancholy before his prince" (as the Courtier is warned from being, 106), talks indecently "to make women blush for shame," against all rule (157), 'accuses and debases himself' whose object should be fame (131), abuses the fashion of Courtier retort until it becomes a pernicous weapon to stab at the king, Polonius, Ophelia, and also at himself? It is rather to be wondered at that something remains of his "sovereign reason"—enough, when all is said, to make him give the king a fair trial, wait until time had a little separated the criminal from the innocent-accessory to the crime, then to drive the testing wedge of the courtier-planned play between them. With that we come to the play's climax, and Hamlet's. With the game in hand, he deliberately evades the slighter duty of killing the king for the higher one, which will condition and honour the lower, of killing evil in the queen. Violently he "cleanses and scours" that soul; but well, bringing it back toward the vanished but not quite vanished ideal, and bringing himself toward a competent Courtiership.



THE FLAG OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA: NOT IN USE

Adoption of a national flag for the Dominion of Canada is often discussed in the press and even in Parliament. Few people realize that when His Majesty the King granted a coat of arms to the Dominion in 1921, he automatically granted the use of the arms as a flag. This drawing shows how the flag is composed.

Some Comment on Canadian Flags

By RAMSAY TRAQUAIR

(Macdonald Professor of Architecture, McGill University.)

(With Illustrations by the Author.)

A FLAG, or banner, is a sign of distinction and of recognition. Taking its origin on the field of battle, where it was essential that the combatants should recognise one another easily, either as friends or as foes, it was natural that the flag should bear the device, or "coat of arms," of the leader, round which his followers could rally. So, from their origin, flags have always borne heraldic devices; and their design has been a branch of heraldry, the science of distinguishing badges.

There were formerly many kinds of flags, of different shapes and used for different purposes. There was the fixed flag, or "standard," which sometimes was not a flag at all, but a post or pole hung with relics. There was the long pennon, which survives in some naval flags; there was the banneret of the knight banneret, and so on. Today, in speaking of land flags, we use these terms without any clear distinction. We speak, for instance, of the "Royal Standard," when correctly we should call it the "Royal Banner;" we refer to the "Ensign of Nova Scotia," or to the "White Ensign" of the Royal Navy, although the term ensign simply means a distinguishing mark and, in the case of the "Ensign of Nova Scotia," originally applied to an enamelled badge worn at the neck by the baronets of Nova Scotia.

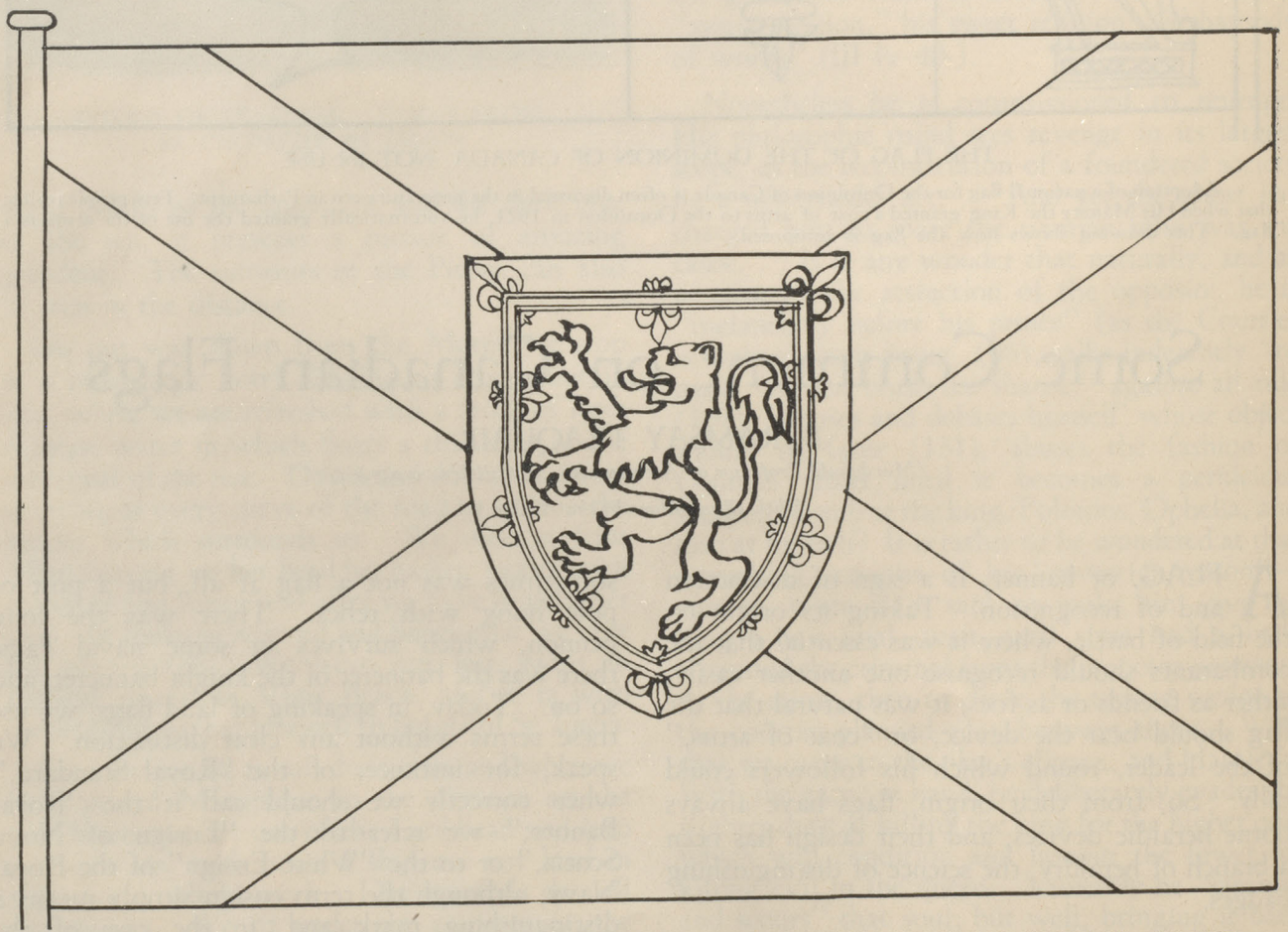
We shall not here attempt to make fine distinctions, but shall refer to the insignia now in use as simply "flags" or "banners."

Our present national flags were originally personal. They bore the personal arms or badges of sovereigns. The three fleurs-de-lys of France were the personal coat of arms of the King of France, placed on a banner. The banner of the King of England is still displayed when he is present. It shows his arms, the golden leopards of England, the ramping lion of Scotland, and the golden harp of Ireland. This flag may be flown only when the King is present. When he is not present, the Union Jack is the King's flag and distinguishes buildings, corporations, or bodies of men in his service.

With the coming of democratic forms of government, the flag, formerly the king's badge, became the nation's badge. So the Tricolour of France or the Stars and Stripes of the United States are true national flags, not belonging to an individual but to a corporate state. In the British Empire, the Union Jack has by general consent been adopted as the Empire badge. It is common to the entire Empire, but is not distinctive of any part of it. It is curious to note that this leaves Great Britain without any distinctive flag, though England, Scotland, and Ireland are free to use their old national flags.

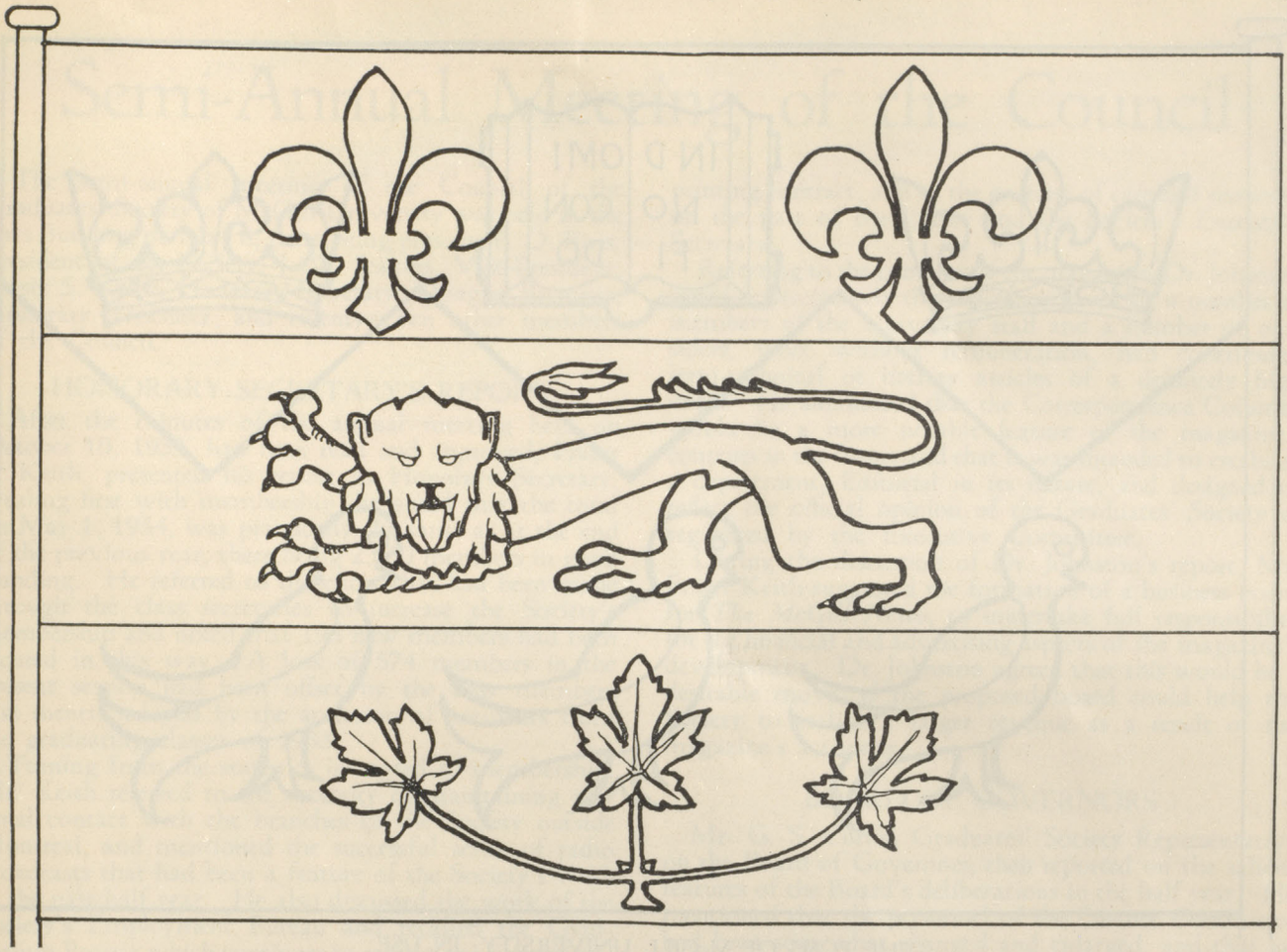
A flag may always be made by placing a coat of arms on a banner. The Royal Standard and the Union Jack are both coats of arms exhibited in this manner. Indeed, the grant of arms made by His Majesty always gives authorisation to use the arms "on seals, shields, banners, or otherwise according to the laws of arms." When placed upon a banner, the coat of arms is not merely put on a shield in the middle of the flag, it covers the whole surface of the flag. This may be seen in the Royal Standard.

Now as the necessary result of this authorised use of the coat of arms, it follows that any dominion or corporation which has a coat of arms also has a flag. We may take instances



THE BANNER OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA (THE "ENSIGN OF NOVA SCOTIA"): IN USE

This handsome flag, with its blue diagonal cross on a white ground and the royal arms of Scotland in a shield in the centre, is the recognized flag of Nova Scotia. Other Canadian provinces are entitled to flags, bearing their arms in this way, and many fly them if they so desire.



THE FLAG OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC: NOT IN USE

The provinces of Canada were granted coats of arms in 1869. The grant automatically supplied them with flags in accordance with the laws of arms. Here is shown the flag of the Province of Quebec, as it would appear if the Province cared to make use of it.

from Canada. The Province of Nova Scotia, for example, was granted arms by James VI in the seventeenth century. These consist in a blue diagonal cross on a white ground, with the royal arms of Scotland in a shield in the centre. This handsome coat of arms is at present used as a provincial flag, and is known as the "Ensign of Nova Scotia."

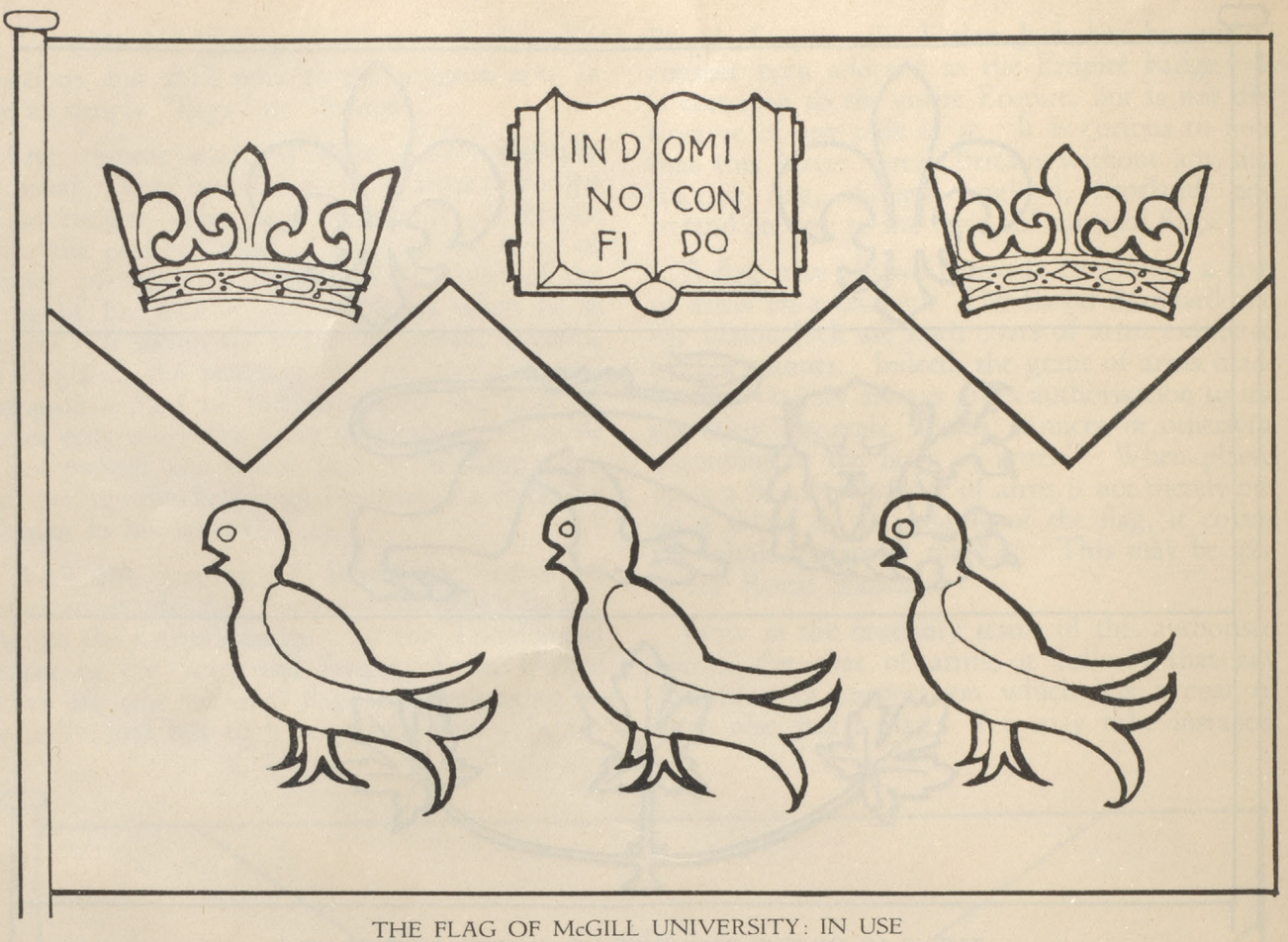
The other provinces of Canada were granted coats of arms in 1869. They are, of course, entitled to use these arms as flags in the same way as is done by Nova Scotia. The Province of Quebec does not at present use a flag but, if she wishes to do so, the flag she is authorised to use is shown in one of the drawings accompanying this article. This is the coat of arms of the Province of Quebec on a banner.

McGill University was granted a coat of arms in 1922 and now flies a flag of her own arms from the cupola of the Arts Building when the University is in session.

In 1921 His Majesty gave a grant of arms to the Dominion of Canada; when he did so, he gave a national flag to Canada. The coat of arms may be seen on any government notepaper. It has four quarters, containing the royal arms of England, Scotland, Ireland, and France, representing the nations who first colonised the Dominion. Below this, in the base of the shield, is a branch of three green maple leaves on a white ground. This is the peculiar badge of Canada. By its use here it has become official.

When we seek to make a flag from these arms, we are met by the difficulty that a flag is usually long, whilst these arms are high and narrow, owing to the presence of the large white base. If they were set up as a banner in the same way as are the royal arms in the King's standard, the Canadian badge would be reduced to a narrow strip of white at the bottom of the flag.

Fortunately, there is a way out of this difficulty. In a flag, the staff may be regarded as the top of the shield and the fly as the base. If we place the



THE FLAG OF McGILL UNIVERSITY: IN USE

This flag flies from the cupola of McGill College (the Arts Building) while the University is in session. It comprises the coat of arms granted to the University in 1922.

four quarters next to the staff, we give them that position of distinction which the royal arms require, whilst the badge of Canada, filling the rest of the shield, takes the prominence which is necessary.

The Canadian flag, as described, is here illustrated. It is the banner of Canada, as authorised by His Majesty the King in 1921. Those learned in the history of flags will recognise the resemblance to those old standards in which the king's badge was always placed next to the staff.

A word may be added as to the custom and propriety of flying individual, or corporate flags. Canadians at present use one provincial flag and at least one university flag. There is not the slightest reason why they should not use more of them if they want to. Every province, city, university, or corporation which has a coat of arms has a flag. This consists of the coat of arms, without crest, supporters, motto, or other addition, used as a flag.

This is widely done in both the United States and in Great Britain. Most of the English cities fly their own flags over their city halls. Edinburgh flies its black castle on a white ground, London its red cross with the sword of St. Paul, Durham its Maltese cross, and so on. Many of the universities use their own flags, and the national flag of Scotland, the white diagonal cross on a blue ground is often seen.

In the United States, the states use their own individual flags over the state houses and as decorations.

Canada has a fine flag; no other country, so far as I know, is entitled to quarter the royal arms of England, Scotland, Ireland and France. Canada can begin to use its flag whenever its citizens desire to do so. The adoption of a national flag is frequently discussed in the press. The writers usually propose various designs and patterns, all of them, no doubt, with good points. What none of the writers seem to realise is that a flag for Canada was authorised by His Majesty the King in 1921, when he granted a coat of arms to the Dominion.

Semi-Annual Meeting of the Council

The semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Graduates' Society of McGill University was held in the Arts Building on May 8, there being present: P. D. Ross, President of the Society; J. W. Jeakins, Vice-President; Fraser S. Keith, Honorary Secretary; Douglas Bremner, Honorary Treasurer; and twenty-seven other members of the Council.

HONORARY SECRETARY'S REPORT

After the minutes of the annual meeting held on October 10, 1933, had been read and approved, Fraser S. Keith, presented his report as Honorary Secretary. Dealing first with membership, he noted that the total on May 1, 1934, was practically the same as at the end of the previous year, there being 2,650 members in good standing. He referred to the effort that had been made through the class secretaries to increase the Society's membership and noted that 198 new members had been secured in this way. A loss of 574 members in the present session had been offset by the new members just mentioned and by the accession of members from the graduating classes of 1933.

Turning from the statistics in regard to membership, Mr. Keith referred to the necessity of maintaining personal contact with the branches of the Society outside Montreal, and mentioned the successful series of radio broadcasts that had been a feature of the Society's work in the past half year. He also discussed the work of the Society's Employment Bureau and recalled the Gymnasium Project which continues to receive the Executive's earnest attention.

HONORARY TREASURER'S REPORT

Following the adoption of Mr. Keith's report, Douglas Bremner presented his report as Honorary Treasurer, referring to the statement of estimated revenue and expense, copies of which had been distributed to all present. He noted how closely the estimates corresponded with the figures of actual revenue and expenses and explained the circumstances where marked deviations had occurred. The expected deficit of $1,800, he pointed out, was almost entirely due to the unbudgeted expense involved in maintaining the Employment Bureau. The President expressed the opinion that the maintenance of this Bureau was most important and desirable.

Discussion of Mr. Bremner's report having revealed that there was no simple way of increasing the revenue of the Society or reducing its operating expenses, Mr. L. V. Bignell suggested that, in addition to the ordinary fees, a sustaining membership fee might help to solve the problem. This suggestion was referred to the Executive for consideration.

EDITORIAL BOARD REPORT

After the presentation and adoption of the Financial Report, Dr. H. W. Johnston reported as Chairman of the Editorial Board of *The McGill News*. He stated that the magazine would, it was estimated, show a net profit for the year of $588, in contrast to a deficit of $371.28 in the previous year. He explained that this satisfactory estimate was due to an increase in the gross value of advertising revenue, to the continuation of a favourable printing contract, and to the exercise of care and economy on the part of the Editor and the Society's Executive Secretary.

Referring to the contents of the magazine, Dr. Johnston noted appreciatively the assistance given by a number of members of the University staff and a number of outsiders, who, without remuneration, had contributed semi-technical or literary articles of a definitely high order. He announced that the Correspondence Columns would be a more notable feature of the magazine's contents in the future and that it was intended to establish a department, Editorial in its nature, and designed to reflect the official opinion of the Graduates' Society as registered by the Executive Committee.

During the discussion of Dr. Johnston's report, Mr. Fraser Keith suggested the formation of a business board for *The McGill News*, to undertake full responsibility for the financial and advertising aspects of the magazine's development. Dr. Johnston agreed that this would be a desirable move, if the proposed board could help the Society to realize a larger revenue as a result of the magazine's activities.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Mr. G. S. Currie, Graduates' Society Representative on the Board of Governors, then reported on the salient features of the Board's deliberations in the half year. He mentioned that the personnel of the Finance Committee had been somewhat changed and enlarged, and that an Investment Committee had been formed, with the appointment of an investment manager. Details of these changes and appointments have already been published in the press and in *The McGi.l News*. Mr. Currie also referred to the committee that is studying the revision of the University's statutes, and mentioned an anonymous gift of $25,000 to the Department of Neurology.

Referring to the estimated deficit for the year ending May 31, 1934, Mr. Currie stated that this had stood at $261,900, but that special taxes levied by the City of Montreal had increased the total to $307,800. In conclusion, Mr. Currie's report mentioned the formation of a committee of the Governors to select a Principal to succeed the late Sir Arthur Currie. It was not considered advisable, he stated, to announce the personnel of this committee at the present time.

REPRESENTATIVES ON CORPORATION

Faculty of Music: Miss Dorothy Armstrong, Representative from the Faculty of Music, then presented an interesting report which noted that in the past two years Professor Douglas Clarke, Dean of the Faculty, had reorganized the course leading to the Bachelor of Music degree, modernizing it and rendering it more similar to the corresponding courses at Oxford and Cambridges No degrees in Music had been granted during this transitional period, but it was believed that next year five candidates would qualify.

Continuing her report, Miss Armstrong stated that in the syllabus for next year drastic changes would be in effect, these involving the complete elimination of practical work (pianoforte, organ, violin, singing, etc.)

and the substitution of extensive score-reading in the courses leading to the bachelor's degree. In addition to these interesting curricular changes, Miss Armstrong mentioned the notable work of a number of the staff and that of several of the Faculty's organizations, including the Undergraduates' Club, the String Orchestra, and the Choral Society.

Faculty of Medicine: Dr. D. Grant Campbell then presented a report which noted important changes in the medical curriculum, designed to emphasize the importance of McGill as a centre of clinical teaching. He referred also to the plan under consideration to reduce the medical course from five to four years, and explained how, by lengthening each session, the desired result could be attained without impairment of the course's efficiency. Dr. Campbell then referred to the loss suffered by the Faculty through the appointment of Dr. Beattie, of the Department of Anatomy, to the Royal College of Surgeons, London, England; to the notable research work being conducted in the Department of Biochemistry; to plans for the opening of the new Neurological Building in the near future; to the cordial relationships existing between the Faculty and the College of Physicians and Surgeons; and to the educational standing necessary for students who wished to take the McGill medical courses.

Faculty of Agriculture: Mr. E. A. MacMahon then reported on the courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Science, with honours in Biology, and Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. Accompanying his report was an illuminating table showing the number of lectures and the hours of study that the two courses required.

Faculty of Dentistry: On the conclusion of Mr. MacMahon's remarks, Dr. J. C. Flanagan reported on the work of the Faculty of Dentistry. He stated that the Faculty had been active in the promotion of public dental clinics and that work of a notable order in this respect had been accomplished in the Montreal General Hospital, the Western Division of the Montreal General Hospital, and the Children's Memorial Hospital. In this last, the work had been reorganized in such a manner that all children admitted to the hospital were now given dental examinations and treatment, sometimes of an extensive nature, during the period of their stay. In addition to these hospital clinics, Dr. Flanagan mentioned that excellent work was being carried out, on a voluntary basis, in the University Settlement, and each morning in the Red Cross Dental Clinic for ex-service men. In view of all these activities, and the normal teaching activities of the Faculty, Dr. Flanagan expressed the hope that it would soon be possible for the University to restore the cuts in the Faculty budget that financial difficulties had imposed. Otherwise he feared that there might be an impairment in the Faculty's important duty of training English-speaking dentists to serve the English-speaking population of the Province of Quebec.

Faculty of Engineering: Mr. G. McL. Pitts then reported on the Faculty of Engineering and read extracts from the minutes of Corporation referring to the establishment in the Faculty of voluntary and compulsory courses in the non-technical aspects of the engineering profession and to certain technical courses, such as those in Radio Engineering and Physical Metallurgy.

BRANCH SOCIETIES

Following the presentation of the carefully considered and interesting reports by the Society's Representatives on Corporation, the meeting received a number of reports on the activities of branch societies.

Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society: Mr. P. D. Wilson reported that this Society had held its own despite the difficulties of the times; three well-attended social meetings had been held; and the Society was in active and flourishing operation.

Alumnae Society: Miss L. M. Fair reported that ten meetings had been held in the current session; that the Society's finances were on an even footing; that members had co-operated with women graduates of other universities in a joint-alumnae meeting which had been addressed by Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar College; and that, as this autumn would mark the 50th anniversary of the admission of women students to McGill University, some recognition and celebration of the anniversary by the Alumnae Society was under consideration.

McGill Society of Toronto: Mr. J. G. G. Kerry, President, said that three special meetings had been held to consider the relationship of the graduate to the University and that, in furtherance of this study, the members had been addressed by Mr. G. McL. Pitts, President of the Montreal Branch, Professor Stephen Leacock, and the Director of the Department of Extra-Mural Relations, Col. Bovey, Mr. Kerry expressed the belief that these addresses had proved of real value in crystallizing thought on the matter under review, and stated that the Toronto Society was striving to increase its membership and extend its activities in Toronto and throughout that part of Ontario.

Montreal Branch: Mr. G. McL. Pitts, President, reported that he was not satisfied with the year's work of his branch. He felt that his officers had not fully understood the objects for which the branch laboured and, in consequence, had not grasped the opportunities which had lain at hand awaiting development. He then referred to the increase in membership which had been reported by the Honorary Secretary and to the improved financial standing reported by the Honorary Treasurer. This report brought the series of Branch Society reports to an end.

BY-LAW AMENDMENTS

On the motion of Mr. Fraser Keith, seconded by Mr. Douglas Bremner, Article I, Section 2 of the by-laws of the Society was then amended in a manner to provide secrecy in the ballot for the election of officers.

Article V of the by-laws was also amended in such a manner that the semi-annual meeting of the Council shall be held on the second Tuesday in May, and the annual meeting on the second Tuesday in October, or at such other date within four weeks following as the Executive may from year to year determine.

RADIO BROADCASTS

Mr. Pitts then read a letter from the President of the Engineering Institute of Canada commending the radio address given by Dean Ernest Brown, under the auspices of the Society, and thanking Mr. Pitts for the excellence of the season's programme.

PUBLICITY

There followed a discussion on the question of University publicity. Mr. Bremner thought that not enough publicity was given to University affairs; Dr. Johnston

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Book Reviews

PEACE PATROL. By Lt.-Col. Stewart Roddie, C.V.O.: G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1933. 327 pages.

As the result of post-war disillusionment and the widespread suffering caused by economic depression, it has become fashionable in Allied countries in recent years to voice the opinion that from the Great War neither side emerged as truly victorious. A victor, in the old triumphant sense, there may not have been; but no one can read *Peace Patrol* and deny that beyond peradventure there was a vanquished.

For seven years after the Armistice, Col. Roddie served on British military missions in Germany. He met all the leaders of the republican reich and most of those who had led the armies of the German Empire in battle. In addition, he met and talked for long hours with hosts of German men and women, whose obscure names will never appear in the pages of history, but who represented, none the less, a comprehensive cross-section of German opinion. From the impressions that all these made in his mind he has compiled a book, vivid in its portrayal of the suffering and humiliation of Germany in defeat, generous in its regard for the susceptibilities of a beaten foe.

In reviewing his work as a whole, it would not be unfair to conclude that Col. Roddie's chivalry, specially where members of the German royal families and aristocracy are concerned, has at times dulled the edge of his usually keen perception. He sees these defeated enemies as they would wish to be seen and paints them with skill in colours far from unharmonious or disagreeable. No one can doubt his sincerity in this task; but the resulting portraits do lack the warts which would help to make them convincing.

In spite of this defect—if defect it be—the book is one of the most illuminating on post-war Germany that has appeared. The advent of Hitler and the Nazis has, perhaps, affected its value as a guide to what may happen in Germany in the future; as a lightly-written record of notable events and personalities in the immediate past, it remains a work that may be read with pleasure and interest combined.—R. C. F.

THE COMEDY OF THE POUND. By Paul Einzig. Publishers, Kegan Paul.

In these days of economic instability, changes occur so rapidly and frequently in the field of currencies and international finance that it is almost impossible to find a published book which is really up to date. This book deals with the fluctuations and manipulations of the British pound from the suspension of the gold standard in September, 1931, until the end of December, 1932. But the setting in which Mr. Einzig's "Comedy of the Pound" took place has undergone at least one fundamental alteration since the publication of his book. The scene has been entirely changed by the abandonment of the gold standard by the United States. After reviewing the masterful way in which he has traced the manoeuvres of the pound in those uncertain months of 1932, one is tempted to wish that Mr. Einzig would write a sequel to his work which he might with equal propriety call the "Comedy of the Dollar."

The behaviour of both the pound and the dollar had been and still remains of vital interest to Canada. Ever since the pound slipped off its gold moorings and entered upon its fluctuating course of depreciation in terms of gold currencies, our money has pursued an uncertain middle way between the dollar and the pound with the dollar seeming to exert more influence upon its course than the pound. We are now facing the question as to whether or not we should definitely attach our currency to the pound or the dollar. If we seek the benefits to be derived from a fixed rate of exchange between our currency and that of a large trading country or group of countries, the manner in which the currency of that country is managed should be a factor of major importance in determining our choice. If we are going to ride with the pound or the dollar, we should like to know where each is going and how it proposes to get there.

The British pound since September, 1931, has been essentially a managed currency. Two objectives, which may or may not be alternative, usually present themselves in the management of a currency. Stability of price levels within the country is one of these objectives; stability of foreign exchange rates is the other. When prices are fluctuating widely in other countries these two objectives are mutually exclusive and therefore only one at a time is obtainable.

Mr. Einzig, while admitting that the general monetary policy of England was commendable, is extremely critical of the official foreign exchange policy. He attempts to show that the authorities did not seem able to make up their minds what was the fundamental object of their policy. He exposes the lack of experience and technique in their handling of the problem. He attacks the traditional policy of secrecy and claims that in no way did it serve a useful purpose. He shows that the authorities did not adhere to their declared objective of using the Exchange Equalization Account solely for the purpose of preventing speculative influence from affecting the exchange. While condemning the hopeless mismanagement of the foreign exchange policy of the government Mr. Einzig, in referring to conversion operations, states that the problem of the public debt was handled with the utmost skill.

The book, although unavoidably somewhat technical in its treatment of the subject, is nevertheless lucid and easy to follow. It gives a clear exposition of the problems to be dealt with in the management of foreign exchange when the automatic machinery of the gold standard has been abandoned. To those of us who have acquired the impression that in matters of international finance the British authorities seldom err, the book is a disillusioning revelation. Mr. Einzig, a British subject, is eminently qualified to deal with the subject having been connected with the financial world in various capacities for many years.—F. V. Stone.

MONEY, GOLD, SILVER AND PAPER. By Francis W. Hirst. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.00.

Mr. Francis Hirst, former editor of "The Economist," has written, as he informs his readers, "a critical history of Money from the earliest times down to the present

year, using language intelligible to all who know English, without resort to mathematical formulae, or to the technical vocabulary of the lecture-room." He writes of the origins of money, the art of coinage, the debasement of money in early times and at the present day, and of early currencies in various parts of the world. He then proceeds to discuss particular currencies, problems of gold and silver, and foreign exchange, and current monetary difficulties and policies. It is all clearly presented for the lay reader.

Mr. Hirst's views on silver are of particular interest in the light of current demands for the remonetization of that metal. He blames the depreciation of silver in terms of gold upon the action of governments in reducing the consumption of silver by the mints through demonetization. He adds: "If experience is any test by which we may judge the merits of a currency, the silver standard is infinitely preferable to any of the inconvertible paper standards of which nations have had any long trial. It might also be contended, I think, that during the last twenty years a silver standard would have served any great commercial country at least as well as a gold standard. . ."

As a measure of monetary reform, Mr. Hirst rules out any form of inconvertible paper currency. Any scheme based upon inconvertibility is bound to be wrecked because it is dependent upon politicians for its management. Bimetallism is likewise ruled out because "leading governments of the world are never likely to be able to agree upon what should be the ratio between the two metals when they open their mints to the free coinage of gold and silver. Nor can we be certain that an artificial ratio btween gold and silver could be maintained if great changes occurred in their relative output or in their consumption by the arts and manufactures." Past experience entirely justifies this criticism. In fact, bimetallism in the past has really meant monometallism. The maintenance of an artificial fixed ratio between gold and silver, regardless of other considerations, always tended to drive one or the other of the metals out of circulation.

Mr. Hirst favours as a practical policy the return to an international gold standard. "The value of gold could almost certainly be stabilized for some time to come, if the governments of the United States and France would agree to a drastic redistribution of gold stocks, and if the Central Banks of the world would then concert measures for economizing gold and regulating gold prices." Silver should be brought into play to assist gold and to enlarge the metallic basis of currencies. The leading countries should at certain periods sell part of their gold for silver until gold prices have risen to the level of 1925. Mr. Hirst advocates a symetallic system "which would set up a fixed ratio between gold and silver money, not of price, but of weight. If, for example, it appeared that the annual production of gold in ounces was likely to be one-tenth that of silver. . . then it might be agreed that the metallic basis of the international currency should consist of bars containing one ounce of gold and ten ounces of silver." Currency would then be exchangeable not for a certain amount of gold or of silver, as under bimetallism, but for a certain quantity of gold and silver. This is essentially the plan advanced by the late Professor Alfred Marshall before the British Gold and Silver Commission of 1887.

However attractive the plans of Mr. Hirst and others, for an early return to an international metallic standard may be, the likelihood of their adoption is rather remote. They are based upon the experience of a departed era—the age of economic internationalism. But in a world of economic nationalism where the free flow of commodities is deliberately and increasingly impeded by barriers of every description, it is almost impossible for an international standard to function. We may, therefore, have to revise our monetary theories to fit the needs of a new era, where every nation strives for the maximum of economic self-sufficiency, even though we dislike the prospect.—H. Carl Goldenberg.

PHARMACOPOEIA AND TEACHING METHODS OF THE TEACHING HOSPITALS, McGILL UNIVERSITY. Montreal, 1934. Compiled by a Committee appointed by the Teaching Hospitals. Poole's Bookstore. Price $1.00.

There is always a demand for books which, like the present one, gather together a great deal of information within a very small space. The demand comes partly from teachers, who have to impart the information, and like to have it ready to their hand; from students, who have to acquire that information, and who feel that there should not be much trouble in doing so once they know where to get it in compressed form; and finally, and probably chiefly, from the active practitioners who are always using this knowledge.

The title of this book does not quite prepare one for the variety of its contents, although it is hard to see what other title would have done so. There is no doubt of its being a pharmacopoeia; its prescriptions and methods of treatment are adequate for any reasonable requirements. If some medical men find it lacking here and there in their pet formulae, it is to be remembered that no list of essential remedies was ever yet composed that satisfied every doctor—nor ever will be. But it also contains a great deal of miscellaneous *materia medica* and data; such as, the treatment of poisonings, diets, metabolism data, normal height-weight relations, the composition of foods, the administration of vaccines and sera, to say nothing of surgical, obstetrical, dental, and x-ray details. In a final comprehensive section there are collected together laboratory data, and tests and methods of examination of a routine nature.

In spite of the large quantity of material it contains, the book remains conveniently small. Only the most jealous selection and careful editing could have produced such a happy result, although the temptation to add more must sometimes have been severe. Nothing but what is well and generally accepted is included, as might have been expected in a publication sponsored by such a teaching body.

Compared with the last edition, there are some changes and additions, and some, but not many, deletions. The chief change in arrangement has been the grouping together of all the prescriptions from the various sections, a much needed improvement. Some of the formulae have been made more palatable, or have been improved in other particulars. The value of the serum treatment of pneumonia is now fully realized, and it therefore receives due recognition. Diets have been rearranged; the management of diabetes has been given more attention; there is a reference to organ extracts; and a useful table of quarantine and incubation periods has been added.

The book, in its previous editions, made a place for itself by its extreme usefulness; this edition quite easily maintains the high standards previously attained.

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Athletics

CHAMPIONSHIPS

In the 1933-1934 season of Canadian Intercollegiate sport, which ended after the March issue of *The McGill News* went to press, McGill and the University of Toronto again captured all the senior honours, the championships being won as follows:

McGill (8)—Hockey, basketball, track, swimming, water-polo, harriers, tennis, and golf.

Toronto (6)—Football, English Rugby, soccer, assault-at-arms, rowing, and gymnasium.

HOCKEY

Upon the conclusion of the regular schedule of the Montreal Senior Group, McGill, as leaders in the Group, met Verdun, which had finished in fourth place, and won matches on February 21 and 28 by scores of 3-2 and 4-3. Canadiens, who finished in third place, had meanwhile eliminated the second place Royals in a similar 2-game series.

This brought about between McGill and Canadiens for the Group Championship, a three-game series which for speed, surprise, suspense, and fine sportsmanship on the part of both teams will long retain a place in Montreal's athletic annals. The surprise, at least to McGill supporters, came in the first game on March 7 when Canadiens broke McGill's record of 23 games without a loss and handed the Red team a 4-2 defeat. More than 10,000 people witnessed the Canadien victory and few could be found to maintain that, on the night's play, the better team had been vanquished.

Facing elimination in the second game on March 9, McGill rose to the occasion and, in the first period, Shaughnessy score on a well-timed pass from Crutchfield. Both teams played at top speed for the remainder of the game, but no score resulted and the match ended McGill 1, Canadiens 0.

Tied with one victory apiece, McGill and Canadiens skated out for the deciding game on Monday, March 12. McGill scored in the second period and half the spectators voiced tumultuous satisfaction. But Canadiens tied the score early in the third period and the roar that followed showed how evenly the supporters of the two teams were divided.

Then, with eleven minutes to go, Powers, the McGill goal-keeper, was awarded a 2-minute penalty. The justice of the penalty need not now be questioned, but at the moment few of the spectators or players in the rink, whatever their sympathies, viewed it with entire approval.

In the circumstances, bold tactics alone could avert the threatened defeat. Dr. R. B. Bell, the coach, and Nelson Crutchfield, the captain, realized this and hastily gave the required orders. Accordingly, when the puck was faced-off, to the amazement of the spectators and the consternation of Canadiens, McGill swept to the attack.

And to cap the climax, while Powers still languished on the penalty bench, McGill scored, Farquharson slapping in a loose puck after hard but unsuccessful shots by Jack McGill and Farmer. Canadiens wilted after this reverse and McGill, amid intense excitement, added two goals to their score, making the total McGill 4, Canadiens 1.

As champions of the Montreal Senior Group, McGill then faced the Provincial Intermediate Champions, the Aces, of Quebec, and in the first of a two-game series in Montreal overwhelmed the Quebec team by 11-1. In the return game, played in Quebec on March 17, the burden of protecting a 10-goal lead fell to the McGill defence. This was capably done and the game ended with no score.

Continuing into the Allan Cup play-downs as champions of the Province of Quebec, McGill faced Moncton Hawks, holders of the cup and champions of the Maritime Provinces, in a two-game series in Montreal on March 21 and 23. Before the first match, McGill's chances of victory seemed bright, but it soon became clear that in the Hawks the Maritimes possessed a team that was outstanding. In the first game the Hawks matched McGill's great speed, carried an edge in combination and passing, scored 3 goals before McGill was able to reply, and skated off the ice victors by 3-1, after a performance which, had it not been marred by too rugged work by the defence, would have commanded the complete admiration of the 12,000 spectators who witnessed it.

The second game was a repetition of the first. Again Hawks scored three goals and again McGill scored in the final minutes of play. McGill's play was spectacular and courageous, but Hawks were the better team.

And so the hockey season of 1933-1934 ended and a great team passed into the University's athletic history. To Captain Nelson Crutchfield, Coach R. B. Bell, and all members of the squad, *The McGill News* takes this opportunity to offer congratulations. The Allan Cup eluded the Redmen's grasp, but the team's fine sportsmanship and brilliant play, cup or no cup, will remain as a tradition in the athletic history of McGill.

The summary of the team's record subsequent to the conclusion of the regular season on February 14 is as follows:

Senior Group Play-Downs

Feb. 21	McGill 3	Verdun 2
Feb. 28	McGill 4	Verdun 3

(McGill wins the series by 7 goals to 5)

Senior Group Championship

Mar. 7	Canadiens 4	McGill 2
Mar. 9	McGill 1	Canadiens 0
Mar. 12	McGill 4	Canadiens 1

(McGill wins the series by 2 games to 1)

Province of Quebec Championship

Mar. 14	McGill 11	Quebec Aces 1
Mar. 17	McGill 0	Quebec Aces 0

(McGill wins the series by 11 goals to 1)

Allan Cup Play-Downs

Mar. 21	Moncton Hawks 3	McGill 1
Mar. 23	Moncton Hawks 3	McGill 1

(Moncton wins the series by 6 goals to 2)

Survey of Conditions Existing under Montreal Protestant Central School Board, 1925-1933.

(Submitted by the Educational Committee of the Alumnae Society of McGill University.)

The following members took an active part in this investigation:—

Mrs. Walter Read, Mrs. A. Sydney Bruneau, Mrs. Eric A. Leslie, Asst. Secty., Mrs. R. D. Harkness, Mrs. Archie Stalker, Mrs. Donald G. Munro, Mrs. Jim Cameron, Mrs. Boyd Campbell, Mrs. Robertson Gibb, Asst. Secty., Miss Muriel Gillean, Miss Marjorie Mitchell, Miss Isabel Brittain, Miss Margaret McNaughton, Miss Joan Marsters, Secty., Miss Fair, Pres. ex-officio, Mrs. F. G. Charters, Educ. Comm. Local Council ex-officio., Mrs. A. Turner Bone, Chairman.

The Committee would like to make public their thanks to Mr. Wilson Dunton; Mr. Leslie Buzzell, Chairman, Educational Committee Junior Board of Trade; and Mr. H. E. Brown, Secretary-Treasurer of the Central Board, for their kind co-operation. They would also like to thank the six members of the present Central Board who consented to be interviewed. Messrs. Mathewson, Smythe, Reilly, Campbell, Biggar, and Ayerst. Mr. Watt declined an interview.

Madam President: Public interest was aroused in Montreal when it became known that the Montreal Protestant Central School Board which is in charge of finance for Protestant educational over the greater part of the Island of Montreal was facing a deficit in its budget for the year 1934-1935 of over $400,000. It also became knowledge that one of the chief methods of achieving a balanced budget would be to cut the salaries of those engaged in teaching.

At the request of the teachers, we looked into the situation. We were told in the first place that remuneration for teachers was lower in this Province than in any other in Canada. In the second place that the teachers of elementary education had had no increase (in maximum salaries) since 1921. That the teachers of Secondary Schools had had an increase in the maximum salaries in 1929, under the Central School Board. The elementary teachers were promised a similar increase in the near future. This promise was not redeemed.

We find then a group of professional people who struggled through the days of high prices—unable to save—now threatened with a lessened income at a time of rising prices; this in the face of extravagances which have been brought to light by this survey.

It is the opinion of this Committee and others that the members of the teaching profession have some cause for grievance, particularly those who have served many years.

While we are on the subject of salaries, Madam President, with your permission, we would like to outline some of the suggestions and criticisms of the present system.

(1) It is felt that the whole level of salaries in the teaching profession should be gradually raised to attract the best into the profession for the interests of the future of Canada.

(2) It is felt that the scale of annual increases in teachers' salaries, irrespective of teachers' efficiency or qualifications, is neither business-like nor just. In other words, it was felt that annual increases should be paid only to the best teachers and to those who spent time and money on improving themselves for their profession.

(3) It is felt that the first three years of a teacher's work should be looked upon as a probation period and as such should receive a smaller remuneration, say $800. or $850. per year. Young graduates of a university entering professions of engineering, law or accountancy find themselves treated in this manner in the business world. The practice is found to be economically sound and to eliminate waste.

(4) It is felt that a monetary discrimination between teachers of the primary grades and those of the higher grades is both unwise and unfair.

These are merely tentative suggestions, Madam President, that any good School Board could inaugurate on the advice of its superintendents in order to run its schools not only more economically but more efficiently.

My Committee heard from the teachers the main reasons for their dissatisfaction regarding a proposed cut in their salaries which were briefly as follows:—

(1) No raise in the maximum salary since 1921, although promised after 1925. In other words, no increase in times of prosperity.

(2) Evidences of carelessness and extravagant administration on all sides, such as well paid board members.

(3) No evidence of economies since the depression.

We did not consider that the salary question needed further investigation. We resolved to study the whole system of administration for ourselves.

Before we turn to examine more minutely the administration of the School Boards I should like to redirect your attention to the ideal of a Public School education.

It is generally admitted that Public School education should be one of the most important responsibilities of the state. As the future of the country depends upon the children of the present, it is to the interest of the state to see that they are well prepared for the duties and responsibilities that will be theirs. For this purpose we have public schools which are free and for the use of the rich and poor alike.

Under our B.N.A. Act this responsibility for education was delegated to the provinces. In the province of Quebec the pedagogical side of Protestant education is looked after by an appointed body of men and women and called the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education. Dr. Percival is secretary of this Board.

In our own district, we find Protestant education has been a purely municipal and local affair. There are 11 local boards of which Montreal is the largest, looking after 70% of the school population. The central board was formed in 1925 because of the impossibility of meeting the cost of education in Verdun, "so as to distribute evenly cost of Protestant education among the various Protestant School municipalities in the territory affected, and, at the preserving the identity and as far as possible the autonomy of the various local boards."

The central board is composed of 4 members from the Montreal Board—1 from the Westmount Board—1 representing Lachine, Coteau St. Pierre, Mt. Royal and Verdun,—and 1 representing Outremont, St. Laurent, Hampstead, Sault-aux-Recollet, and Pointe-aux-Trembles.

Taxes are levied at the rate of 10 mills over this area. These are collected by the various municipalities and sent into the Central School Board. The Board of each locality then prepares its budget and submits it to the Central School Board for approval. The Central Board pays out from this general fund the requirements of each of the Local Boards.

You will be of one mind with me when I suggest to you that:—Mr. Smith living in a handsome house with grounds, and paying a School tax of $250. per year should not have a more elaborate class room for his daughter than his neighbour, Mr. Jones, who pays only $50. per year in school taxes. But Mr. Smith says—"But I pay more taxes than you do; therefore my daughter should have a more expensive type of education than yours, Mr. Jones." Our reply is that Public Schools are free for rich and poor alike and there can be no preferential treatment.

And yet we find within the area superintended by the Central Board a group of people who are spending $195. per capita on the education of their children. In another district we find a group spending less than $75. per capita on education. Even more interesting, we find 2 districts which have exactly the same number of school children and the same type of people, and the costs in the one locality are about $144. per capita and in the other around $90. We contend that it is the duty of the Central Board to distribute evenly the cost of education over this area. (See Act.) In other words, after having been in operation 8 years, the Central Board should be able to set a comparatively uniform cost, say around $90. per capita, to be applied against the cost of education by each of the Boards in their localities. If the more prosperous districts would wish to see other advantages added to the school facilities, it is conceivable that they be allowed to impose a super-tax for this purpose. In other words, Public Schools should be kept as Public Schools, and one favoured locality should not be allowed to spend over double the amount of school taxes per child than another district. This would practically give this locality a private school out of the Public School tax.

The chairman then called the committee together and with the help of Mr. Dunton's suggestions and after studying the Annual Reports of the Central Board and the Montreal Boards, decided on their course of action, which would be as follows:—

Certain members of the Committee were to go out in pairs and interview each member of the Central Board. They were to tell the Board that the teachers had given us their side of the question and we wanted the Board's side before we went back to report to our Society. Our members had two questions which they were to put to the Board members:

(1) Besides cutting teachers' salaries, what other savings are you prepared to make to balance your budget and make up $400,000.?

(2) Are you in favour of amalgamating the existing facilities of education in the Montreal metropolitan area under one administration as a means of economy?

Six out of the seven members of the Board were personally interviewed by your Committee. One member refused to be interviewed, said he was not interested in talking over the situation and referred us to his chairman. We would report, Madam President, that with this exception all members of the Board freely gave us their time and interest in a most courteous manner.

In answer to Question 2 on consolidation, the majority of the Board were in favour of this, as a step towards economical administration. I think all of them would have favoured it could they have been convinced that a worth-while saving could thus be achieved. The opinion was also expressed that they desired to see local atmosphere maintained through the preservation of municipal Boards.

It was pointed out to us that the expenses of the Board were as follows: 24% to fixed charges, sinking fund and interest; 58% teachers' salaries; 18% administration.

Answers to Question 1, regarding savings, were as follows:—

(1) Lower starting salaries for teachers beginning their career, which would make a probation period of 3 years at $850. This, it was said, would result in an eventual saving of $100,000. per year.

(2) A restriction by some, elimination by others, of music, sloyd, gymnastics, drawing and painting, cooking and kindergarten.—Amount saved not given.

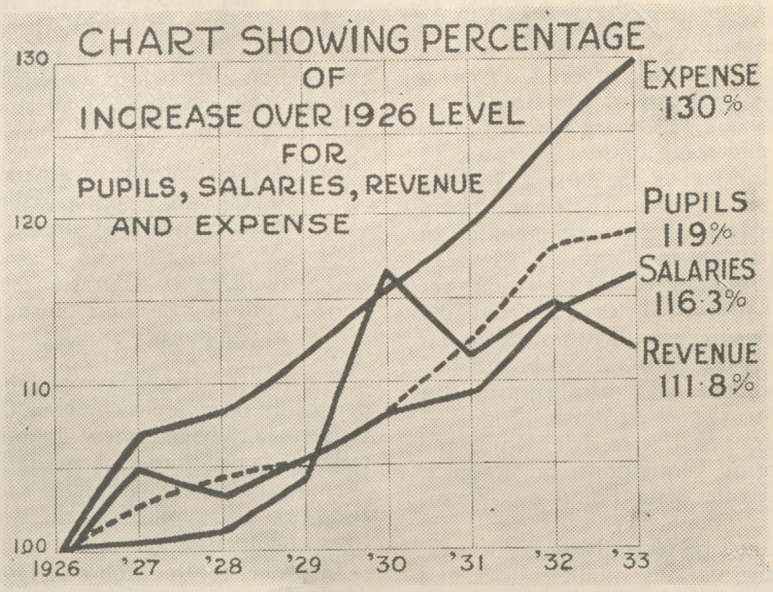
(3) Consolidation under a Metropolitan Board of Education would save anywhere from $30,000. per year up to $100,000.

(4) Under consolidation a real saving could be accomplished by re-zoning the school areas, i.e., by doing away with artificial barriers between local municipalities, children from the crowded High School in Notre Dame de Grace could use the empty rooms in Montreal West. There would be eventual savings of perhaps $100,000. in the future when new schools were needed by being able to place them to the best advantage irrespective of municipalities.

(5) Members suggested an additional fee of $1.00 per month be added to High School fees. Members of the Board saw an additional $60,000. added to the annual revenue in this way.

Your Committee felt this to be rather a questionable source of revenue inasmuch as the burden might prove too much for the parents to be able to continue sending some of the pupils to school.

EXPENDITURE CHART



In the above chart, prepared from the official reports of the Montreal Protestant Central School Board by A. Turner Bone, B.Sc., for the educational committee of the McGill Alumnae Society, the year 1926 is taken as 100 per cent. It shows that expenditure in the local Protestant system has increased by 30 per cent. from 1926, the first year on which financial reports were issued by the board, to 1933, while revenue increased by only some 12 per cent.

The number of pupils increased 19 per cent. over the 1926 level and salaries by 16 per cent. The chart was used by Mrs. A. Turner Bone in presenting her report to show that the Central Board and local boards have been "extravagant" in their administration of the tax-payer's money, necessitating at last the resort to a cut in teachers' salaries and increased high school fees.

(6) Abolition of Senior Matriculation Class. This expense, the Board felt, had not justified itself. Judging by examination results the indication seemed to be that one could enter university more readily through Junior Matriculation than through Senior. The saving here was not specified.

At most the savings in the above could be made to equal about $200,000. That means the teachers' salaries would have to be cut 8% or 10% in order to make an additional savings of $220,000. and thus balance the Budget.

As several of the members of the Central Board drew our attention to the fact that it was mainly due to the extravagant expenditure of the Montreal Board that there was a deficit—and as the members of the Montreal Board have 4 votes out of 7 on the Central Board, they are in the unique position of being able to put through any measure which their local Board has decided upon. In other words, the Central Board is the Montreal Board. Keeping that point in mind, let me first direct your attention to the finances of the Central Board since 1925. (See Graph.)

During the first four years of its existence the Central Board functioned well; it not only balanced its budget, but built up a surplus out of revenue of $600,000. In 1929 this board retired. The 1929-1933 Board took its place.

This surplus was built up—I quote from the Annual Report 1930—"as a result of the curtailment of building activities due to the uncertainty facing the Board in connection with the Jewish situation."

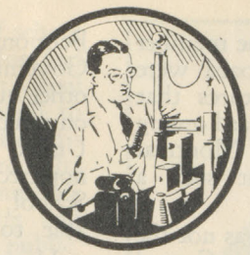
In 1932 the Board first drew on this surplus to the extent of $20,000. to balance the budget. They justified this step to themselves by saying in their report that it was built up for such exigencies as these. They further say that they could continue to finance another year by going on this reserve. At the same period they authorized the Montreal Board to proceed with the McTavish Street Administration Building.

During 1931 (see graph.) a great deal of building went on and bonds were floated to finance this capital expense. Schools were erected, High School of Montreal West, and additions made to schools in Outremont and Westmount. Iona and Rosedale Schools in Notre Dame de Grace were built. Additions in Verdun, etc., Now that the Jewish question was settled building went ahead as planned.

At the end of 1933 they had to draw on surplus to the extent of over $300,000. In the Annual Report there is no mention of the fact that this step was taken. At the end of 1934 (the Fiscal Year) the balance of surplus, that is $270,000. will be wiped out. A deficit for 1935 of $400,000. is expected.

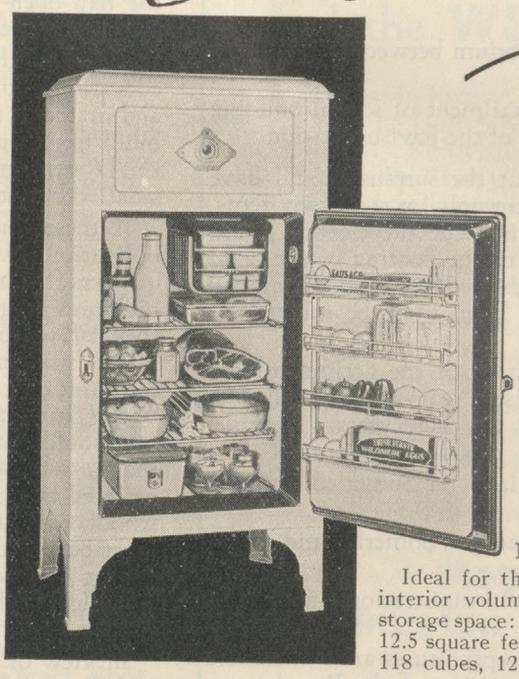
Our criticism of this Board is as follows—that any well-run business firm hesitates to draw on its surplus before exploring every other avenue of economy. This Board for 3 successive years drew on its surplus in increasing amounts to balance its budget and made no apparent effort to put in economies. (See Graph.)

Not only did they fail to take stock of the situation and reorganize and initiate savings themselves, but they refused to consider seriously suggestions as offered to them by School Principals and Superintendents.



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Our interviewers were told by more than one member on the Central Board that the Montreal Board were mainly responsible for huge capital expenditures that could not be justified—and that the Central Board owing to its composition, i.e., the preponderance of Montreal Board members, was powerless to prevent such a procedure.

We have discovered that Montreal Board was not the only guilty one. One of the members on the Central Board described the procedure as the Grab-Bag System. In other words, all the municipalities pooled their funds and then quickly made up their budgets of proposed expenditures in order to see who could get back the most for his own locality.

The Central Board had failed to function according to the Act which created it for the purpose of distributing evenly the cost of Protestant education in the territory affected.

As long as the Central Board had a surplus there was apparently no sense of responsibility in realizing that that surplus was built up:

(1) To maintain an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure.

(2) As a result of the curtailment of school building during the uncertainty of the Jewish question.

One would think then that the surplus should have been carefully guarded and spent only for these two items. When a capital expenditure is made the Central Board authorizes the same and sees to the floating of the bond issue. After this has been achieved the expense entailed in looking after the Sinking Fund must be maintained out of revenue.

In order to become cognizant of the activity of the Montreal Board during the last 8 years we acquired a set of their Financial Statements for those years. Here we discovered two outstanding capital expenditures.

1931-32—Bought vacant land on Somerled Avenue, $162,420.

1931-32—Bought vacant land on Somerled and Terrebonne $38,000.

1932-33—Completed the Administration Building at a cost of $270,150.

In our opinion these two expenditures are inexcusable in the face of the financial position of the Boards.

One member on the Central Board from the Montreal Board said he did all he could to prevent the Board from buying that vacant land. He said that if they continued in this manner the carrying charges would be so heavy that finally the Board would not be able to meet their obligations out of revenue. His prophecy proved to be correct. The Central Board also proved themselves powerless to check these expenditures.

Your Committee thought it might be of interest to you if we could find out who sold this land to the Board, and what Realty Companies handled the proceedings. We were unable to get that information for you for this Meeting. (Later advice: assessed value of Somerled Avenue $70,700; Board paid $163.786.)

The second extravagance, Madam President, is neither vacant land on which to build a school at some future time, nor a school to look after the needs of the present and the future, but an Administration Building to house the Montreal School Board and the Central School Board when they meet.

These Boards, as you will remember, used to meet on Belmont Street, in premises leased from the Provincial Government. They were notified that they must find other quarters for themselves. They purchased the land on which stood the old Congregational College from the United Church of Canada at $50,000. Why they did not erect their offices over the boiler rooms of the High School, which was the original plan, no one has been able to discover.

Upon this site they erected for themselves a most luxurious and costly building, scornfully named by the press "The Rajah's Palace." This building was erected at 52c. per cubic foot, while 30c. per cubic foot was paid for some schools, and for the High Schools of Montreal West and Verdun at 21c. and 19c. respectively. The total cost of these magnificent quarters was $220,000. If you have never visited this building, you should do so. It is in modern style of classical influence, severely plain but very striking in its contrasts of white, black marble, and silver, wrought-iron railings, and so forth. Beautiful red morocco leather chairs were glimpsed through the half-open door of the Board Room. Persian rugs and expensive draperies adorn the rooms.

We ask you, do we pay taxes to provide suitable education facilities for our children and to remunerate and maintain a fine teaching staff, or do we pay them to build luxurious quarters in which the administrators of this system may hold their meetings and maintain a small office staff.

If these same administrators had first fulfilled their obligations with regard to furnishing suitable school quarters for the children, in other words, kept the present buildings in good repair, which they told us themselves they had no money to do, and also supplied needed High School space in Notre Dame de Grace. If they had also seen to it that the finest type of educational system was in vogue, maintained by a highly paid teaching staff, then we would have nothing to say, but when we are told that a worn-out school in Westmount cannot yet be replaced by a new one, that the enjoyable subjects in the school curriculum must go, that the teachers' salaries must be cut, that newer and more up-to-date text books cannot be installed, then we ask, how can you justify the McTavish Street Building and the purchase of a quarter of a million dollars worth of vacant land?

In view of the above-mentioned acts of the Montreal and Central Boards we do not feel that we put it too strongly when we maintain that those Boards have thereby lost the confidence of the people.

TAXATION: This subject should be looked into by experts.

Your Committee feels that a uniform rate of school taxation for all would do away with some of the abuses—and that a tenant tax, as is in practice in Ontario, instead of a land-owner's tax, would correct the injustices.

In conclusion, therefore, I should like to say my Committee and I would be pleased to answer, if we can, any questions, you would like to put to us, in order to clarify any of the statements we have made.

May we leave these three points with you.

(1) In view of the revelations that have come to us through our interviews, and through studying the activities of the Board as set forth in their Annual Statements, we wish to go on record as deprecating the administration of the Montreal and Central Boards

from 1929 to 1934, and advocate a new set-up of school administration for the metropolitan area of Montreal and district. In drawing up this Act under which a new board would have to be formed it might be well to note at this point that according to the present Board's solicitor the Central Board is not a school board. Its meetings are not public. It may discuss in committee other than personal things relating to teachers and pupils. That its accounts are not open to the public. In other words one of the most important school boards of the province, handling about $4,000,000. annually of public funds is a law unto itself. We might care to safeguard the rights of a democracy in the future—which fought for responsible government.

We feel that a Board might be comprised of say 9 people, willing to serve without monetary reward, business men of executive and financial ability, and able men and women having an intelligent interest in educational matters.

We believe that such a Board should be more directly responsible to parents and rate-payers than the former Boards have been. Holding office by appointment for the present, but as soon as finances warrant the change, having the appointment of this Board ratified by the electorate.

We would suggest that such public bodies as McGill University, Board of Trade, Local Council of Women, Protestant Committee of the Council of Education, etc., etc., be asked to form their Executive Committees into Nominating Committees, and appoint candidates for election or for selective appointment.

If an election were deemed inadvisable at this time, then we propose that the Lieut.-Governor in Council be asked to make his choice from the names submitted to him by these bodies.

It is felt without question that a new type of Board is the only solution for the present financial difficulty. Under this new Board there would result not only savings of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, we believe, but greater efficiency over the whole system could be maintained.

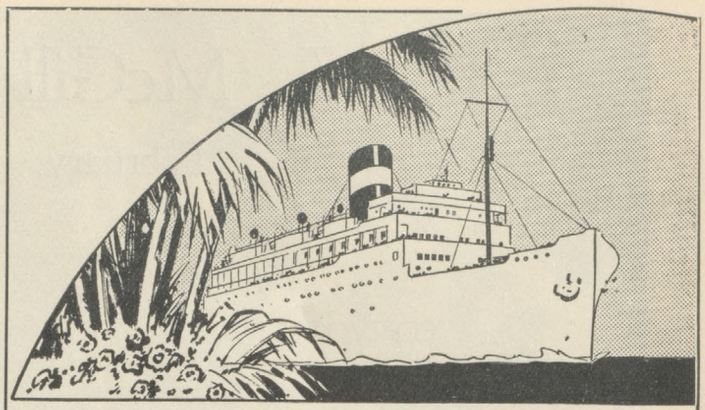
Read before the Annual Meeting of the Alumnae Society of McGill University by Enid Turner Bone, M.A., May 9, 1934. Upon the presentation of the above report, which for the purposes of publication in these columns has been somewhat abridged, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Bearing in mind the findings of the Report, and because the Alumnae Society of McGill University is interested in Education, and because the quality of the training given to children in the elementary schools is of vital importance, inasmuch as it affects the whole future of our country.

Be it resolved: That we approve the proposed creation of a new form of Metropolitan Board of Education to replace the Central School Board and administrative work of the 11 local boards. To be composed of both men and women members serving without honorarium.

The method of appointing this Board to be decided upon in conference with other organizations now engaged in studying this problem.

Be it further resolved that power be given to the chairman of the Educational Committee, Mrs. Turner Bone, to formulate our views when deciding on the final resolution to be sent to the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council at Quebec, in conjunction with the other organizations, and that the report of the Educational Committee as presented at this meeting be appended thereto.



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A McGill Conspectus

February — May, 1934

(WHEREIN *The McGill News* PRESENTS IN CONDENSED FORM SOME DETAILS OF THE UNIVERSITY'S RECENT ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS)

CONVOCATION

Five hundred and five degrees, of which five were honorary, and 37 diplomas were conferred by the University this year at the Annual Convocation held in Loew's Theatre on the morning of Tuesday, May 29, at 10 o'clock. The degrees conferred were as follows: Honorary LL.D. 5: Bachelor of Library Science 16; Bachelor of Household Science 12; Bachelor of Agriculture 10; Bachelor of Commerce 47; Bachelor of Architecture 4; Bachelor of Science (men) 33, (women) 11; Bachelor of Engineering 70; Bachelor of Arts (men) 54, (women) 71; Bachelor of Civil Law 24; Doctor of Dental Surgery 11; Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery 79; Master of Science 14; Master of Engineering 6; Master of Arts 19; Master of Civil Law 1; Doctor of Philosophy 18. Diplomas presented were: School of Graduate Nurses 21; School of Physical Education 13; Conservatorium of Music 3.

HONORARY LL.D'S

Honorary degrees granted by the University last session and conferred at Convocation on May 29 were five in number, the recipients being: Frederick Mark Beckett, B.Sc. '95, President of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; Dr. Seraphin Boucher, Director of the Department of Health of the City of Montreal; Robert H. Coats, the Dominion Statistician; Lieut.-Col. the Honourable Hugh Edwin Munroe, Med. '03, Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan; and Dr. Edgar D. Adrian, Foulerton Professor of the Royal Society, London, England, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

CURRIE SCHOLARSHIPS AT WESTERN

Early in May the Board of Governors of the University of Western Ontario announced that two scholarships, each of a total value of $800, had been established at their university in memory and in honour of the late Sir Arthur Currie. The scholarships were made possible by the donations of several citizens of London, Ontario, whose names were not announced.

NEUROLOGICAL BUILDING

Though occupation of certain sections of the new Neurological Institute building is expected to take place in the near future, the formal opening of the building has been postponed until the autumn, according to an announcement communicated by the University authorities to the Montreal press in April. The process of equipping the laboratories with the intricate apparatus required is proceeding rapidly and, so far as the exterior is concerned, the handsome building now stands complete.

NEW PHARMACOPOEIA ISSUED

Publication of the third edition of the pocket-sized volume entitled "Pharmacopoeia and Clinical Methods of the Teaching Hospitals, McGill University," was announced by Dr. C. F. Martin, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, in April. The volume, edited by a committee of the University's medical staff, composed of Dr. D. S. Lewis (Chairman), Dr. D. Grant Campbell, Dr. H. E. MacDermot, and Dr. W. deM. Scriver, is dedicated to the memory of the late Dr. A. D. Blackader. It is thoroughly revised and up-to-date and will be welcomed by McGill medical graduates all over the world. Copies may be obtained from Montreal booksellers, or direct from McGill University. The price in Montreal is one dollar.

DR. MEAKINS HONOURED

A notable honour fell to the lot of McGill when, in April, Dr. J. C. Meakins, Director of the University's Medical Department and Chief Physician of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, proceeded to Chicago to attend the annual convention and assume the presidency of the American College of Physicians. Dr. Meakins is the second Canadian to have filled this post, Dr. Charles F. Martin, Dean of the University's Faculty of Medicine, having held the position in 1928-1929.

MEDICAL PAPERS

Members of the medical staff of McGill University were contributors to a notable series of discussions which featured a meeting of Ohio and Pennsylvania physicians at Youngstown, Ohio, in April. Dr. Wilder Penfield described a method of curing a certain severe type of headache resulting from an injury to the skull by the introduction of bubbles into the head through the spine; Dr. J. C. Meakins discussed rheumatic fever; Dr. J. B. Collip presented the result of certain researches in the actions of the pituitary gland; and Dr. John Fraser dealt with recent findings in the field of obstetrics.

AMOEBIC DYSENTERY

In a report of the Director of the Montreal Health Department issued on March 28, it is stated that 21 cases and 3 deaths due to amoebic dysentery had been reported in the Montreal district subsequent to July, 1933. This is the disease that broke out in Chicago last year during the Century of Progress Fair. In Montreal, Dr. Boucher's report states, 21 cases have been reported by Dr. J. C. Meakins, Chief Physician of the Royal Victoria Hospital and head of the University's Medical Clinic. Due to the fact that the symptoms of the disease are now well recognized and the treatment understood, no serious spread of the infection in Montreal is feared.

STERILIZATION DISCUSSED

Continuing his series of public discussions on the subject of sterilization of the mentally unfit, Professor C. Leonard Huskins, of the University's Department of Genetics, addressed the Electrical Club of Montreal in

the Queen's Hotel on March 28. Legislation requiring sterilization of the feeble-minded, he stated, is premature in the present state of knowledge of the classifications into which feeble-mindedness may be divided. He deplored the fact that fear of compulsory sterilization was preventing a general understanding of the problem. Confusion of the sterilization operation for the male patient, which is a simple matter, with a much more drastic operation was widespread, and in many instances this confusion had led to a refusal to study the matter in the careful and cautious manner that is so abundantly required.

DEATH OF JUDGE HOWARD

Legal circles in Montreal and a large group of colleagues and non-professional friends throughout Canada learned with deep regret of the death of Mr. Justice Eratus Edwin Howard, Judge of the Court of King's Bench in the Province of Quebec and Professor of Civil Law in McGill University, which occurred at his home in Westmount, P.Q., on Saturday, May 19. Mr. Justice Howard had been in ill-health for some time, nevertheless the news of his passing came as a shock when announced in the press on May 21. His record at the Bar and on the Bench was a distinguished one, and the tradition he bequeathed is notable even in the long and honourable roll of those graduates of McGill whose services have contributed so much to the prestige, integrity, and reputation of the Canadian legal profession.

DEATH OF DR. A. B. MACALLUM

Early in April the flag of McGill University was lowered to half mast as the University mourned the death of Dr. A. B. Macallum, M.A., M.D., Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.S., Professor of Biochemistry from 1920 to 1928, which occurred in London, Ontario, on April 5. Referring in the Montreal *Gazette* to the news of Dr. Macallum's death, Dr. C. F. Martin, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, said in part, "As the first Professor of Biochemistry at this University, Dr. Macallum came to us with a reputation that was international in character. He was one of the outstanding teachers of this country, a scientist, a scholar, and a man well versed in the Classics and Philosphy."

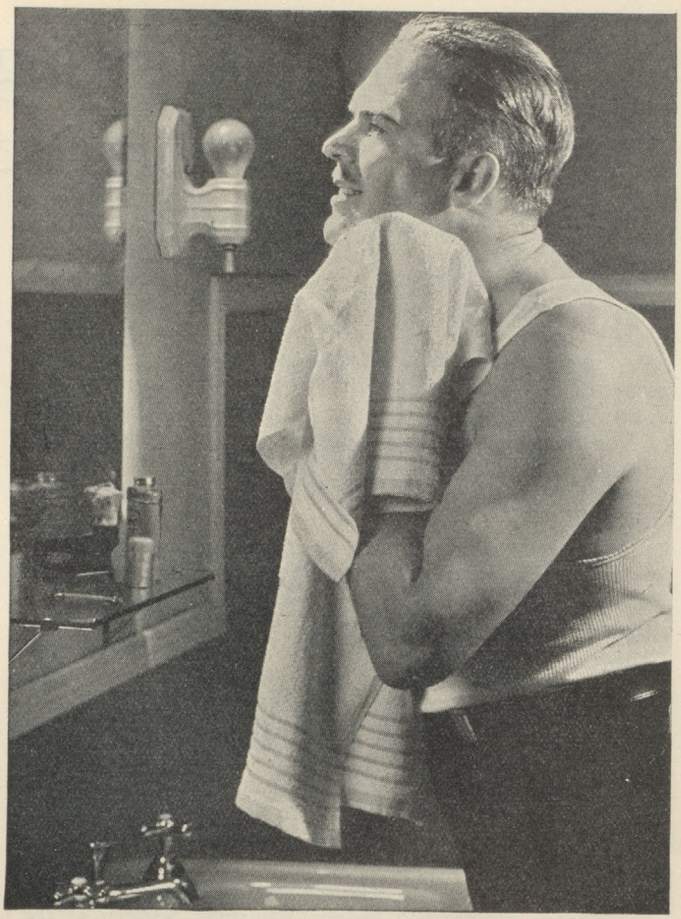
STARVING SCHOLARSHIP

Widespread attention was paid by the press of the Dominion to an address delivered on March 6 by Professor Stephen Leacock to the McGill Society of Toronto, in which the speaker charged that at McGill "we are starving scholarship in order not to lessen athletic activities." Continuing, Professor Leacock said, "The fool idea has gone abroad that a university lives on the reputation of its football team. We are turning out keen young men for the day-to-day requirements of the business world, but we are turning out scholars nowhere."

SPECTATORIAL ATHLETICS

Unimpressed, it would seem, by replies in the Montreal newspapers to the charges he launched in Toronto in regard to "the starvation of scholarship" at McGill, Professor Stephen Leacock, in an address to the McGill Graduate Students' Society on March 15, repeated his belief that, at McGill, scholarship was being sacrificed to "spectatorial athletics." Professor Leacock emphasized that he was not attacking athletics as such, but

(*Continued on Page 60*)



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Annual Meeting of the McGill Alumnae Society

The Annual Meeting of the McGill Alumnae Society was held on Wednesday, May 9th, 1934, at 8.15 o'clock, in the Common Room of the Royal Victoria College, with the President, Miss Fair, in the chair.

The reports submitted to the meeting by the Secretary, the Treasurer, and the chairmen of the various committees and groups all spoke of a successful season, and of continuous activity on the part of members of the Society.

The Secretary mentioned the sorrow of the members of the Society in recording the deaths of Sir Arthur Currie, Miss Hurlbatt, Miss Kate Campbell, and Mrs. Finnie.

She expressed the thanks of the Society to the many speakers who had entertained the members at their meetings.

One meeting of the Society had been devoted to evolving a method of bringing expenses down to a minimum, and increasing membership.

The affiliation of the Alumnae Society with the Federation of University Women has been changed from the status of a club to that of an Alumnae Society.

A bridge tournament and tea-dance had been held to raise funds, and were successful in doing so.

The Treasurer then read her Financial Report, which is given in full below.

The Chairman of the Library Committee showed that the Library maintained by the Alumnae Society at the Military Hospital at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, was well used and much appreciated. She thanked the many people who had donated magazines and papers, but recorded that fewer books than usual had been presented this year, and these were in great demand, particularly all kinds of adventure stories.

A full report of the Scholarship Committee and its work will be presented in the next number of the *News*, so that committee will not be mentioned further in this issue.

The Alumnae Society's representatives on the Boards of the University Settlement and the Local Council of Women, and the Secretary of the Committee on the Canadian and International Federation of University Women, all reported on the work of these various societies in which McGill Alumnae representatives took an active part. The President, Miss Fair, called particular attention to the proposed scholarship to be endowed in memory of Miss Hurlbatt. Requests for subscriptions to such an endowment have already been sent out, and she hoped that the response would be generous, since the general feeling was that no better way could be chosen to commemorate Miss Hurlbatt's work and interest in the Royal Victoria College, and in the University as a whole.

The final reports were given by the secretaries of the various study groups which have, during the last few years, become such a successful feature of the Alumnae Society.

The Open Forum Group which has discussed and studied questions of current interest: the Modern Literature Group, which, under the leadership of Mrs. Vaughan, has met in the Royal Victoria College, and studied the Pre-Raphaelites; the French Group which met once a week during the winter and read "London" by Paul Morand, of the French Embassy in London; and lastly the Educational Group of the Society, which, with Mrs. Alan Bone as Chairman, studied the organization in control of Protestant Education for the City and District of Montreal. Mrs. Bone read the report of this Committee in full, and we are glad to know that those who did not have an opportunity to be present at the meeting, can have an opportunity of studying it, since it appears as a separate article in this issue of the *News*, and will well repay the reading.

The President commented on the successful nature of the various reports, and, all business having been brought to a conclusion, the meeting was adjourned.

ALUMNAE SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 9th MAY, 1934

REVENUE:			
Membership Fees		$901.00	
Proceeds—Bridge Party	$157.00		
Tea Dance	83.95		
Members' Guests	14.75		
		255.70	
Bank Interest		8.58	
			$1,165.28
EXPENDITURE:			
Graduates' Society, McGill University—Proportion of Membership Fees		446.00	
Canadian Federation of University Women—Federation Fees	90.00		
Scholarship Fund	235.00		
		325.00	
Montreal Local Council of Women—Annual Fees		2.00	
Military Hospital—Ste. Anne de Bellevue Library Grant		75.00	
Expenses—Teas and Meetings	128.83		
Bridge Party	21.29		
Tea Dance	49.17		
		199.29	
Stationery, Postage and Sundries		11.17	
			1,058.46
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure for Year			$106.82
General Reserve at beginning of Year			189.34
Deduct—Expenses Annual Meeting 1933, and Reception for Mrs. Thom		73.21	
Less—Receipts 1933-34 Provided in Expenses 1932-33	22.50 50.00		
		72.50	
			.71
			188.63
Add—Excess of Revenue for Year 1933-34			106.82
General Reserve at end of Year			$295.45

Represented by Cash in Bank of $305.45, less Estimated Accounts Payable of $10.00.

Audited and Verified,
(Signed) CLARKSON, McDONALD, CURRIE & CO., C.A.
MONTREAL, 5th May, 1934. *Honorary Auditors.*

Births

ABRAHAM—In Montreal, on April 26, to Dr. Johnston W. Abraham, Dent. '23, and Mrs. Abraham, a daughter.

AMOS—In Montreal, on March 17, to Dr. E. A. Amos, Med. '24, and Mrs. Amos, a daughter.

De BELLE—In Montreal, on May 7, to Dr. John E. de Belle, Med. '25, and Mrs. de Belle, a son.

DENNY—In Montreal, on March 13, to Denison Denny, B.Sc. '30, and Mrs. Denny (Joan Eve, past student), a son.

DENTITH—In Montreal, on February 9, to F. Hubert Dentith, and Mrs. Dentith (Mildred L. Baker, B.Sc. (Arts) '25), a son.

GIDEONSE—In Montreal, on February 8, to Max Gideonse and Mrs. Gideonse (Isabel Alexander, B.A. '30), of Rutgers University, a son.

GORDON—In Montreal, on April 2, to John Gordon, Sci. '25, and Mrs. Gordon, a daughter.

HAMPSON—In Montreal, on March 31, to Harold R. Hampson, Arts '24, and Mrs. Hampson, a daughter.

KENT—In Montreal, on March 20, to Dr. Leonard E. Kent, Dent. '23, and Mrs. Kent, a son.

KUTZMAN—In Montreal, on March 29, to Dr. E. A. Kutzman, Dent. '21, and Mrs. Kutzman, a son.

LONG—In Edmonton, Alberta, on February 18, to M. H. Long and Mrs. Long (Winifred McGoun, B.A. '22), a daughter.

MacINNES—In Montreal, on February 19, to D. A. MacInnes, B.Sc. '23, and Mrs. MacInnes (Jane Leggat, B.A. '31), a son.

MacVICAR—In Montreal, on April 19, to the Rev. D. H. MacVicar, B.A. '25, M.A. '26, and Mrs. MacVicar (Margaret P. Roberts, B.A. '25), a son.

McDOUGALL—In Montreal, on April 26, to John Rankin McDougall, past student, and Mrs. McDougall, a son (premature).

McKIM—In Toronto, on March 13, to Anson C. McKim, Com. '25, and Mrs. McKim, a son.

McMULLAN—In Quebec, on March 2, to D. Stanley McMullan, Arts '15, and Mrs. McMullan, a daughter.

MENZIES—At Iron Mountain, Michigan, on April 1, to Dr. Clifford G. Menzies, Med. '25, and Mrs. Menzies, a daughter.

MILLIGAN—On April 7, to James A. Milligan, B.Sc. '26, and Mrs. Milligan, a son.

PATON—In Montreal, on March 15, to Clifford A. Paton and Mrs. Paton (Emma Church, past student), a daughter.

PETERSON—In Montreal, on February 20, to Norman E. Peterson, Arts '20, and Mrs. Peterson, a son.

SCHMIDT—In New York City, on December 7, 1932, to Dr. Otto V. Schmidt, Med. '22, and Mrs. Schmidt, a son, Otto MacKenty Schmidt.

SCOTT—In Ottawa, on May 13, to Dr. G. O. Scott, Med. '10, and Mrs. Scott, a daughter.

SIMS—In Ottawa, on February 23, to Dr. Herbert L. Sims, Med. '06, and Mrs. Sims, a son.

SPROULE—In Montreal, on March 20, to J. E. Sproule, Sci. '16, and Mrs. Sproule, a daughter.

WILSON—In Montreal, on May 9, to P. Roy Wilson, B.Arch. '24, and Mrs. Wilson, a son.

WEINBERG—In Buffalo, N.Y., on February 23, to Marvin S. Weinberg, Com. '28, and Mrs. Weinberg, a son.

Marriages

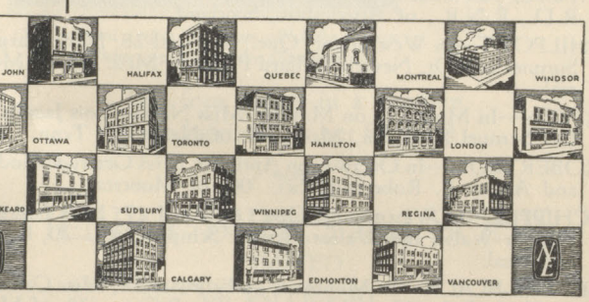
AIREY-MURRAY—In Montreal, on February 15, Miss Ruth E. Murray, B.A. '27, and Henry T. Airey, B.Sc. '26, M.Sc. '27, of Noranda, P.Q.

BEATTIE—At Helensburgh, Scotland, on April 19, Miss Mary Elizabeth Wallace and Rev. John Donald Macfarlane Bennie Beattie, Arts '17, of Wilton Parish, Hawick, Scotland.

CARSLEY—In Montreal, on May 23, Miss Janet Cooper and Samuel H. Carsley, Sci. '23.

CHEASLEY—In Montreal, on March 31, Miss Eva D. Murch, B.A., and C. H. Cheasley, Arts '28, M.A. '29.

EATON—In Baltimore, Md., on April 28, Miss Catherine Elizabeth Johnson and George Outhit Eaton, Med. '25, of Baltimore.



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FREIMAN—In New York City, on March 25, Miss Audrey Steinkopf, of Winnipeg, and Lawrence H. Freiman, Arts '30, of Ottawa.

GLAZER-OLESKER—In Montreal, on February 25, Miss Josephine Olesker, B.A. '29, and Louis A. Glazer, B.C.L. '24.

LEGG—In Montreal, on June 12, Miss Helen Gzowski and John Herbert Legg, Sci. '29, of Aldermac, Que.

LESLIE—In Westmount, Que., on April 2, Miss Kathleen Wilson and A. Ogilvy Leslie, Sci. '24, son of Dr. P. C. Leslie, Med. '96, and Mrs. Leslie (Isabella Ogilvy, Arts '94), of Montreal.

McCUAIG—In Montreal, on April 26, Mrs. Clara Dingman Freeman, of Vineland, Ont., and Brigadier-General George Eric McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O., Sci. '06, of Montreal.

McLAREN—In Ottawa, on April 5, Miss Annie Farrara, Calumet, Que., and Dr. David Cummings McLaren, Arts '78, Med. '80, of Ottawa.

MOWATT-LARMINIE—In Montreal, on May 22, Miss Greta Christine Stewart Larminie, B.A. '33, and Erskine Annand Mowatt, past student, son of Rev. Joseph A. Mowatt, Arts '01, and Mrs. Mowatt, of Montreal.

NOBBS—In London, England, on March 29, Miss Phoebe E. Nobbs, past student, and Lieut.-Commander Andrew MacKellar R.D., R.N.R., of Argyleshire, Scotland.

PHILPOTT—In Westmount, Que., on April 28, Miss Margaret Sumner and Dr. Newell Willard Philpott, Med. '25, of Montreal.

RIVEN—In Montreal, on May 16, Miss Natalie Lois Jacobs and Dr. Samuel S. Riven, Med. '25, of Nashville, Tenn.

ROBERTSON—In Ottawa, on April 10, Miss Gertrude Godwin and Arthur F. Robertson, Sci. '06, of Montreal.

SCHIPPEL—In Westmount, Que., on April 17, Miss Margaret Eleanor Walsh and Walter Herbert Schippel, Sci. '20, both of Montreal.

SEVERS-BLACK—In Montreal, on February 24, Miss Catherine A. Black, B.A. '30, and George Severs, B.Com. '28, of Montreal.

SULLIVAN—In Montreal, on April 6, Miss Sheilagh C. Sullivan, past student, and Donald Brookfield, of Montreal.

TEMPLE—In Montreal, on May 16, Miss Dorothy Jane Lyster and Dr. Allen Dorrien Temple, Med. '30.

WILSON—In Montreal, on May 12, Miss Marion H. Wilson, B.A. '33, granddaughter of Alexander Houliston, Law '65, and William F. Duthie, of Montreal.

YATES—At Beaconsfield, Que., on June 2, Miss Elizabeth Joan Maxwell, and Christopher Montagu Yates, Sci. '21, of Montreal, son of the late Lt.-Col. H. B. Yates, Med. '93, and of Mrs. Yates.

Toronto Branch

Among the activities reported recently by the McGill Society of Toronto was a smoker attended by some 85 members on March 6. This meeting was addressed by Professor Stephen Leacock whose subject was "The Position of the University in the General Body Politic and the Service that it Has to Perform to the Community." Dr. Leacock spoke for nearly an hour and the Secretary of the Toronto Branch reports that his remarks, both humorous and critical, contributed much to the value of discussion that followed on the advisability of creating a loan or scholarship fund. This meeting, the interest it aroused, and the interest shown at subsequent meetings of a similar nature, all indicate the activity of the Branch and augur well for its continued development.

Deaths

ANDERSON, DR. GEORGE CHURCH, Med. '15, in Montreal, April 17, 1934.

BEATTIE, DR. WILLIAM WALTER, Arts '17, Med. '20, accidentally, near Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, England, April 13, 1934.

BOIRE, JULES JOSEPH, Sci. '13, in Montreal, April 9, 1934.

BRISTOL, CHARLES FREDERICK, Sci. '08, At Latrobe, Pa., May, 1934.

BUTLER, DR. BILLA FLINT, Med. '79, in Collingwood, Ontario, March 1, 1934.

CAMERON, JOHN DUGALD, Arts '83, Law '85, in Montreal, April 15, 1934.

CUMMING, DR. HERBERT ERNEST, Med. '13, in Henford, England, March 20, 1934.

DALEY, REV. DR. JAMES T., Arts '90, at Port Hope, Ont., March 6, 1934.

DUFFIELD, COLIN MONROE, Sci. '13, in London, Ont., April 22, 1934.

FORD, WALTER STIMSON, Sci. '09, in Redlands, California, April 5, 1934.

GILLIS, DR. EDWARD GABRIEL, Med. '99, in Prince Edward Island, August, 1933.

GRIER, A. HAROLD, past student, in Cannes, France, February 15, 1934.

HOLT, FRANCIS C., Com. '28, in Montreal, April 22, 1934.

HOWARD, MR. JUSTICE ERATUS EDWIN, Arts '95, Law '98, Professor of Civil Law, McGill University, in Montreal, May 19, 1934.

HURLBATT, MISS ETHEL, M.A., LL.D. '30, late Warden of the Royal Victoria College, at Tours, France, March 22, 1934.

KOLLMYER, WILLIAM HECTOR SAUNDERSON, in Newton, Mass., September 23, 1930.

LAPORTE, SIR HORMISDAS, LL.D. '10, in Montreal, February 20, 1934.

MacCARTHY, ARTHUR KEMPSTON, Sci. '06, in Ottawa, March 29, 1934.

MacGREGOR, REV. ALEXANDER, Arts '94, in Toronto, April 22, 1934.

MacLEAN, MISS ANNIE M., member of the McGill University and Royal Victoria College staffs, 1899-1900, in Pasadena, California, May 4, 1934.

McELROY, DR. ARTHUR STEVENSON, Med. '97, in Ottawa, April 20, 1934.

PATTEE, DR. RICHARD P., Med. '74, in Hawkesbury, Ont., April 4, 1934.

ROLPH, NATHANIEL, Arts '85, December 24, 1933.

TAYLOR, DR. DICK ALLISON, Med. '01, in Lethbridge, Alberta, April, 1934.

WALKER, DR. JOHN JAMES, Arts '02, Med. '06, in Montreal, May 4, 1934.

WESTLEY, DR. RALPH ALEXANDER, Med. '88, in Montreal, March 17, 1934.

WILSON, REV. WILLIAM GEORGE ARTHUR, Arts '13, at Iroquois, Ontario, March 13, 1934.

Unverified Deaths

Letters addressed to the following men have been returned to ths office marked "deceased." As we have been unable to verify ths information, we are printing the names here, in order to attract the attention of friends or relatives who may be able to verify or disprove the post office notification.

Cassidy, David M., M.D. '67
Church, Mills, M.D. '64
Davey, R. George, B.A. '92
Dewar, R. George, B.A. '92
Gray, James D., M.D. '83
Greenberg, Charles, B.Com. '28, C.A. '29
Hargraft, Stuart A., B.Sc. '11
Martin, J. Herman, M.D. 15
Murray, Dr. Daniel, M.D. 86
Robb, Edward M., D.V.S. '92
Stewart, Dr. J. D., M.D. '11

We are also anxious to receive some information concerning the following men, graduates of more than 60 years ago.

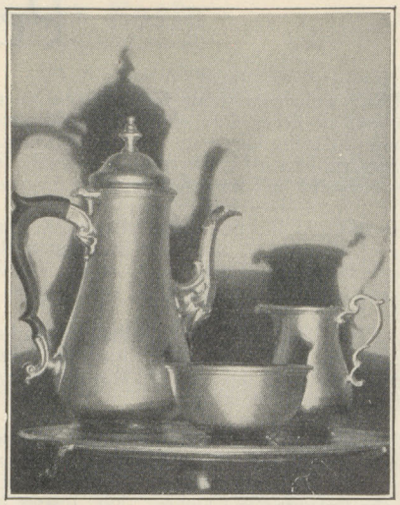
Atkinson, Robert H., M.D. '62
Ault, Edwin, M.D. '68
Bych, Benjamin, M.D. '66
Carden, Henry, B.C.L. '60
Carey, Auger D. L., M.D. '64
Chamberlin, John, Jr., B.C.L. '67
Clement, Victor A.
Dansereau, Arthur, B.C.L. '64
Derion, Hon. P. Adelard A., B.C.L. '62
Emery, Gordon J., M.D. '57
Gosforth, Franklin, M.D. '63
Hammond, James H., M.D. '69
Kennedy, Rev. John, B.A. '60
McCarthy, William, M.D. '67
McGeachy, William, M.D. '67
Marr, Walter de H., M.D. '59
Meane, John, M.D. '60
Moore, Francis X., B.A. '68
Muir, John N., B.A. '64
Rixford, Emmet Hawkins, B.C.L. '65
Robertson, Rev. A., B.A. '89
Russell, Henry, B.A. '69
Wight, James Hry., B.C.L. '68
Woods, David, M.D. '60

Class Notes

MEDICINE '94

An event of more than ordinary interest took place on April 5th, when members of the Medical Class of '94 forgathered at Old McGill to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of their graduation. This class originally numbered fifty-six, and of this number about thirty-four survive. Those who attended were: Drs. Gordon Byers, F. M. Fry, G. H. Mathewson, A. G. Nicholls, George Fisk, and H. S. Shaw, all of Montreal; George S. MacCarthy, of Ottawa, L. F. McKenzie, of Newark, N.J., and W. Mitchell, of Needham Heights, Mass, and H. M. Kinghorn, of Saranac Lake. Dr. A. T. Bazin, of Montreal, who is also a member of '94, was, to the regret of all, prevented by illness from being present, but sent a message of greeting.

It was the desire of Dr. Shaw, the Class Secretary, and the local members that all the activities should take place under the aegis of the University and an opportunity be given to their out-of-town classmates to compare and contrast the McGill of today with the McGill of forty years ago. Accordingly, April 5th took on the aspect of a *jour de fete*. The class was received at nine o'clock in the morning by Dr. C. F. Martin, Dean of the Medical Faculty, and was conducted to the roof of the new Medical Building where an opportunity was afforded to enjoy the magnificent panorama presented by the University buildings and hospitals, most of which, with the exception of four on the campus, have been erected since 1894. Then an adjournment was made to the Physics Building, where certain members of the teaching staff, notably, Drs. Collip, Giblin, Lloyd, Stehle, and Thomson, gave interesting talks and demonstrations of apparatus, more especially in connection with new researches. Luncheon was served at the Faculty Club, where the Class had as their guests Drs. Martin, Finley, Collip, Francis, Lloyd, and Thomson. After luncheon Dr. W. W. Francis, the Librarian of the Osler Library, gave a most interesting talk on some of the treasures of the Library, and exhibited some of the most notable of them. In the afternoon, a reception was held by Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Shaw at their home, and in the evening the Class dined at the University Club. The visitors expressed themselves as highly pleased with their day's entertainment and their delight in the many visible signs of the progress which the College has made in the forty years.



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Personals

THE McGILL NEWS welcomes items for inclusion in these columns. Press clippings or other data should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to the Graduates' Society, McGill University, Montreal. Items for the September issue should be forwarded prior to August 15.

DR. EDGAR W. R. STEACIE, Sci. '23, M.Sc. '24, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Chemistry, has been awarded a Royal Society of Canada Fellowship to the value of $1,500 for a special study of oxidation of gaseous organic compounds.

LOUIS V. KING, Arts '05, D.Sc. '15, F.R.S., Macdonald Professor of Physics, McGill University, was in February awarded the 1934 Flavelle Medal by the Royal Society of Canada for conspicuous merit in science.

C. GORDON MACKINNON, K.C., Arts '00, Law '03, former President of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society of McGill University, has been elevated to the Bench of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec. Mr. Justice Mackonnon's appointment was announced by Ottawa on February 26.

W. H. DeBLOIS, Sci. '01, has been awarded the Randolph Bruce Medal for 1934 by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. G. E. Murray, Sci. '11, was the winner of the medal in 1933.

DR. F. S. SPEARMAN, Med. '96, reports tha this son, M.P. S. Spearman, graduated in Medicine from Baylor University, Dallas, Texas, this spring.

MISS WINIFRED KYDD, Arts '23, M.A. '24, President of the National Council of Women and Canadian Delegate to the Geneva Disarmament Conference in 1932, has been appointed Dean of Women at Queen's University.

DR. JACOB VINER, Arts '14, has been appointed to an advisory position in the Treasury Department of the United States. Press despatches failed clearly to define Dr. Viner's duties, but referred to him as the latest member of the "Brain Trust" that has been a feature of the present administration.

DR. H. F. MOSELEY, Rhodes Scholar from McGill in 1927, who last year won the Mead Medal for the highest honours in medicine at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, England, has this year won the Cheselden Medal at the same hospital for the highest honours in surgery.

DR. ARTHUR L. WALSH, Dent. '20, Associate Professor of Operative Dentistry and Director of the University's Dental Clinic, has been elected President of the Rotary Club of Montreal.

COL. WILFRID BOVEY, Arts '03, Director of the University's Department of Extra-Mural Relations, has been awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters by Laval University.

CECIL CURRIE, Arts '32, M.A. '33, has been nominated for a Columbia University fellowship in philosophy.

VERA SCHLAKMAN, Arts '30, M.A. '31, has been nominated as an alternate for the Edward H. Perkins scholarship in Economics at Columbia University.

MRS. O. R. SITWELL, formerly Miss Grace McDonald, wrote to friends in March to describe a trip to the Murchison Falls on the Nile in Uganda. Mrs. Sitwell wrote from Arua, West Nile District, Uganda.

COL. ROBERT STARKE, a Governor of the University, has been named an honorary member of the Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, Mass. Only four other honorary members are alive today, these being His Majesty King George V, Lord Denbigh, B. B. Buck, and James Curley, ex-mayor of Boston.

DR. F. G. BOUDREAU, Med. '10, Medical Director of the League of Nations, was appointed to represent McGill University at the centenary of the University of Berne, Switzerland, this June.

DR. HENRY PACKER, Med. '33, who last year won the Lieut-Governor's silver medal for the highest standing in Public Health and Preventive Medicine, has been awarded a fellowship by the Rockefeller Foundation and will begin studies for the degree of Doctor of Public Health at Yale University next autumn.

DR. THE REV. DAVID M. BROWN, Med. '10, who is serving with the Livingstone Mission, Lubwa, Chinsali, N. Rhodesia, has asked in a letter forwarded through a class-mate, Dr. Wesley Bourne, that his greetings be conveyed to other members of Medicine '10.

DOUGLAS ALLAN ROSS, M.Sc., Demonstrator in Physiology, has been awarded a Royal Society of Canada Fellowship to the value of $1,500 for chemical experiments on the sense of hearing in fishes.

DR. RUSSELL KEDDY, Med. '24, is roentgenologist in the Stamford Hospital, Stamford, Connecticut.

CHIEF JUSTICE R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS, Arts '83, Law '85, LL.D. '30, has been the recipient of many congratulations for his work in reducing the congestion of cases in the courts of the Province of Quebec.

DR. G. W. C. BISSETT, Med. '17, a well-known surgeon of Duncan, B.C., recently visited Montreal to attend special clinics in the city's hospitals.

DR. A. F. MACGREGOR, Med. '17, of New Glasgow, N.S., was among the physicians who in recent months have returned to Montreal for short periods of intensive study in the local hospitals.

D. STANLEY McMULLAN, Arts '15, Principal of the Commissioners' High School, Quebec, received the degree of Master of Science in Education from Cornell University, in February.

DR. CLEMENT C. CLAY, Med. '32, has opened an office for the general practice of medicine at 163 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N.Y.

DR. W. W. FITZGERALD, Med. '31, is practising ophthalmology in Yonkers and New York.

AMONG THE RECENT MEDICAL GRADUATES practising in the State of New York are: Dr. Stanford Pulrang, Med. '30, in Yonkers; Dr. C. R. Campbell, Med. '32, in Queen's Village, Long Island; Dr. Adolf Rostenberg, Med. '30, Bronx, New York City; and Dr. Robert Jonitz, Med. '30, East Orange, N.J.

MARVIN S. WEINBERG, Com. '28, has been elected President of the Frontier Fire and Realty Insurance Corporation, Buffalo, N.Y.

JOHN BLAND, B.Arch. '33, is attending the Architectural Association, London, England, specializing in "Slum Removal" and "Low Cost Housing." He expects to continue these studies in Germany.

DR. R. TAIT McKENZIE, Arts '89, Med. '92, LL.D. '21, was the author of a notable article on sculpture published in the *Christian Science Monitor* on April 25, 1934.

THE REV. SYDNEY W. WILLIAMS has been appointed Honorary Chaplain of the Royal Military College Club of Canada.

DR. NEIL M. WATSON, Med. '91, is completing his 25th year as President of the Board of Education of Red Lake Falls, Minn., where he has practised since 1892.

SALLUSTE LAVERY, K.C., Law '12, was an unsuccessful candidate for the Mayoralty of Montreal at the recent elections. W. H. Biggar, Arts '20, Law '21, was re-elected to the City Council, while D. P. Gilmour, K.C., Arts '11, Law '13, was elected to that body.

D. S. COLE, Sci. '15, who has been Canadian Trade Commissioner at Brighton, England, for some years, has become Trade Commissioner in New York City, and H. W. BRIGHTON, Agr. '23, who has been Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires, has been transferred to Cape Town.

PROF. CARRIE M. DERICK, Arts '90, has been appointed a Life Member in the Local Council of Women, Montreal, in recognition of her services in behalf of that organization for the past 40 years.

L. deG. PREVOST, K.C., Law '17, who has been Assistant Solicitor for the Canadian Pacific Railway in Montreal, has been promoted to be Solicitor of the company for the Province of Quebec.

BASIL S. W. BUFFAM, M.Sc., Sci. '23, who has worked as a geologist in Africa, Northern Quebec, and elsewhere, is now associated with the Veraguas gold mine in Panama.

DR. L. Y. McINTOSH, Med. '94, of Fort William, Ont., was recently honoured at a meeting of the Thunder Bay Medical Association, a presentation being made to him by its members, in observance of the 40th anniversary of his graduation from McGill.

HON. R. F. STOCKWELL, K.C., Arts '08, Law '11, Provincial Treasurer of Quebec, has been elected Batonnier of the Bar of the Bedford district. W. F. Bowles, Law '19, of Granby, was re-elected its treasurer for a twelfth term of office.

JOHN A. MANN, K.C., Law '01, has been elected treasurer of the Bar of Montreal.

J. EMERY PHANEUF, K.C., Law '16, has been appointed Chief Counsel of the Quebec Liquor Commission after having served as a member of its legal staff for a number of years.

MAJOR G. P. HOWLETT, Med. '06, of Ottawa, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Militia and to the command of the Third Casualty Clearing Station, C.A.M.C.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. ERIC McCUAIG, Sci. '06, of Montreal, has been elected chairman of the board of Walkerville Brewery, Limited.

DR. F. W. C. MOHR, Med. '05, has been re-elected President of the University Club of Ottawa for a fourth term.

BROOKE CLAXTON, Law '21, has been elected a Vice-President of the Canadian Club of Montreal. He is also Vice-President of the League of Nations Society of Canada.

CAPTAIN F. C. HANINGTON, M.C., past student, has been promoted to the rank of major in the Royal Canadian Artillery.

W. H. BIGGAR, Arts '20, Law '21, who is the representative of Notre Dame de Grace ward in the Montreal City Council, has been elected Chairman of the Metropolitan Commission of Montreal.

GEORGE C. McDONALD, Arts '04, is a member of the Advisory Finance Committee which has been established to aid Mayor Houde and the City of Montreal Administration in connection with finance and taxation problems.

HON. HERBERT M. MARLER, Law '98, Canadian Minister to Japan, is, with Mrs. Marler, enjoying an extended visit to Canada.

DR. ARTHUR S. LAMB, Med. '17, Director of Physical Education at the University, is acting as Manager of the Canadian team which will participate in an Empire School-boy athletic meet in Australia in October. Dr. Lamb is himself a native of Australia.

C. R. BRADFORD, Agr. '21, formerly Manager of the Van Horne farm, at East Selkirk, Man., has been appointed assistant farm manager for the Winnipeg zone of the Colonization Finance Corporation.

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A. CHASE CASGRAIN, K.C., Law '03, of Montreal, has been appointed to the Bench of the Superior Court of Quebec, succeeding the late Mr. Justice Desaulniers.

SHERMAN C. SWIFT, M.A., Arts '07, who is librarian at the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Toronto, and himself blind since boyhood, is joint author of "The Voyages of Jacques Cartier in Prose and Verse," recently published in that city. Mr. Swift can read five languages in Braille, is a proficient pianist, at one time engaged in concert work, and has written a history of Canada to be printed in Braille.

REV. DR. C. E. BLAND, Arts '83, after 51 years of active pastoral and teaching work, is retiring from the pastoral charge of Epworth United Church, Winnipeg, to engage in other religious work in British Columbia.

DR. MILTON L. HERSEY, Sci. '89, has been elected President of the City Improvement League of Montreal.

CLARKE B. JAMES, M.Sc., Arts '12, has been elected President of the St. James' Literary Society, Montreal, succeeding Dr. J. A. Nutter, Arts '00, Med. '04.

H. R. COCKFIELD, Arts '10, President of the advertising firm of Cockfield-Brown, Limited, Montreal, has been added to the directorate of the Eastern Trust Company, Halifax, N.S.

DR. J. H. MASON, Med. '05, of Lachute, has been appointed a coroner for the district of Terrebonne by the Quebec Government.

DR. ANDERSON C. FARLINGER, Med. '17, of New Liskeard, Ont., has been appointed a coroner for the district of Temiskaming.

PROFESSOR W. S. FERGUSON, Arts '96, LL.D. '21, of Harvard University, has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Toronto.

REV. CANON C. E. JEAKINS, Arts '01, of London, Ont., who is chaplain of the Middlesex Light Infantry regiment of militia, has been promoted to the rank of major.

DR. CHARLES W. COLBY, Arts '87, of Montreal, who is a Director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and other financial and industrial concerns has been elected chairman of the board of Remington Rand, Limited.

"THE NEW ERA IN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION" is the title of a recent publication of Angus H. MacLean, Arts '20, who is Professor of Religious Education at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y.

SELWYN G. BLAYLOCK, Sci. '99, who is Vice-President and General Manager of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., Trail, B.C., has been elected to the presidency of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy for 1934-5.

DR. JOHN R. McEWEN, Arts '01, Med. '03, of Huntingdon, Que., has been appointed a coroner for the Beauharnois district, while Dr. George A. Bowen, Med. '92, will act in a similar capacity in the St. Francis district.

MAJOR K. B. JENCKES, M.C., Sci. '21, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Militia and to the command of the 6th Field Brigade of Artillery with headquarters at Sherbrooke, Que.

MISS WINNIFRED KYDD, M.A., Arts '23, has been elected President of the Canadian National Parks Association.

REV. DR. GEORGE C. PIDGEON, Arts '91, of Bloor Street United Church, Toronto, has declined an invitation to the pastorate of St. James United Church, Montreal.

ERIC C. BOULDEN, Agr. '18, of Truro, N.S., has been appointed superintendent of agricultural associations for the Province of Nova Scotia.

GORDON HYDE, K.C., Arts '05, Law '08, has been elected first Vice-President of the Montreal Reform Club with Rene Theberge, K.C., Law '17, as second vice-president and John W. Long, Law '22, as one of the joint secretaries.

M. D. BARCLAY, Sci. '07, and A. M. Lindsay, Sci. '09, have become principals in the new Montreal firm of M. D. Barclay, Incorporated, land surveyors and engineers.

DR. DUNCAN A. CAMERON, Med. '84, Dean of physicians of Alpena and North-eastern Michigan, who has practised in Alpena for 49 years, has been awarded the 1934 Book of Golden Deeds by the Exchange Club of that place. Dr. Cameron was selected from six candidates nominated for that honour. He celebrated his golden jubilee as a practising physician this year and is state representative of the Alpena-Alcona district at the present time.

THE HON. SENATOR J. H. KING, Med. '95, has been invested as a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, W. L. L. Cassels, Sci. '13, of Ottawa, becoming an Officer of the Order at the same time.

JOHN D. GALLOWAY, Sci. '11, after 12 years as provincial mineralogist for British Columbia, has resigned to enter private practice in Vancouver and has become consulting engineer for Morning Star (Fairview) Gold Mines, Limited.

DR. J. DEAN ROBINSON, Med. '17, of Banff, Alberta, is known as "doctor of the mountains" making many professional visits on skis and during his practice there has performed emergency operations in mountain cabins and camps.

AMONG THOSE RECENTLY CREATED KING'S COUNSEL by the Quebec Government were L. H. Ballantyne, Arts '15, H. R. Mulvena, Law '13, E. F. J. Coughlin, Law '16, Thomas S. Stewart, Arts '05, Law '08, all of Montreal.

DR. JAMES ROSS, Sci. '20, has retired from the post of director of the pulp and paper division of the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada.

DR. H. B. HAVEY, Med. '11, has been re-elected mayor of Stewiacke, N.S.

G. BLAIR GORDON, Sci. '22, who has been acting general Manager of Montreal Cottons, Limited, has now been appointed managing director of the company.

REV. M. B. DAVIDSON, M.A., Arts '03, of Central Presbyterian Church, Galt, Ont., has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Montreal Presbyterian College.

A. A. TOUSAW, M.Sc., Sci. '19, and F. J. Cunningham, Sci. '21, have been appointed assistant actuaries in the service of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, in which R. D. Taylor, Arts '20, Law '23, is appointed assistant superintendent of claims.

DR. OSKAR KLOTZ, Med. '06, has been elected vice-president of the Toronto Academy of Medicine.

DR. JOHN H. GLYNN, M.Sc. '31, has been appointed lecturer in bacteriology and immunity in the Faculty of Medicine of the University.

DR. L. S. EIDINGER, Dent. '20, has been elected to the presidency of the Mount Royal Dental Society, Montreal.

W. W. COLPITTS, M.Sc., LL.D., Sci. '99, represented the University at the installation of Eugene A. Colligan as president of Hunter College of the City of New York on May 4.

DR. FRED J. TEES, Arts '01, Med. '05, of Montreal, has been presented with an honorary life membership in the St. John Ambulance Association in recognition of his services to the Quebec Provincial Council of that organization.

THE HON. H. E. MUNROE, Med. '03, Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan, has been appointed a Knight of Grace in the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

S. W. JACOBS, K.C., M.P., Law '93, of Montreal, has been elected president of the Dominion Executive Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress, of which Peter Bercovitch, K.C., M.L.A., Law '00, also of Montreal, is vice-president.

F. ST. C. MANSON, Sci. '24, who has been traffic manager of the Montreal division, Bell Telephone Company, has been appointed manager of the West district, Montreal, for the same company.

DR. A. J. SKELLEY, Med. '24, of Pembroke, Ont., has been appointed medical officer of the Lanark and Renfrew Scottish Regiment of the Canadian Militia.

REV. AGNEW H. JOHNSTON, Arts '28, who has been minister of the Presbyterian Church at Fenelon Falls, Ont., has accepted an invitation to assume charge of St. Andrew's Church, Fort William, Ont.

MISS MILDRED CHAMBERS, Grad. Nurses '27, who has been supervisor of the Victorian Order of Nurses at London, Ont., for six years, has been appointed to a similar position at Windsor, Ont.

HUGH L. A. TARR, Ph.D. '30, who has been working for two years on bacteriological problems at the biochemical school of Cambridge University, was recently appointed to investigate a brood disease among bees at the Rothamstead experimental station.

DR. ARTHUR B. WADE, Med. '32, has entered into practice at Santa Anna, Cal., with his brother, Dr. R. S. Wade, Med. '25. They are sons of Dr. A. S. Wade, Med. '92, of Renfrew, Ont.

JOHN H. PATTERSON, Arts '31, has been licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Montreal following graduation from the Montreal Presbyterian College, where he won the Calvin and Drysdale Gold Medals and the Kydd prize in general proficiency. He will pursue post-graduate studies in his native Aberdeen, where he has secured an appointment as assistant minister.

FRANK T. DENIS, Sci. '32, who has been connected with the Quebec Bureau of Mines, has accepted appointment as field engineer with the Sudbury Diamond Drill Co., at Sudbury, Ont.

REV. HENRY COUSINS, past student, of Lachute, Que., has been elected Moderator of the Presbytery of Montreal, Presbyterian Church in Canada.

The Marriage of Miss C. Grace E. Gillson, B.A. '30, to Mr. Paul F. McCullagh, B.A. (Toronto), M.A. (McGill), Assistant Professor of Classics, will take place in Montreal the latter part of June.

Science '30

The Class of Science '30, having so recently graduated, there will be little to say in the way of history. However the class has suffered a great loss in the death of Norman Cantlon which occurred more than a year ago. He was a popular member of the class, and his sudden and untimely death came as a shock to all who knew him.

Wykes and Thomas, who went to South Africa immediately after graduation to work in the gold mining industry are still there, and from all accounts are doing well.

It appears that Gonzalez went back to Colombia, his native land. Benard has returned to Mexico City after having spent a few years with the General Electric Company in Schenectady and in Fort Wayne, Ind.

The balance of the Class are to be found in various parts of Canada, the majority of course being in or around Montreal. Our President, Neville, is located in Sherbrooke, Que., where he is connected with the Manganese Steel Castings, Ltd.

Four Class Reunions have been held and the attendance at these functions justifies the name which the class made for itself for class spirit during the undergraduate years; and this spirit has not dwindled in the least. Another dinner will be held this fall on the day of the Varsity football game; notices will be sent out at a later date.

Several members of the Class have not been heard from since graduation, and a line to the Secretary, R. H. Yeomans, 55 Wolseley Ave., Montreal West, will be greatly appreciated. Any news items relating to the members of the Class, which may be of interest will also be welcome, as the Editorial Board of *The News* will be pleased to allow us space at any time.

R. H. YEOMANS,
Class Secretary.



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A McGill Conspectus

(*Continued from Page 51*)

rather the form of sport which depends on gate-receipts and public attendance for its existence. The athletic fee, which all students must pay, was unwisely spent, he felt, in "sending all sorts of teams to all sorts of places." Couched in Professor Leacock's own vein and backed by instances where, in his opinion, the money spent on "spectatorial sports" could be used to greater advantage, his protest, whether they agreed with him or not, interested all who heard it.

ATHLETICS VERSUS SCHOLARSHIP

Sensing the publicity value of Professor Stephen Leacock's attack on "spectatorial athletics" at McGill, the Montreal *Herald* on March 19 and 20 ran as a serial article the text of the address he delivered on March 15 to the McGill Graduate Students' Society. Under 8-column flare headings, "Professor Leacock Dares to Tell What is Wrong with McGill" and "Conditions at College Like Follies that Ruined Rome," the *Herald's* presentation of Professor Leacock's remarks attracted much notice in Montreal and the justice or otherwise of his charges was hotly debated. Though the sensational manner employed in presenting the speech was deplored by many readers, it is not impossible that the attention attracted by it to certain aspects of university life today may ultimately prove of value. Disagreement with some of Professor Leacock's statements appears in the "Letters to the Editor" Department of this issue of *The McGill News*.

TOURS TO EUROPE

Under the management of Henry Schafhausen, Arts '33, with the co-operation of the Department of Extra-Mural Relations, the "McGill Travel Club" has been formed and will this summer conduct three tours to Europe. The first, under the personal direction of Dean Clarke, of the Faculty of Music, and entitled the "Music Tour" sails from Montreal on the *Duchess of Bedford* on July 14, returning to Quebec on the *Empress of Britain* on August 30; the "Literary and Historical Tour," under the direction of P. F. McCullagh, of the Department of Classics, sails from Montreal on the *Duchess of Richmond* on June 30 and returns to New York on the *Roma* on August 22; the "Martlets Tour," under the direction of Miss Ruth Dingle, of the Department of English, sails from Montreal on the *Montcalm* on June 27 and returns on the *Duchess of York* on August 11. Further information about these tours will be found in the advertising pages of this issue of *The McGill News*.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

A marked increase in the number of placements made is a feature of the report of the Graduates' Society Employment Bureau presented by G. B. Glassco, Director of the Bureau, in April. The report, which covers the first quarter of the current year, reveals a total of 33 placements. Permanent positions were found for 14 men and temporary work for 8 others; 6 women were permanently placed and 5 were placed in temporary positions. In the same period last year only 16 placements were made; and the contrast with the final quarter of 1933, when placements totalled 13, is even more striking.

SUMMER SCHOOLS

Summer schools to operate at McGill and Macdonald College this season will be four in number, according to an announcement in the Montreal *Gazette* in May. The first of the courses, that in Medical Museum Technique, opened on June 11; the second, a bilingual course in Science Museum Technique, will operate in June; the French Summer School will function as usual; and in August there will be a course for Veterinary Surgeons at Macdonald College.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE PROJECT

That McGill University, through members of the staff, will play an important part in the studies now being conducted by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, was the announcement made by Dean P. E. Corbett, of the Faculty of Law, to the Montreal press in May. Sir Arthur Currie, Dean Corbett pointed out, had been one of the first to be invited to serve on the Advisory Board of this project and, while he lived, had given the work every encouragement. Dr. C. A. Dawson and Professor E. C. Hughes, of the Department of Sociology, and Dean Corbett are among the McGill men engaged in the studies the project involves.

MONTREAL'S GEOLOGICAL HISTORY

Addressing a meeting of the Lions Club of Montreal in the Mount Royal Hotel on March 29, Dr. Frank D. Adams, Emeritus Vice-Principal of the University, described the geological history of the Island of Montreal. Five hundred million years ago, he said, Montreal was at the bottom of a sea whose shore-line was marked by the Laurentian Mountains. Two hundred and fifty million years later, the sea had receded and a great active volcano spouted lava and ashes over the Montreal area. Then, a million and a half years ago, the country was one vast, bleak sheet of glacial ice. Mount Royal, as it is known today, constituted the core, or what is left, of the great volcano which was one of seven fire-breathing excrescences on this part of the earth's surface. Mount Royal at that time, the speaker added, was probably 2,000 feet higher than it is today.

MOUNT ALBERT'S FLORA

Concluding the popular series of lectures sponsored by the Mechanics' Institute of Montreal, in co-operation with the University's Department of Extra-Mural Relations, V. C. Wynne-Edwards, Assistant Professor in the Department of Zoology, lectured on March 29 on Gaspé. He referred particularly to the flora and fauna of Mount Albert, one of the highest mountains in eastern Quebec. The mountain towers above the tree-line and there are many plants and birds found there which are not present elsewhere in Eastern Canada. During the last great ice age, the top of this mountain protruded from the ice cap, and this accounts for the presence there of certain Arctic plants—notably the dryas and dwarf willow—familiar in the Rockies, but unknown elsewhere in eastern North America.

CATS AND DOGS

In a paper entitled "Conditioned Motor Reflexes in Cats," Dr. S. Dworkin, Lecturer in Physiology at the University, reported to the annual convention of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental

Biology on March 29 the results of a three-year series of experiments conducted at McGill. From the point of view of the public, the most interesting feature of Dr. Dworkin's experiments lay in his conclusion that cats are much inferior to dogs in their intellectual development. The superb nonchalance of cats in the face of threats, pleas, and directions, he said is not due to studied indifference, but is probably the result of inability to recognize the nuances of the human voice and thus distinguish, as a dog does, between a command, a rebuke, or praise.

ANNEALING PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Dr. William L. Bragg, Langworthy Professor of Physics in Victoria University, Manchester, England, who, in conjunction with his father, Sir William Henry Bragg, won the Nobel Prize in physics in 1915, visited McGill on March 2, and lectured in the Macdonald Physics Building on the problems of annealing. Dr. Bragg, who is a guest lecturer this semester at Cornell University, entitled his address "The Structure of Alloys" and discussed the experiments by Dr. Jones, of Bristol University, and his own researches at Manchester. If the promises of these researches are fulfilled, he said, information of a most valuable nature would accrue to all students and practitioners of metallurgy.

INTER-UNIVERSITY COURSE

An interesting example of the possibilities in inter-university co-operation was furnished during the last session when applied science students in the University of Montreal attended a series of 15 lectures in metallography, under the direction of Harold J. Roast, Sessional Lecturer in Metallurgy at McGill. The lectures were delivered in English and discussion was in both English and French. Those attending the course included final year students in the University of Montreal, a professor of the University, and a priest, who is also a member of the staff.

HILL 70

In accordance with the plans briefly mentioned in the last issue of *The McGill News*, the Red Birds' Ski Club on March 4 dedicated the famous ski hill at St. Sauveur des Monts, P.Q., to the memory of the late Sir Arthur Currie and named the slope "Hill 70." Members of the Club and members of the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps took part in the impressive ceremonies of dedication, which were attended by many official and other guests. Col. Wilfrid Bovey delivered a brief address as the ceremony opened, buglers of The Black Watch of Canada sounded the Last Post and Reveille, the Venerable Archdeacon J. M. Almond conducted the service of dedication, and Harry Pangman, President of the Club, unveiled the bronze plaque, giving the hill its name and dedicating it to Sir Arthur's memory.

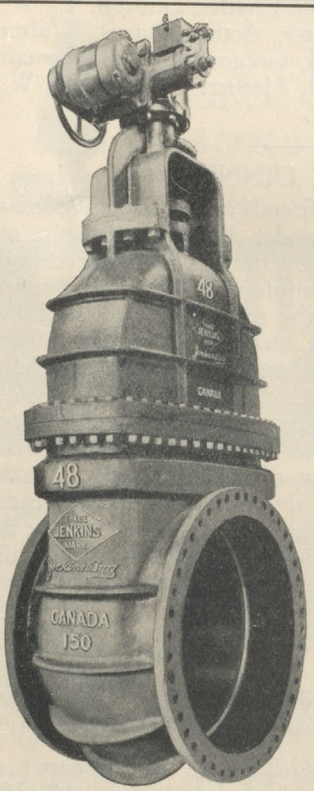
C.O.T.C. INSPECTION

Following an inspection of the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, in the armoury of the Canadian Grenadier Guards on March 22, Major-General A. G. L. McNaughton, Chief of the Canadian General Staff, addressed the 150 men on parade. Canada, General McNaughton stated, was dependent for her defence on her own citizens, not on a standing army. Consequently, he considered that university men had a

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definite role of leadership to assume in military matters and a definite duty in this respect to the state. He complimented the members of the Corps on their recognition of this duty and on the manner in which they were carrying it out.

EMPIRE SKI MEET

At the fourth annual dinner of the Red Birds Ski Club, held at the Arts Club, Montreal, it was announced that a three-cornered British Empire winter sports meet would be held here next February, the teams being from McGill, Oxford and Cambridge, and certain of the universities of Australia. Simultaneously it was announced that $1,600 had been donated to the Club for the improvement of certain downhill ski runs in the Laurentian Mountains, through the generosity of Sir Charles Gordon, E. W. Beatty, K.C., Ross McMaster, Arthur Purvis, Walter Stewart, Huntly Drummond, Gregor Barclay, Norman J. Dawes, Lionel Ekers, Col. Herbert Molson, H. W. Molson, and John Molson.

ATHLETIC DINNER

Nearly 150 graduates and friends of McGill attended a dinner on April 6 when, under the chairmanship of George C. McDonald, a Governor of the University, tribute was paid to the championship hockey team of 1933-1934. The toast to the team was proposed by Professor René du Roure, Captain Nelson Crutchfield responded, and other speakers included, Dr. R. B. Bell, Coach of the Team, Dr. C. K. Henry, Mr. Justice Gordon Mackinnon, Aubrey Elder, and Norman Williamson. At the dinner it was announced that Gordon Meiklejohn, Captain of the 1934-1935 Track Squad, would also serve as Captain of the Hockey Team next year. Incidentally, Meiklejohn, who is a student in Second Year Medicine, attained scholastic honours this year rivalling the notable honours which, as noted above, he won on the track and on the ice.

Semi-Annual Meeting

(Continued from Page 40)

pointed out that *The McGill News* disseminated a wealth of information, particularly in its "McGill Conspectus," and that the aggregate of this was perhaps much greater than was generally realized; he appealed for more information for publication in *The McGill News* from the Graduates' Representatives both on the Board of Governors and on the Corporation of the University. Dr. Flanagan suggested that reporters from *The McGill News* and the *McGill Daily* should be allowed to attend meetings of Corporation, with consequent advantageous publicity; Dr. Keith Hutchison said that further publicity was certainly highly desirable; and Mr. Wilson suggested that summaries of important meetings should be forwarded to branch society secretaries for the information of their members.

TORONTO SOCIETY

The Executive Secretary then presented correspondence which expressed the desire of the McGill Society of Toronto to enlarge its field of membership to cover a large part of Ontario west of the Ottawa Valley and to change its name to indicate this expected expansion. Mr. Kerry, President of the Toronto Society, explained why the change was desirable.

Some objection on the part of the Ottawa Valley branch of the Graduates' Society to the proposed change was then referred to and, on the suggestion of Mr. P. D. Ross, President of the Society, the matter was held over to afford an opportunity to discuss the change with the Ottawa Valley officers.

Subsequently Mr. Ross notified the Society's Executive that the objections of the Ottawa Valley Branch to the name "McGill Society of Ontario" have been withdrawn.

ADJOURNMENT

Previous to the adjournment, which followed, Mr. Pitts again referred to the value of the radio broadcasts and praised Station CKAC for carrying out their part of the broadcasting agreement with the Society. There being no further business, the President then declared the meeting adjourned.

Alumnae Notes

The Class of R.V.C. '28 held a reunion on Saturday, April 28, in the Drawing Room of the Royal Victoria College, when twenty-six members were present. At the close of an enjoyable afternoon, $14.25 was collected as a donation to the McGill Alumnae Scholarship Fund.

The Alumnae Society records with regret the death of a distinguished scholar, at one time an affiliated member of the Society, Annie Marion MacLean, Ph.D., who died at Pasadena, Cal., on May 4th, 1934.

Miss MacLean's connection with McGill was brief, but her scholarship and personality left a distinct impression upon those who knew her. A daughter of the Maritime Provinces, Miss MacLean took her B.A. at Acadia in 1893, and her M.A. in 1895, her Ph.D. in Chicago in 1899. In the course of her studies in Sociology, Miss MacLean made practical investigations in the field of women's work in department stores, making what was then considered a startling move, by taking a position as a saleswoman in order to accumulate first hand information. In later years she made further investigations, not only in the United States, but in Japan.

For the Session of 1899-1900 Miss MacLean was a member of the Department of Philosophy at McGill and one of the first resident tutors in the newly opened Royal Victoria College. In 1901 she was appointed Professor of Sociology at Stetson University, Florida, and in 1903 Extension Professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago.

VANCOUVER

The McGill Alumnae of Vancouver entertained at a bridge-dance at the Georgian Club, Vancouver, on February 23, when thirty-five tables of bridge were in play and a number of guests arrived later for the dancing. The guests were received by Mrs. Gordon Scott, the president, assisted by Mrs. H. R. L. Davis, the convenor, and Mrs. Alex Rae, Mrs. A. McKie, and Mrs. C. A. Ryan, of the committee.

Among the guests present were: Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Mustard, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. R. Miller-Tait, Dr. and Mrs. Clarence Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Ken Hague, Dr. D. Fraser Murray, Miss Cora Brehaut, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Price, Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Ewing, Dr. and Mrs. James W. Thomson, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Pitts, Mr. Cecil Scott, Dr. and Mrs. Gordon Matthews, Dr. and Mrs. W. Middleton, Dr. G. Moe, Mrs. J. E. Buck, Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Brydone-Jack, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Ree, Dr. and Mrs. Ewan C. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. John Wickson, Dr. and Mrs. H. R. L. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Neville Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Southin, Miss Ethel Moffatt, Dr. and Mrs. K. L. Craig, Dr. and Mrs. H. A. DesBrisay, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Scott, Dr. and Mrs. Jack Harrison, Dr. and Mrs. Murray Blair, Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Curtis, Dr. and Mrs. Norman Kemp.

Intercollegiate Alumnae Dinner

On Friday evening, March 9, 1934, the Queen's Hotel was invaded by the *feminae intelligentsiae* of Montreal (and their husbands) on the occasion of the first Intercollegiate Alumnae Dinner.

All those who attended owe a debt of gratitude to Mrs. Gerald Charters (McGill) who originated the idea of a joint meeting to promote goodwill among the large group of university women who live in Montreal.

Under the chairmanship of Mrs. D. M. Westrook (Vassar) the details of the evening were ably planned and carried out by a committee composed of representatives from various alumnae groups. The response to the scheme justified the most optimistic hopes, for over two hundred and fifty alumnae and their guests attended the dinner, which was enthusiastically pronounced to have been a great success.

The roll of universities was called by Mr. Wesley Frost, Consul-General for the United States at Montreal. Over forty universities, old and new, co-educational and feminine, scattered all over the world from New Zealand to McGill were represented by graduates present.

The Committee were fortunate in being able to invite as speaker at the dinner the President of Vassar College, Dr. Henry Noble McCracken, who by a happy coincidence was visiting Montreal at the time. Dr. McCracken in a most interesting manner described contemporary trends in education in the United States. Taking as his theme "The Crisis in Education," the speaker said that the individualistic methods of the past twenty years had not fitted men or women to meet the demands made upon them by the recent depression and its aftermath. The present day leaders are not emerging from among the individualists, many of whom have found the stress and strain too much for them and have withdrawn from modern life to "a farm in Connecticut."

In discussing the relative importance of the family and the school, Dr. McCracken upheld family life as a social and economic necessity. He thought that schools would have to modify the attitude they had held for the last half century and resocialize young people so that they should look forward to membership in the family.

Co-education was diminishing in the United States, said the lecturer, who looked forward to seeing in time separate though adjoining campuses for men and women.

Dr. McCracken also spoke on the great issues of cultural education versus specialization; cultural versus vocational training; discipline versus freedom as the best road to learning. A propos of the latter point, the speaker told his audience of a "mathematic match" arranged between picked teams representing a famous academy where disciplinary methods are used and an old university whose students were learning mathematics from choice. Discipline won!

Other questions ably discussed by Dr. McCracken were: Shall the school follow or lead in social reconstruction? Is the aim of education to think or to know? To stimulate his audience to think upon these many varied and vital aspects of education was the aim of the speaker.

Dr. McCracken was introduced by Miss C. I. Mackenzie, representing the Canadian and International Federations of University Women, and was thanked by Mrs. Vaughan, Warden of the Royal Victoria College.

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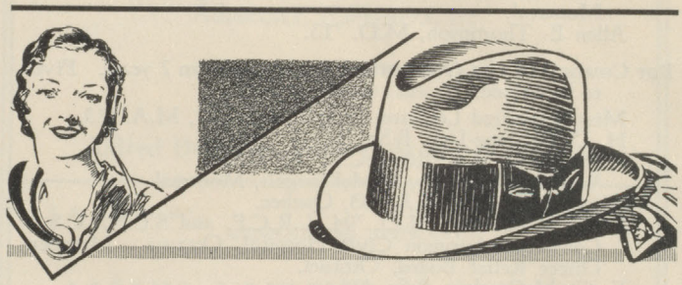
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Graduates' Society Nominations

Nominations for the elections which are to be conducted in July, August and September for the offices of the Society, and for representative fellows on Corporation, have been made by the Nominating Committee, as follows. Letter ballots will be sent out from the Graduates' Society executive office to all graduates of known address for the election of the representative fellows, while those who are members of the Society will receive as well ballots for the election of officers in the Society.

Nominations for Offices of the Society

For President. Term 2 years.

John T. Hackett, B.C.L. '09, K.C., M.P.
Senior partner of Hackett, Mulvena, Foster, Hackett and Hannen. One of the founders and the first President of the Students' Council. At one time Vice-President of the Graduates' Society and one of the founders of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society. Elected to Parliament for the Constituency of Stanstead in 1930.

For Representative on the Board of Governors. Term 3 years.

P. D. Ross, B.A.Sc. '78, LL.D. (Queen's) '19.
Owner and editor, *Ottawa Journal*. Author, "Retrospects of a Newspaper Person," 1931. Past President (now Hon. Pres.) Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society. Member, Board of Trustees, McGill University Graduates' Endowment Fund. President, Graduates' Society, 1932-34.

For First Vice-President. Term 2 years.

F. S. Patch, B.A. '99, M.D. '03, F.R.S.C. (C)
Surgeon—Urology. Urologist, Montreal General Hospital, Clinical Professor of Urology, McGill University.

For Executive Committee. Term 2 years. Two to be elected.

Hugh A. Crombie, B.Sc. '18.
Sales Manager—Dominion Engineering Works, Limited.
H. E. Herschorn, B.A. '11, B.C.L. '14.
Notary—W. de M. and H. M, Marler, Montreal.
Rene Brunay Perrault, B.Sc. '21.
Ford Dealer—Vice-President Cumming Perrault Ltd., Montreal.
Allen E. Thompson, M.D. '13.

For Council of the Graduates' Society. Term 2 years. Five to be elected.

Miss Winnifred Leighton Birkett, B.A. '22, M.A. '23.
H. D. Brydone-Jack, B.Sc. '11.
A. H. Elder, B.A. '10, B.C.L. '13, K.C.
Wainwright, Elder, & McDougall, Montreal.
Miss M. R. Hay, B.A. '33, Quebec.
G. S. MacCarthy, M.D. '94, L.R.C.P. and S.E.F.A.C.S.
Consultant Surgeon Civic Hospital, Ottawa. Member Direct Relief Board, Ottawa.
E. G. McCracken, B.Sc. '24.
Sales Engineer, Sangamo Company Limited. Secretary, McGill Society of Toronto.
Roy H. McGibbon, M.D. '11, D.P.H. '22.
General Practice. Lt.-Col. Canadian Army Medical Corps, Commanding No. 9 Field Ambulance.
S. B. Millen, B.A. '27, B.C.L. '30.
Merchant, with John Millen & Son, Ltd.
George E. Reid, B.A. '15.
Manufacturer—President, Reid Bros. & Co. Ltd., London, Ont.
Mrs. A. Stalker, (née Miss F. R. MacSween) B.A. '13, M.A. '15.
R. R. Struthers, B.A. '14, M.D. '18.
Fellow Royal College Physicians Canada. Pediatrics.
P. D. Wilson, B.A. '10.
Barrister-at-law. Honeywell, Wilson, McDougall & Clayton, 56 Sparks St., Ottawa.

Nominations for Graduates' Representative Fellows on the Corporation of the University

Graduates' Representative Fellow in Arts and Science. One to be elected.

L. N. Buzzell, B.Com. '23.
Chartered Accountant. Partner, Clarkson, McDonald, Currie & Co.
W. F. W. Pratt, B.A. '21, B.C.L. '24.
Notary, Barron & Cushing, Montreal.

Graduates' Representative Fellow in Medicine. One to be elected.

C. K. P. Henry, M.D. '00.
Surgeon. Consulting Surgeon, Shawinigan Water & Power Co. Surgeon-in-Chief, Montreal Children's Hospital. Attending Surgeon, Montreal General Hospital. Consulting Surgeon, Mackay Institute for Deaf and Dumb.
Keith Hutchison, M.D. '21.
Oto-Laryngology.

Graduates' Representative Fellow in Law. One to be elected.

E. S. McDougall, B.A. '07, B.C.L. '13, K.C.
Barrister, Wainwright, Elder & McDougall, Montreal.
W. C. Nicholson, B.A. '13, B.C.L. '19.
Advocate, Cook, Magee, Nicholson & O'Donnell, Montreal.

Graduates' Representative Fellow in Agriculture. One to be elected.

J. E. McOuat, B.S.A. '15.
L. C. McOuat, B.S.A. '15.
General Agricultural Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal.
S. R. N. Hodgins, B.S.A. '20, B.A. '27, M.A. '29.
Assistant Professor of English and Journalism, Macdonald College, and Editor of the *Journal of Agriculture* for the Province of Quebec.
Military service: 2nd Lt. R.A.F. 1918. Author of "Why Don't You Get Married, ?" "So This is Quebec," etc., and editor of "Some Canadian Essays."

Book Reviews

(*Continued from Page 42*)

OLD SOLDIERS NEVER DIE. *By* Private Frank Richards, D.C.M., M.M.: Faber and Faber, Limited, London, 1933: 324 pages.

After reading this book, one is forced to agree with the reviewer in the London *Spectator* who expressed the opinion that the volume constitutes one of the most extraordinary memoirs of the Great War. Private Richards was a died-in-the-wool "old sweat" and his writing reflects all the characteristics, good and evil, that the term implies. The fastidious would do well to pass his labours by; those to whom strong meat is less objectionable will find in his pages a faithful picture of the old regular soldiers of the British Army—the famous "Old Contemptibles"—such, so far as the present reviewer is aware, as has never been painted before.

Private Richards served throughout the war in the 2nd Battalion, Royal Welch Fusiliers. Can the appearance of his work in print—it seems to represent the spoken rather than the written word—be explained by the fact that the officers' roll of the battalion included Mr. Robert Graves and Mr. Siegfried Sassoon? Each of these officers has published a notable war memoir. One wonders if either is in part responsible for *Old Soldiers Never Die*. Private Richards was a man of the sword and—it should be confessed—of the bottle. But the artistry of his memoir suggests the co-operation in its production of a man familiar with the pen. It is almost too true a picture of the "old sweat" for one to believe that an "old sweat" produced it entirely unaided. —R.C.F.

Science '09

Do you know that one of our members has his own private broadcasting station? Tune in on station CFOC sometime and hear one of our own class telling the news of the great Northwest.

Science '09 men are doing many other interesting things but little attempt has been made to keep us informed of each other's activities. But this year is our twenty-fifth since graduation—it seems hard to believe, but my calendar says it's the truth. We're not trying to have an official reunion but are getting out a bulletin giving class news. Letters have been sent out to the sixty-five whose addresses we have and most interesting answers are coming in. If you didn't get a letter, please write me something about yourself and any of the fellows you know about. If you received a letter, please answer it now.

Except for a class bulletin every ten or twenty years, which is quite a job to attempt very often, the only contact for most of us with the University and with our fellow class members is through the Graduates' Society. Out of our whole class only 25 are members. This is a small proportion and with the very nominal charge it would seem that many more members of our class could belong to the Society. If through the bulletin and *The McGill News* we can establish contact with most of the members of the Class, Harold Johnston, our Class Secretary, will make periodic reports or bulletins so we may all keep in touch with each other. It seems a mistake to let all our college associations drop entirely and we now have an easy and inexpensive way to renew them. Send your subscription to the Graduates' Society and write Harold Johnston, c.o Nova Scotia Power Commission, Halifax, Nova Scotia, or to me, so we may have your address and some information about your activities.

Addresses of the following members of the Class are not available. Please send in any information you can regarding them: Alex D. Allen, Fred Brunton, Fred J. Dawson, James McD. Eakins, H. Austin Ekers, Walter S. Ford, R. H. Goodchild, Geo. M. Hudson, Vernon K. Krieble, Shirley T. Layton, William B. McKnight, Bruce Gordon Renaud.

Let's get busy and take a few minutes to renew contacts with our old gang in this year 25 A.G.—Geo. W. Smith, 244 So. 19th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Medicine '30

Gerald Altimas interned first at the Montreal General Hospital and then at Johns Hopkins. Rumour has it that he is slated for the residency in obstetrics at the latter institution.

After interning in New York, Lyla Browne is now practising in Notre Dame de Grace. She will have to compete with Allen Temple who has had an office there for a year. He is on the staff of the R.V.H. doing special work in chest, and is about to be married. Harry Bacal interned at the R.V.H., then held residencies at Touro infirmary in New Orleans and at the C.M.H. and is now practising paediatrics in Montreal. Frank McGregor practises in Verdun and is attached to the M.G.H.

Gordon Copping, winner of the Osler Memorial Scholarship, is in London interning at University College Hospital, but will return shortly to practise in Montreal.

Stuart McKinnon and Jim Quintin both have complained about the severe winter. McKinnon is practising in the mining town of Rouyn in Northern Quebec, and indulges in aviation as a diversion. Quintin is keeping everything under control at Ormstown, P.Q.

Harold Ellis has been practising busily in Magog, P.Q. for several years.

Of other westerners who have remained in the East, 'OToole is practising at Mildmay, Ont. and Dunn in Ottawa.

Frank Schroeder has spent the past year in Urology at the Montreal General Hospital and has recently left for Regina to enter a partnership in private practice.

After interning in Springfield, Mass., and holding a residency in Nashua, N.H., John Spring has been practising in the latter town for nearly two years and is now on the point of getting married. He is pathologist in the hospital to which he is attached.

Resnick, Strickland and Sullivan are reported to be pactising somewhere in Connecticut.

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In New York State, Cecil Dickey has been practising for several years with his brother at Rockville Center, Long Island. Harry Voss is practising in Wallkill, and John Osborne and Stan Quackenbush in Middleton. Martin Poppo interned at Vassar Hospital and now has a practice nearby.

New York City has a large contingent of Med. '30. Abrahamson is doing surgery at Mt. Sinai Hospital. Harry Greene started in Pathology at the R.V.H., and for several years now has been at the Rockefeller Institute. Held is an Oto-laryngologist at Sea View. Morris Groper, we understand, is in California. Keller obtained his surgical training at Presbyterian Hospital and is now practising surgery near New York. Liva began his interneship at St. Louis Maternity Hospital in Missouri and is now in surgery at St. Vincent's, N.Y. Solomon is doing research in pneumonia at the Bellevue Hospital.

In the Middle West, there is a small representation in Saint Louis. Rubenstein has just arrived to do Neuro-Surgery at Barnes Hospital with Dr. Ernest Sachs under a Washington University Fellowship. Previously, he had been in surgery at the Bellevue and in neurology at Montefiore Hospital in N.Y. Also at Barnes Hospital is Wendell MacLeod, last year as resident, and this year as an instructor in the department of internal medicine. He hopes to return to Montreal to practice.

Beyond the Rockies there is a large group of Med. '30 practitioners, but word from them has been delayed. Thelma Tsang is practising somewhere in South China.

Wendell MacLeod, *Class Secretary.*

Our Gallic Neighbours

By CLAUDE DUBUC, Law '34

MANY readers of *The McGill News* will recognize the above title from seeing it in the *McGill Daily* where it was my agreeable duty to chronicle every week the doings of our sister French universities. The purpose of that column was to promote a closer understanding between them and our own University, and this is the aim that will be pursued herein under the same caption. I shall begin by our nearest Gallic neighbour, the University of Montreal.

The University of Montreal was founded in 1878 as a branch of Laval University, of Quebec, which was first organized as a College in 1663. It functioned as a branch year after year, adding faculties to faculties, until it became the mighty institution it is today. In 1920 it became a separate university, but it continues a certain co-operation with the older body. This university is Roman Catholic and under religious control, that of the Sees of Montreal, St. Hyacinthe, Valleyfield, Sherbrooke, and Joliette. Its Rector is Mgr. J. V. Piette, who will always be remembered for his activities in connection with the erection of the new buildings behind the mountain; the Vice-Rector is Canon Emile Chartier, a "fin lettré"; the General Secretary is Mr. Edouard Montpetit, famous professor, dean, and economist.

The University of Montreal possesses 7 faculties (Theology, Law, Medicine, Philosophy, Letters, Sciences, and Dental Surgery); many special schools are affiliated or annexed to it such as: the School of Pharmacy, the School of Social, Economic and Political Sciences, the Polytechnical School, the Oka Agricultural College, the Hautes Etudes Commerciales, the Institutes of Optometry, Veterinary, Applied Social Hygiene, Music, etc. All the classical colleges of more than half the Province are under its direct control, (save the 3 Jesuit Colleges which control their own examinations but come to the University for the conferring of degrees.) In a glance this is the University of Montreal. A few figures will perhaps complete the picture: it has a 7,000 total enrol-

ment, and 657 professors. Here are some of the highlights and achievements of the University of Montreal during the past three months:

Early in March, Mr. Edouard Montpetit, Secretary of the University, and Dean of the School of Social, Economic and Political Sciences, gave before the Council on Foreign Relations, a Carnegie Foundation in New York, a lecture on "French Canadian Nationalism and Canadian Unity."

Prof. R. Harvey-Jellie of the Theological College of McGill, who two years ago was granted a Doctorate in Letters by the University of Montreal for an essay in French on the "Classical English Theatre (1660-1700)", was awarded last March the Gold Medal of the French Academy. Some of the credit reflects on the University of Montreal for choosing a winner.

On April 12th, before the Convention of Dentists of the State of Maine at Boston, Dr. J. Nolin, of the Faculty of Dental Surgery of the University of Montreal, read a paper on "The Downfall of Bridgeworks, Its Causes and Remedies," and before the Alliance Française, of Lewiston, a lecture on "Human Physiognomy."

On April 13 and 14, Mr. Edouard Montpetit attended the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences at Philadelphia as representative of the University of Poitiers (France), of which he is an Honorary Doctor of Law (1933).

A member of the Administrative Commission of the University of Montreal, the Honorable E. Patenaude, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

On May 14, Mrs. K. M. B. Bridges, Assistant Professor of Abnormal Psychology at McGill, passed successfully a Ph.D. at the University of Montreal, presenting an essay in English on "Emotional Development in the Young Child."

On the occasion of the approaching activities for the 4th Centenary of the discovery of Canada by Jacques Cartier, the Rev. F. Lionel Groulx, Professor of History at the University of Montreal will publish an interesting book late in May on "The Discoveries of Canada."

Students of the University of Montreal and of McGill have formed an "Inter-University Alliance," limited to 40 student members, and an unlimited number of senior members. Another step ahead toward the "*bonne entente.*"

The Graduates' Society

PAST STUDENTS WHO HAVE JOINED DURING THE SESSION 1933-34

Cowan, George G., Engineering '33
Cunliffe, Mary, Arts '33
DeRosia, Lawrence A., Science (Arts) '27
Edmison, J. Alex., Law '33
Ellis, Audrey L., Phy. Ed. '31
Johnson, Harold M., Arts '33
King, Dorothy, Social Worker '32
Power, Edmund de G., Arts '09-'10, Science '10-'11
Stuart, Francis L., Commerce '33

L. H. D. SUTHERLAND, B.Sc. '09, M.E.I.C., P.E.Q., P.E.N.S., is now engaged in general contracting business with an office in the Keefer Bldg., Montreal. For the past 23 years he has been with E. G. M. Cape & Co., in charge of many of their large contracts.

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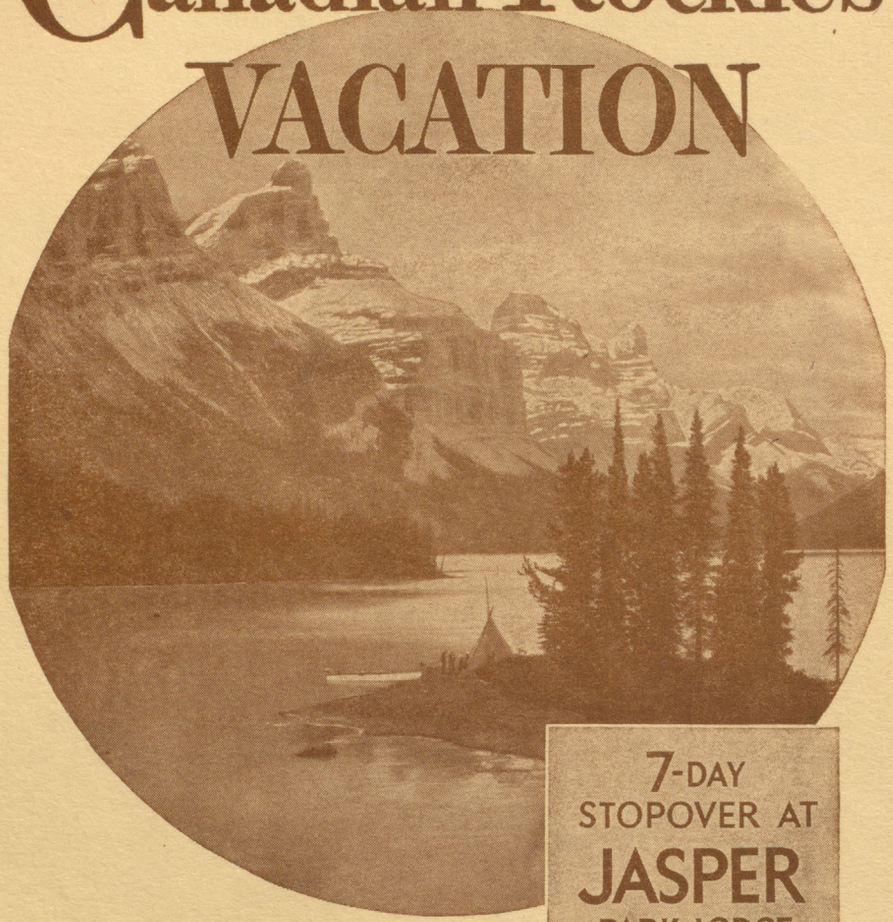
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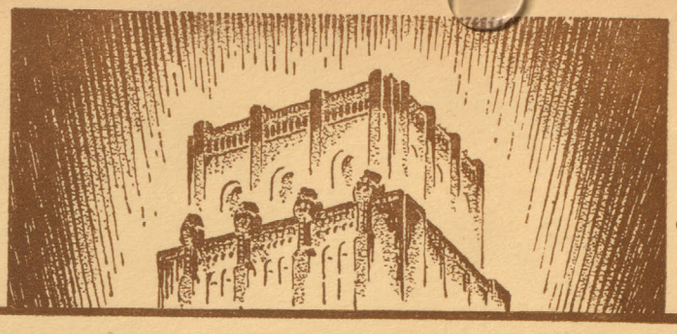
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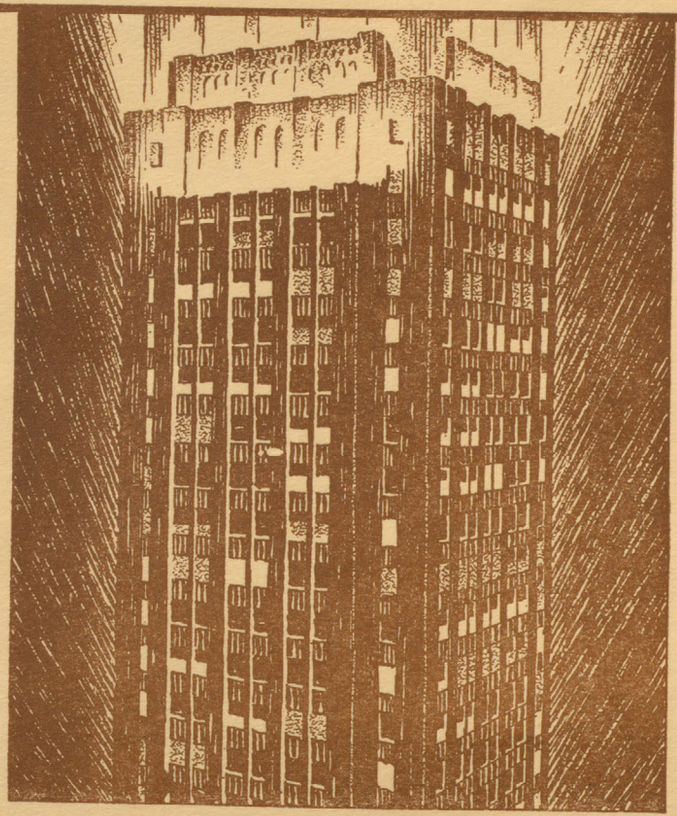
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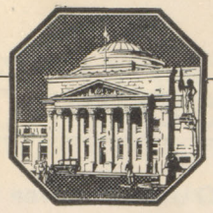
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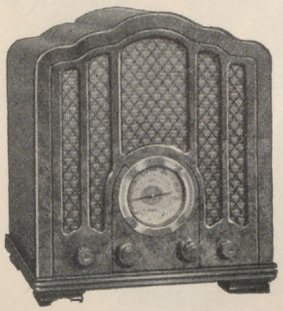
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This magazine is distributed to the members of the Graduates' Society of McGill University—Annual Dues $3.00. To those not eligible for membership in the Society, the annual subscription is $3.00. Single Copies, 75c. each.

Advertising Manager, G. B. GLASSCO, B.Sc.
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The McGill News is printed in Montreal, Canada, by PLOW & WATTERS, LIMITED, 205 Vitre Street West



THE MONTREAL NEUROLOGICAL INSTITUTE, McGILL UNIVERSITY

(To be opened September 27, 1934)

The Montreal Neurological Institute

By COLIN K. RUSSEL, B.A., M.D.C.M., F.R.C.P.(C).

THE opening of the new Neurological Institute on September twenty-seventh will mark an epoch in the history of McGill University and its Medical School. Other large cities have their neurological centres, but none of these will now surpass Montreal's new acquisition. The development of such special centres indicates an ever-growing appreciation of the importance and possibilities of this work. Looking back at the changes which have taken place during one's own professional life, one is very much impressed by the discoveries that have been made. A far greater accuracy has been attained in our knowledge of disease as it affects the nervous system and in the localization of functions. Our methods of treatment have been greatly improved. No other department of medicine has made greater strides forward than the neurological. Considering that within the nervous system lies the mechanism which keeps all other parts functioning and which co-ordinates all the vital activities, it is evident that there are here involved the most fundamental facts not only of life but of personality.

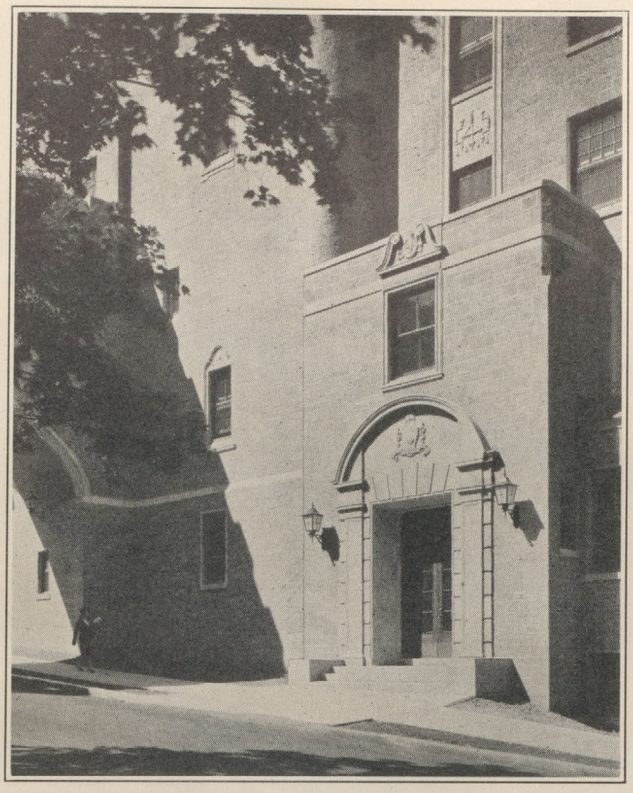
It has been recorded in these pages already how Dr. Wilder Penfield, the Director and the inspiration of the Institute, interested the Rockefeller Foundation in this great undertaking which now has been carried through to a "fait accompli". One must associate with Dr. Penfield his most able and lovable assistant and colleague, Dr. William V. Cone, to whom we all, and the Institute, owe more than it is possible to express adequately. The personalities of these two men, their high professional ideals, their technical skill and inexhaustible energy, with Dr. Penfield's executive ability, have so enlarged and rounded out the service that we have now at McGill a real, and what will soon become a very complete, department of neurology, comparable to any and, I think, surpassed by none.

Since their advent and establishment here, the records show an extraordinary increase in the work accomplished. The surgical skill and technique have brought about the dramatic, almost miraculous, recovery from paralysis following the removal of tumour growths from spinal cord or brain, have converted what was formerly almost a lost-hope undertaking into at least an equalization of chances in the fight. All this is most encouraging. The stimulation of investigative work has drawn men from far and near to follow out researches and light their candles from these "torch-bearers" of Science. Failing ambitions have been rekindled.

Such dramatic results and such enthusiasm soon evoked financial assistance in gratitude, in recognition, and in hope. The original University allotment for investigative research work was substantially added to by gifts from Madeleine L. Ottmann, William Ottmann, Howard Murray, and Mr. Acosta Nichols, and a most generous group of anonymous Montreal donors. These gifts in the earlier days made the development of the work possible. At her death, Mrs. Ottmann left a still larger sum to Dr. Penfield for his research work. Appreciation is due also to other departments of the Medical School where the work and interests of the two sections overlapped, for their co-operation and for the use of their facilities and equipment. Especially to Professor Jonathan C. Meakins and the University Medical Clinic is appreciation due and to Professor Edward Archibald and the Experimental Surgery Department, Professor J. S. Foster and the Physics Department, and the Cooper Fund for Internal Medicine. In this connection one must speak of the Dean of the Medical School, Professor C. F. Martin, whose interest in the Medical School and whose keenness in searching out and grasping any means for its advancement has made his constant co-operation and backing most valuable. Appreciation is also due to the Royal Victoria Hospital, where the budding department was located.

Funds for the construction of the new building were shared equally by the Rockefeller Foundation and by a group of some of the governors of McGill University, Sir Herbert Holt, Mr. J. W. McConnell, Mr. Walter Stewart, and another who desires to be anonymous. In addition, the Foundation has substantially endowed the work and contributed handsomely to the cost of its scientific equipment. The Province of Quebec and the Municipality of Montreal will give a generous annual contribution towards maintenance.

The Institute is erected on University property on the east side of University Street just north of the Pathological Building, its rear windows overlooking the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium. The building has been planned and designed by the architects, Ross and MacDonald, with the



ASSOCIATED SCREEN NEWS

MAIN ENTRANCE: MONTREAL NEUROLOGICAL INSTITUTE, McGILL UNIVERSITY

Note at the third floor the ancient trephines mentioned in the accompanying article

consulting engineers, McDougall and Friedman and Wilson and Kearns. Many modern hospitals in the United States and elsewhere have been studied in the effort to get the best results. The type of architecture adopted is distinctive and harmonizes with the surrounding buildings of the University and the Royal Victoria Hospital. E. G. M. Cape and Company were the general contractors.

It was the desire of the Governors of the University that all materials and workmanship should be of the best quality available and that they should be of Canadian origin and manufacture, all things being equal as to price and quality. As regards labour, a provision was made in the contract by which a minimum wage per hour was set for labour employed on the building in the various trades. Eight engineering graduates of McGill University have had a part in its building.

ARCHITECTS' DESCRIPTION

"The ground floor contains the janitor's and maids' quarters, general linen storage, blanket and mattress sterilizing rooms, the receiving room, rear service entrance, and communication by subway with the adjoining Pathological Building.

"The main entrance from University street is on the first floor. The entrance vestibule itself is impressive because of the architectural treatment and materials used in construction. It leads to the main reception hall with office and doctors' cloak-rooms adjacent. In design and decoration the reception hall is quite a departure from the usual form and colour effect. In general it is modern, but the motifs used signify the history and traditions of medical science.

"The reception hall will contain a statue bearing the legend, "La nature se dévoilant devant la science" (Nature unveiling herself before science). This is after the statue by Barrias in the Louvre, Paris, and is the only artistic attempt to express the conception of biological research. One copy has been made and placed in the Ecole de Médecine, Paris. The replica to be found in the Neurological Institute is the second copy, made by A. Galli in white statuary Carrara marble, although the original was done in variegated coloured marble. The statue has been donated to the Montreal Neurological Institute by Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hodgson and Dr. and Mrs. Lewis L. Reford.

"Corridors lead left and right to the lecture theatre, the photographic and micro-photographic rooms, studies, offices, and examination rooms. The second, third, fourth, and fifth floors provide the hospital facilities of the Institute. The second and third floors each have four-bed and twelve-bed public wards with the necessary waiting rooms, utility, toilet, laboratory, linen, kitchen, and a room for dressings. There are also two observation rooms on each floor for critical cases and recovery. Each floor has connection to an outdoor solarium overlooking the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium and commanding a magnificent view. The fourth floor provides two semi-private, three-bed rooms, eight private rooms, and one isolation one-bed suite, together with utility rooms, laboratory, kitchen, nurses' room, nurses' stations, and sun-room.

"The fifth floor contains the operating suite with its operating room and visiting doctor's gallery, encephalography room and visitors' gallery, room for visiting doctors, doctors' dressing room, surgeons' room, instrument cleaning, gowning station, anaesthesia room, sterilizing and linen rooms.

"The x-ray department includes the x-ray and transformer rooms, dark room, x-ray filing and dictaphone rooms, x-ray viewing room and dictation room. On the same floor is the suite of

consulting and examination rooms, patients' waiting rooms, and secretaries' offices.

"The sixth floor is set apart for research and consists of offices for the director, the secretary, and neuropathologist, laboratories for the chemist, fellows, pathological fellow, routine technicians, and for individual research workers, a well-equipped library, formalin and general storage rooms.

"The seventh floor consists of squash racquet courts, treatment room, physiological fellows' office, physiological room, animal rooms, and animal kitchen.

"The eighth floor provides complete residential accommodation for eight fellows.

"Communication at third floor level by a bridge over University street, between the Institute and the Royal Victoria Hospital, has been provided.

"The mechanical equipment of the building presents several features of interest. The heating is carried out by forced hot water system using cast-iron radiators. High-pressure steam for heating and all other apparatus is obtained from the Royal Victoria Hospital and after being metered is carried across in a tunnel under University street. Convertors and pumps for the heating system are located in the basement of the Pathological Institute, which is located just to the south of the building, and all services are carried through a short tunnel joining the two buildings. Domestic hot water tanks are also located in the Pathological Institute. These tanks are equipped with an outside economizer through which all returns are run before being pumped back to the Hospital.

"The building is equipped with an extensive ventilating system, all principal rooms having both supply and exhaust. Supply fans, together with the necessary heaters, filters, and air washers are located in the basement. Separate systems are provided for the operating rooms and for general purposes throughout the building. A number of exhaust fans are also provided in order to prevent the possibility of odours from one part of the building getting into another through the exhaust ducts. The supply ventilating system is automatically controlled both for humidity and temperature.

"The electric supply is obtained from the central power plant at McGill University. Alternating current is brought in at 4,000 volts to a transformer room located between the Neurological and Pathological Institutes and is stepped down to 220 volts, 3-wire, for use in both buildings; 220-volt, 3-wire direct current is also brought from the McGill power plant and is used for certain motors and also serves as an emergency stand-by for lighting in case of failure of the alternating current supply.

"A very complete nurses' call and signal system has been installed. Lighting fixtures are of various types suitable for the widely different needs of various departments of the building.

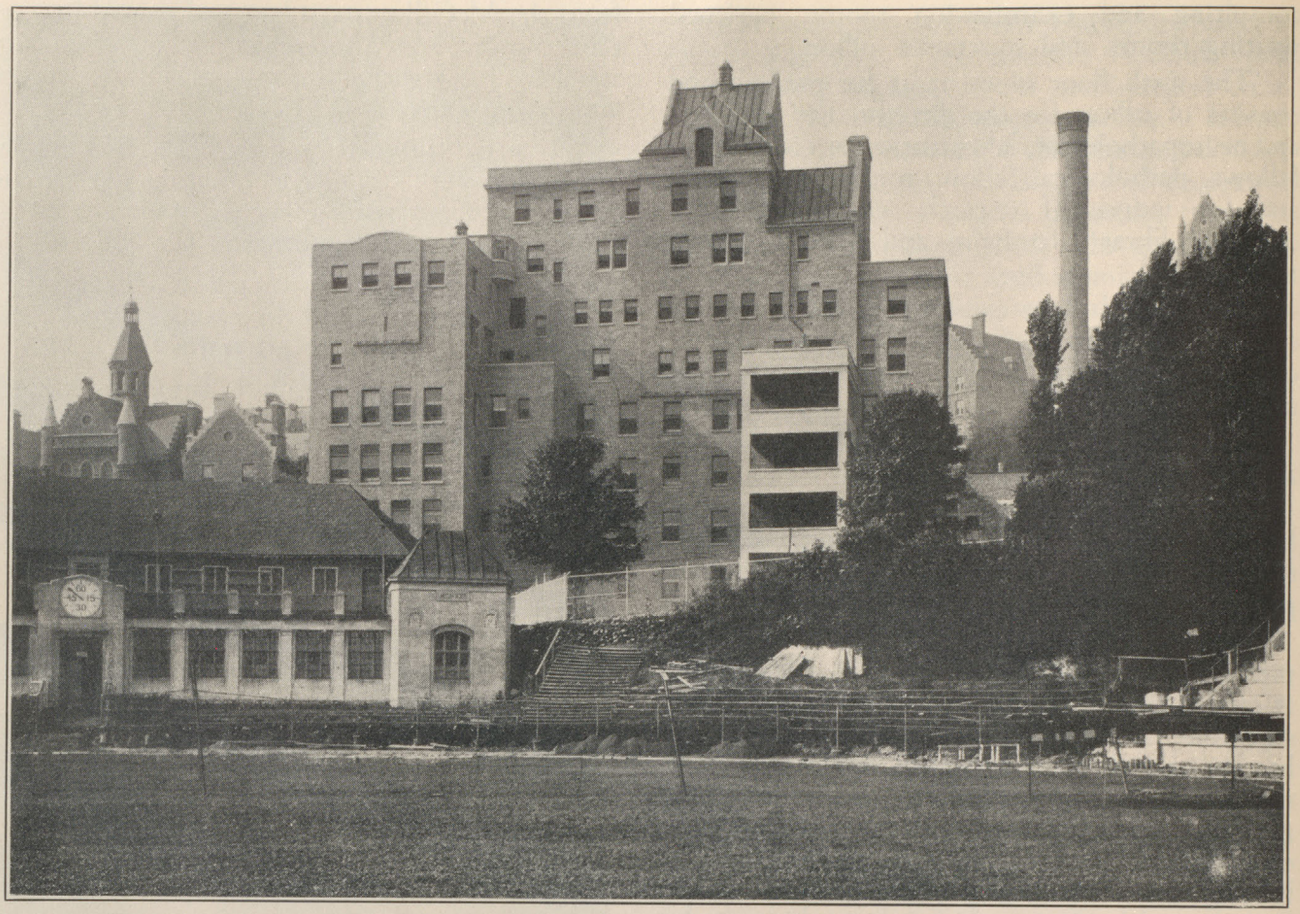
"Compressed air and vacuum services are piped to all laboratories and operating rooms, and vacuum service alone to all wards."

The manner and absolute smoothness with which every detail has been accomplished in connection with the planning and construction of the whole Institute, is a remarkable tribute to Canadian design and workmanship. It provides a tangible example of what may be done by co-ordinated



NATURE UNVEILING HERSELF BEFORE SCIENCE

This symbolic figure, after the statue by Barrias in the Louvre, stands in the Reception Hall, and is a gift to the Institute from Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hodgson and Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Reford.



REAR VIEW OF THE NEUROLOGICAL INSTITUTE FROM THE PERCIVAL MOLSON MEMORIAL STADIUM

effort backed by whole-hearted endeavour to produce a building worthy of Canadian builders, from the architect down to the ordinary labourer.

On the outside of the building there are inserted in various places decorative designs which have also appropriate significance. For example, one can see at the third floor level above the handsome entrance, the representation of two types of ancient trephines used in France by Guy de Chauliac in the fourteenth century. On the south-west corner of the building at the level of the second floor there is a stone tablet done from a drawing by Dr. Penfield, the inscription on which reads: "Dedicated to relief of sickness and pain and to the study of Neurology". On either side of this inscription there are the conventionalized forms of the brain and spinal cord; above it all, the rays of the rising sun of a new era.

The Entrance Hall, the decoration of which was carried out by Barnet Phillips, of New York, deserves a further description because here is symbolized the spirit of the Institute. Before one, as one enters, stands the beautiful statue by Barrias, previously mentioned, "Nature unveiling herself before Science". It is a Hall of Fame. On the walls are inscribed the names of thirteen of those scientists, representatives of various countries, who by their assiduity, their energy, their very importunity in neurological research, have induced Nature to unveil herself to them more than to others. The men selected are: Jean Charcot, Weir Mitchell, Ivan Pavlov, Ramon y. Cajal, Camillo Golgi, Charles Sherrington, Hughlings Jackson, Victor Horsley, von Monakow, F. Nissl and A. Alzheimer, Wilhelm Erb, Harvey Cushing and Claude Bernard. Four of these men, Cajal, Pavlov, Sherrington, and Cushing are living and actively working.

The groundwork of the ceiling is a conventionalization of Golgi's illustration of the nerve cells and vascular arrangement of brain tissue in the cerebellum. This is surrounded by a border of a repeated pattern which is taken from the form of the cerebral ventricles. In the centre of the ceiling is the head of Aries, the Ram, who, in the signs of the Zodiac in astrology, presides over the head and brain. Around him are four Egyptian hieroglyphs, a vulture, a feather, a long slender hook,

(Continued on Page 41)

	Basketball	Boxing, Wrestling, Fencing	Eng. Rugby	Golf	Gymnasium	Hockey	Rugby	Soccer	Swimming	Water Polo	Tennis	Track	Rowing	McGill	Toronto	Queen's	Montreal	Western
														CHAMPIONSHIPS				
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1933–34...	M	T	T	M	T	M	M	T	T	M	M	M	M	T	8	6			
Standing 1898–1934 ——— 1915–1919 War Years																			
McGill....	10	4	6	4	8	5	7	6	6	14	16	14	20	2	122				
Toronto...	8	13	4	6	6	14	16	15	17	7	5	4	11	6		132			
Queen's....	3	4					5	9	1								22		
Montreal...				1								1						2	
Western....								1											1

Intercollegiate Athletics: The Championship Score-Board, 1898-1934

The Football Season Approaches

By RALPH ST. GERMAIN, B.Com. '30

AS the football season rolls around, McGill graduates are looking to Molson Stadium eager for information about the 1934 edition of the "Big Red Machine." What are the prospects? Can the team gather the laurels held the past two seasons by Warren Stevens and his Toronto "Blue Boys."?

Since last fall the Athletic Board have been planning; and several innovations are being tried out in an effort to place a well-trained and well-conditioned team on the field for the opening game. Last season, it will be remembered, the squad got away to a bad start, losing their first home game with Toronto 'Varsity and putting up rather a dull and ragged exhibition, due, in no small degree, as later games proved, to a lack of proper early-season training. That such a condition should not prevail this year was the decision of the Athletic Board and, as a result arrangements have been completed to take twenty of the most seasoned players to Knowlton, Que., on September 12th for preliminary work, under the guidance of Frank Shaughnessy. Here Shag will have an opportunity to take each man individually and coach him in all departments of the game, something he has not been able to do in the past few seasons owing to the short time at his disposal.

The team has lost few of last year's regulars, Herbie Westman, Frank Shaughnessy, Jr., and Sid McMoran being the three who will not return to the squad this fall. Although all three will be greatly missed, Shag will have material with which to replace them. To Tom Richert, the American lad who showed such promise last fall until injuries barred him from further competition, will likely fall the burden of carrying on in Westman's footsteps, that is in the kicking and passing assignment, and with the knowledge of the Canadian game which he gained last season he should be able to do the job successfully. For the other positions there are many prospects who just failed to make the standard last year, but with a season's experience

behind them they should have no difficulty fitting into Shag's machine.

Thus, we, as McGill graduates, look forward to the coming campaign with optimism and hope. It will be a team well supplied with experience and with youth, which means it will have speed, colour, and stability. As in the past it will be coached by the greatest of them all, one "Shag" Shaughnessy, who will have more opportunity for personal direction than ever before. Al Krukowski has been the unanimous choice for Captain. The personnel will contain names familiar not only to McGill graduates and followers but to every Canadian football fan.

A glance at the names of those whom we may expect to see on the line-up this season should convince the most pessimistic fan that McGill will be able to hold her own with the best of them. At flying wing, Don Young will once again be on deck, along with Bill Carsley, who made an auspicious debut with the team last fall. Johnny Riddell will again return to duty at quarter, and Bob Freeman at centre, to be flanked by such stalwarts as Walter Stockwell, Charlie Letourneau, and George Hornig. At outside wing, Shaughnessy will have George Degnan and Captain Al Krukowski, and judging by their exhibition last year there is not a better pair playing the game. For backfield duty Tom Richert will be in all probability the main cog, with assistance from Slip Gilbert, Laurie Byrne, Wally Markham, and Bob McLernon. To these regulars from last year, as mentioned above, some promising new material will be added, which will complete the squad to represent McGill in the coming campaign and one which will not be far from the top when the final whistle blows.

Having done their part to help improve the football situation in the past few seasons, the Athletic Board is looking to the graduate body for support in the coming campaign. Encouragement of the team is ardently to be hoped for and there is no doubt that the team will respond with clean, hard, fighting football in the finest traditions of "Old" McGill.

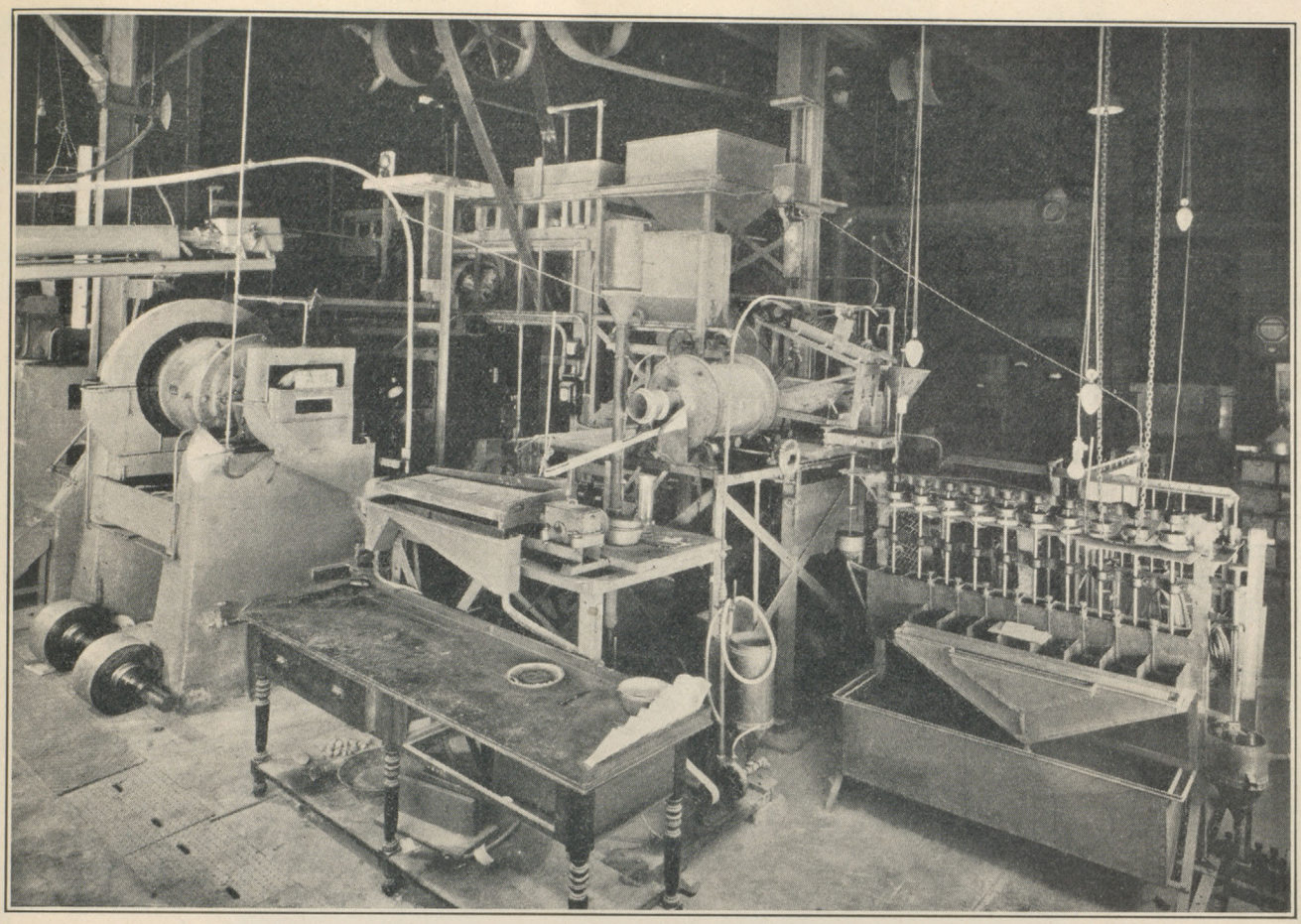
Research in the Department of Mining Engineering

By W. G. McBRIDE

(Macdonald Professor of Mining Engineering, McGill University)

THE problems of mining proper do not readily lend themselves to laboratory research, as they require very expensive and elaborate equipment. One of the principal problems of mining is ventilation, and much work has been done towards determining the coefficient of friction on the surface of rock drifts, pipe lines, smooth-lined openings, and other types of air conductors used in mines, but this has required such expensive plant and equipment that it has never been attempted at McGill. Problems of mine support, the drilling and breaking of rock by high explosives, the handling and transportation of materials in the mines, and many other items of mine work can best be investigated in the mines themselves, and many mining operations are carried out under conditions which cannot even be approximated in the laboratory.

Preliminary beneficiation of ores by flotation, gravity concentration, and leaching, however, presents many problems which can be most satisfactorily and economically investigated in the laboratory. The finer stages of crushing and grinding, sizing, classification, filtration, and other operations pertaining to the concentration and leaching of ores are also fit subjects for laboratory study. It is therefore on these problems of preliminary ore treatment that our efforts have been largely concentrated at McGill University. Unfortunately, many of these investigations are of such a nature that only a part of the work can be done in any one college year, and in some cases it requires several years' work before conclusive results are obtained. This means that the man in charge of the investigation has to use different graduate students as assistants during the several years covered by the work. Were it possible to carry a regular research assistant to work continuously on these problems, greater results could be accomplished. The primary object of our research laboratory, however, is the training of graduate students in research work, and the present arrangement is perhaps better from the student's standpoint. As it is now, he is assigned



THE MINING DEPARTMENT, FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, McGILL UNIVERSITY

This photograph, showing a general view of the Ore Dressing Laboratory, is the work of L. C. Dewar, B.Sc. '22, through whose courtesy it is here presented.

a definite part of the problem, and, though he is given every guidance and assistance, the responsibility of working out his part is placed on his own shoulders.

Until the Chemistry and Mining Building was completed in 1897, research in mining was impossible. Neither laboratory space, nor equipment, nor staff were available. Owing to the generosity of that splendid benefactor of McGill, Sir William Macdonald, the new building was provided with mining and metallurgical laboratories well equipped with what were then modern devices for the treatment of ores. It was not, however, until after 1900 that the department, then under Dr. J. B. Porter, was sufficiently well staffed and settled in its new quarters to start serious work. The advances in the art of ore dressing have been so rapid that very little of the original equipment is left. It is the policy of the department to put its efforts into investigations which are, at the time, most important to the Canadian mining industry and this has meant constant change in the apparatus. Unfortunately, there is no place to store obsolete equipment, so that the old has to be scrapped to make place for the new. Some day we hope to have a museum in which the discarded machinery may be preserved for its historic value.

At present we have facilities in the laboratory for research in the settling of finely divided particles in water; gravity classification of finely divided materials; sizing by screens of finely divided materials; thickening or dewatering of pulps; cyanidation of gold and silver ores; concentration of ores by flotation, including both bulk and selective flotation; gravity methods of concentration; filtration of concentration products; and fine crushing and grinding of ores.

The Department has three teaching fellowships available for award annually to graduates, one endowed in memory of Sir William Dawson, one by the late Dr. James Douglas, and one by graduates in Mining in honour of the late Dr. B. J. Harrington. Though these fellowships are available for annual award, they are granted only when there are suitable candidates who show ability for research. Other graduates, both of McGill and other universities, are accepted for

post-graduate and research work if their undergraduate work was of high quality.

Some of the investigations which have been undertaken in the Department in the past are: Sedimentation of finely divided rock material from water suspension with special reference to the theory of design of settling tanks and similar apparatus; the settling of very finely divided material in water and certain alkali solutions with special reference to decantation methods in ore dressing; an investigation of slime settling in Dorr thickeners; an experimental study of mechanical filtration with special reference to the use of rotary drum filters on slimes from ore dressing plants; the effect of changes of temperature on cyanidation of gold and silver ores; the chemical reactions that occur during the cyanidation of ore (this is now under way); oil flotation; a study of the differential flotation of copper, iron, zinc and lead sulphides; flotation of low-grade copper-nickel ores; differential flotation of lead-zinc-iron sulphide ores; the application of gravity concentration and flotation as accessory to cyanidation in the treatment of certain gold ores; treatment of the complex zinc ores of the Rouyn district; the treatment of gold ore by flotation; flotation of gold and copper in Noranda ore; the economics of tube milling; stamp mill efficiency; the efficiency of certain rock-crushing machines; crushing in tube mills; the mechanism of rock crushing; efficiency of rock crushing machines; a study of the factors affecting grinding efficiency in ball mills (this is still being carried on); the effect of changes in the design and adjustment of concentrating tables of the Wilfley type; the efficiency of fine screening devices; sizing on sieves; a critical study of the inter-relation of the different factors in sieving; the strength functions of Nova Scotia mine timbers; extraction of copper from its ores by simultaneous leaching and electrolysis; studies in the reduction of telluride ores; a study of the possibilities for air conditioning in hot, deep mines, the washing of bituminous coal with special experiments on certain Nova Scotia coals; mechanical purification of certain Canadian coals; spontaneous combustion and weathering of coal and lignite; and the slow combustion of coal.

As a result of research work in our laboratory by members of the staff, Professor J. W. Bell has developed and patented a cone classifier and a screening machine for the sizing of laboratory samples. Professor Bell has also developed an improved brake for making horse-power tests on power equipment. Professor Willi Erlenborn also developed and patented an improved flotation machine. Amongst the publications of results obtained from investigations in the Mining Laboratory, some of the more important may be listed, as follows:

A Study of the Comparative Efficiencies of Certain Methods of Screening and Classifying Fine Material and a Comparison of Screened with Classified Feed on the Wilfley Table. By J. R. Cox, G. G. Gibbins and Dr. J. B. Porter.—*Vol. XIV, Transactions of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.*

An Investigation on Rock Crushing Made at McGill University. By. J. W. Bell Published in the same *Transactions, Vol. XIX.*

An Experimental Study of Sieving. By J. B. Porter. Published as *Report No. 22 of the National Research Council.*

An Investigation of the Coals of Canada. By J. B. Porter and others. Published by the Department of Mines in 6 volumes.

Some investigations have been carried on in co-operation with mining companies who supplied the ore and were furnished with reports, but as these were more or less of a confidential nature they were not published. In some cases, on account of having to depend upon graduate students for the major part of the work, the research work has been so long-drawn-out that, before it could be completed and a report published, other writers had covered the field, so that publication would result in unnecessary duplication without the addition of sufficient new information to justify it. This, however, does not detract in any way from the value of the training which the student receives; in fact, as previously pointed out, it probably results in his receiving greater benefit than would be the case if we concentrated our efforts on securing results in research rather than on teaching and training. If we can turn out men with sound training in methods of research and a knowledge of the technical problems of the mining industry, publications are of secondary importance.

Amongst men prominent in Canadian mining who have done research work in our laboratories as graduate students may be mentioned: C. V. Corless, H. P. DePencier, J. D. Galloway, Geo. E. Murray, and Col. H. H. Yuill.

In conclusion, I wish to pay tribute to the resourcefulness, the technical knowledge, and the inspiring enthusiasm of my colleagues, Professor J. W. Bell and Professor O. N. Brown. During his time as a member of our staff, the late W. Erlenborn also contributed much valuable guidance and instruction to the work of our graduate students.



THE LATE DEAN IRA ALLAN MACKAY

Dean Ira MacKay

IT is with extreme regret that we record the death of Ira A. MacKay, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science, on August 19 at Chester, Nova Scotia. Dean Mackay's death, as the tributes of his friends and colleagues have shown, is keenly felt by all who were in any way associated with him. The blow is even more severe in that it was so sudden and unexpected and followed so fast upon that caused by the death of our Principal.

Dean Mackay, though born in Boston, was of Nova Scotian parentage, and received both his preliminary and later education in that province. Graduating from Pictou Academy in 1893, he proceeded to Dalhousie University and then Cornell University. For some years after his graduation from Cornell as Doctor of Philosophy he was engaged in the study and practice of law in Halifax and Winnipeg. From 1910 to 1920 he enjoyed a varied academic career at the University of Saskatchewan, being successively Professor of Philosophy, Political Science, and Law. In the last mentioned year he entered the Faculty of Law at McGill as Professor of Constitutional and International Law, and in June, 1924, was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Arts. He is survived by his wife and one son, R. de Wolfe MacKay, to both of whom *The McGill News* extends sincerest sympathies.

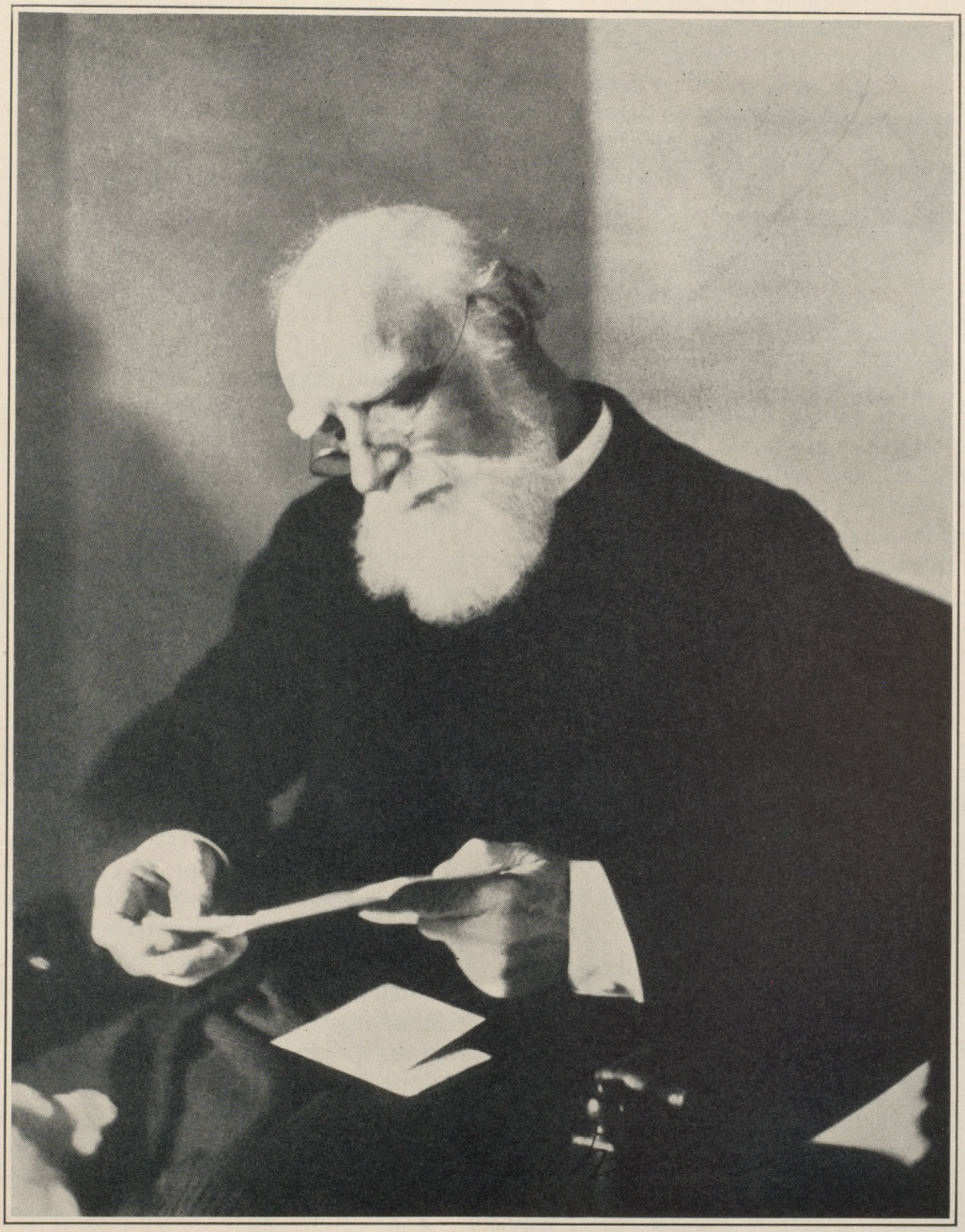
All those who came in contact with Dean Ira MacKay, both his academic associates and undergraduates, carried away the impression of a profound and sincere personality, a true scholar, thoroughly read in all branches of learning, politics, science, literature, art. And on all these subjects Dean MacKay could talk intimately and with that incisive logic which was characteristic of his thinking. In his office, undergraduates found him a sympathetic friend and guide. To many a freshman, strange and timid in his new surroundings, he was, in fact, the first friend he found, and thankful he was to find him. At the meetings of the Philosophical Society he was a keen, elusive, and erudite opponent, and he who set himself against him was a brave man. In the corridors of the Arts Building he was a familiar figure, part, it almost seemed, of those surroundings themselves, as he marched, large-browed and with flowing gown, to deliver a lecture on philosophy.

Those fortunate enough to hear his lectures will not readily forget them. The fervour and sincerity in the scholarly, modulated voice, the skill with which the most intricate mysteries of Kant or Berkeley were made simple, the well-known light in the piercing blue eyes as some more than usually profound truth was elucidated, and the slightly ironic smile on the corners of the mouth as some opposing philosophic theory was disposed of and the time for questions announced, will live long in the memories of those to whom these lectures were, perhaps, their first introduction to the higher spheres of thought.

The patience and understanding with which he investigated the many woes of students in all years were famous. No matter was too small for him to give it the fullest attention, and he had a faculty for penetrating, slowly and in detail, to the bottom of the most complicated. of undergraduate problems. But he was not a man to be lightly deceived, and many were the would-be tricksters who departed disconsolate from his presence. His long experience of students and his intimate knowledge of the rules and workings of the faculty over which he presided made him an invaluable counsellor, and many regretted in the later years of university life that they had not followed advice which he had given them when they first interviewed him. But whether one followed his advice or not, the impression always left was that of a man sincerely trying to help those who approached him and applying his impressive reserves of scholarship and experience to the task.

Dean MacKay was far from being a secluded academician. "His outlook upon life," as the Chancellor has remarked, "was that of a man of broad, sane understanding." He was interested in life in all its aspects, in games, in politics, in science and art, in undergraduate affairs, and in literature. He was one of those unusual men who combine a shrewd practical sense with a true instinct for learning, outstanding administrative ability with scholarship. And since the death of the Principal it had been necessary for him to exercise both these functions with increased ardour and intensity. But he proved more than equal to the task.

His loss will be felt acutely in both fields. His colleagues in the administrative affairs of the University lose a sound and far-sighted partner, the undergraduates a sympathetic friend, and the Department of Philosophy suffers a loss which at present seems irreparable.



LORD STRATHCONA

A copy of this photograph by Notman, presented to the Royal Victoria College by Miss Hurlbatt, is a familiar feature of the College drawing-room. By many authorities it is considered the best likeness in existence of the College's founder in his later years.

Memorials of Miss Hurlbatt at the Royal Victoria College

By SUSAN E. VAUGHAN

WE have it on the authority of a Saint that the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal. It is beyond doubt that to many a soul struggling with the strangeness of a world emptied of the most beloved of its denizens the words have brought comfort. It is, however, equally beyond doubt that into the consciousness of such mourners another fact frequently obtrudes itself, namely, that in the world which we know, the familiar world of the senses, things, ordinary things which are seen, live longer than people. The intelligent spirit, bringer of tears and laughter, vanishes. Dumb possessions and tools remain. Never again shall we see our neighbour the sculptor enter his studio over the way where he was at work ten days ago, but there on the wall hangs his blouse, and in the square yonder stands the statue which his children's grand-children will admire. It is because of this strange principle of the survival of matter, that we have a world dotted with stained-glass windows and memorial stones. Some minds—that of Queen Victoria is a notable example—find such consoling efficacy in these memorials that they would seem to defy the very principle of mortality by the multiplication and impressiveness of the images of the mortal whose disappearance they resent.

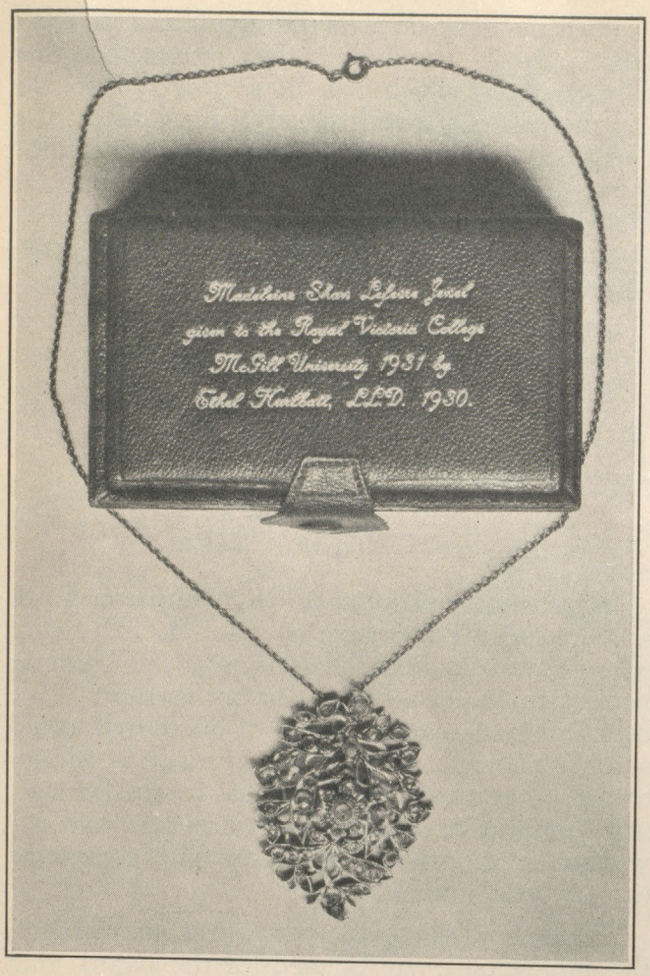
Modern opinion is, however, inclined to take a different direction. It is unlikely that even royal devotion will ever again display itself in so lavish an outbreak of monuments as that designed to immortalize the late Prince Consort; and the idea is gaining ground that a better use than that of filling it with ugly gravestones might be made of a sunny hillside on the edge of a city.

Very slowly we are finding out the better way. Not without dust and heat, the principles of reverence for the past and fostering of the future are reconciled. To the extremists the whole question is doubtless offensive, and its decision involves defeat for one side or the other. The reasonable person sees no necessity for strife or bitterness. To him there is nothing outrageous in the idea of levelling and secularizing as a civic playground an ancient military cemetery in which there is not one beautifully carved stone or one name that the passerby stops to read. But he would not forget those pathetic dead who fought for some obscure cause. Let the children play over the ground where they lie, but let their names, on a shaft so lovely that all shall pause and reverence it, be spelled out by every child. The fact that it desires to destroy outworn and unbeautiful things is no argument that the present age is devoid of the sense of history. Nor can it be said that it has outlived the wistful human impulse to link itself somehow or other with those mysterious creatures the children of generations yet unborn. As is usual in matters of social evolution, changes come about slowly, and even those individual speakers who express themselves emphatically, retain in their own practice elements of both old and new.

An admirable example of such a mingling of modern ideas, with reverence for the past, and desire to link past and future, was Miss Hurlbatt, a sketch of whose life appeared in the last number of *The McGill News*. No one who knew Miss Hurlbatt would dream of calling her a destructive radical, or even attach to her the notion that she was given to flouting tradition. General opinion would probably incline to credit her with ultra-conservative ideals. Yet when Miss Hurlbatt's will was opened it was found that in one particular at least she had made a distinct break with tradition. By explicit direction she made it impossible for any monument to be erected over her ashes or even for mourners to make pious pilgrimages to her grave.

That there was in this no morbid desire to obliterate her name and memory from the minds of her friends is amply testified by the care which she took in distributing her possessions, both personally at the time of her retirement, and by legacy. Very special thought went to the selection of memorial gifts to the College which had known her longest term of service, and it is with the desire to make known to students of the Royal Victoria College, past, present and future, something of Miss Hurlbatt's intense interest in it, that an enumeration of these memorials is here made.

When the 1931 extension of the College was nearing completion, Miss Hurlbatt, then in



THE MADELEINE SHAW LEFEVRE JEWEL

This beautiful ornament, now known as the "Warden's Jewel," was presented by Miss Hurlbatt as a permanent symbol for successive wardens of the Royal Victoria College.

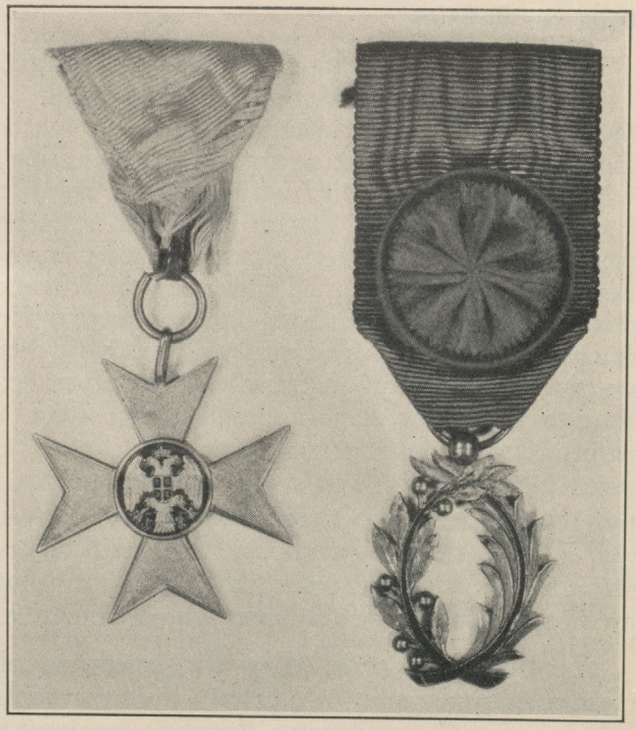
England, procured a very fine photograph of Sir William Peterson, had it handsomely framed and suitably inscribed, and presented it to the College, with the special request that it might hang in the corridor connecting the new building with the old. So placed, it was evident that many passing students must see it, and in seeing might perhaps be arrested by the handsome, scholarly face, and so be led to learn something of what its original had built into the University.

At the opening of the new building, when graduates from far and near had gathered for a five-yearly reunion, Sir Arthur Currie disclosed another gift to the College which Miss Hurlbatt had committed to his keeping some months earlier, with the suggestion that it should be handed to the Warden on this auspicious occasion. This was the so called "Warden's Jewel," very familiar to old students who had seen Miss Hurlbatt wearing it on many occasions. It is shown in the portrait of her which hangs in the common room. In planning that this jewel, which had some history behind it, should be worn by successive wardens of the College, there is no doubt that Miss Hurlbatt experienced the special pleasure that waits upon the artist who sees in some personal act or achievement the forging of a link between past and future. In the letter which accompanied the gift she says, in part:

"I should like the jewel to be known by the name of Miss Madeleine Shaw Lefevre, the first Principal of Somerville College. Miss Shaw Lefevre had visited the Governor-in-Chief Sir Edmund Walker Head and Lady Head, in Quebec, and retained her interest in Canada throughout her life. She helped greatly to make the advent of women to Oxford acceptable and thereby to prepare the way for their full recognition later by the University, and she should be remembered for that service.

"The jewel she had brought from Ceylon. It is of tourmalines set in silver, of Portugese workmanship, made as part of native chieftains' jewellery during Portugese ascendancy in the East.

"She gave it to me in 1906 as I was leaving for Canada, as a token of her interest and good wishes, and I have worn it ever since."



MISS HURLBATT'S SERBIAN AND FRENCH DECORATIONS

In her will Miss Hurlbatt left these decorations in the permanent keeping of the Royal Victoria College.

A third gift of this time was an interesting and little-known photograph of our Founder, Lord Strathcona. The great portrait which now hangs in the dining-room (formerly in the Assembly Hall) never quite satisfied Miss Hurlbatt. She thought that the artist had failed to convey the kindly quality so characteristic of her old friend. In search of something which should give this, she found the Notman photograph reproduced here, which Lord Strathcona's granddaughter had declared to be in her opinion the best likeness of him in existence. Small and simply framed, it has a familiar place in the drawing-room where resident students congregate every evening.

In the opposite bay of this long drawing-room stands a beautiful desk of Italian marquetry, which was one of Miss Hurlbatt's most prized personal possessions, and one which, like the jewel, constitutes a link with Oxford, since it was given her by a classmate on an occasion of great interest to them both. Miss Hurlbatt did not remove the desk when she was leaving the College, and in her will it was found that she had made it a permanent legacy. By will also, she left in the keeping of the College the decorations conferred upon her at the end of the war by the governments of France and Serbia. The educational and humanitarian work thus recognized was done in Canada while she was warden of the College. It seemed to her that the College should share her honours.

Thus the College contains a number of objects, all interesting in themselves, very typical of the woman who chose that they should be where they are, and all indicating threads of connection, otherwise barely visible, which weave her life and work into a vast fabric, stretching into the past and the future, and touching many lands. For many years to come, students will connect the name of Miss Hurlbatt with these tangible things. They will connect it also with her portrait in the common room, and will perhaps learn that this is a photograph rather than a painting, because the graduates who hung it there in Miss Hurlbatt's lifetime preferred to put their money into that which should benefit her. They will know also of a Hurlbatt Scholarship, for which they must thank her inspiring memory as well as the graduates who honoured it.

The College is enriched by the possession of these memorials, and for a certain time they will help to carry on a tradition. But their continuing power must not be overestimated, nor their importance among Miss Hurlbatt's contributions to McGill.

With the lapse of years the significance of relics suffers change, names lose their magic, but that human effort which has been poured into the endless stream of youth which is the College of a University has no end. "Wordless and invisible" though it may have become, detached in popular knowledge even from the personality which created it, still it lives, immortal and indestructible.

Let the wise Saint have the last word: "The things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal."

The Ethel Hurlbatt Memorial Fund

In the memorial notice of Miss Hurlbatt, which appeared in the last issue of *The McGill News*, mention was made of the decision of the Alumnae Society to found a bursary in her memory. We believe that no other form of memorial could accord as well with Miss Hurlbatt's life-interests. The award will be made by the Scholarship Committee of the Alumnae Society and any woman student who has successfully completed her first year will be eligible.

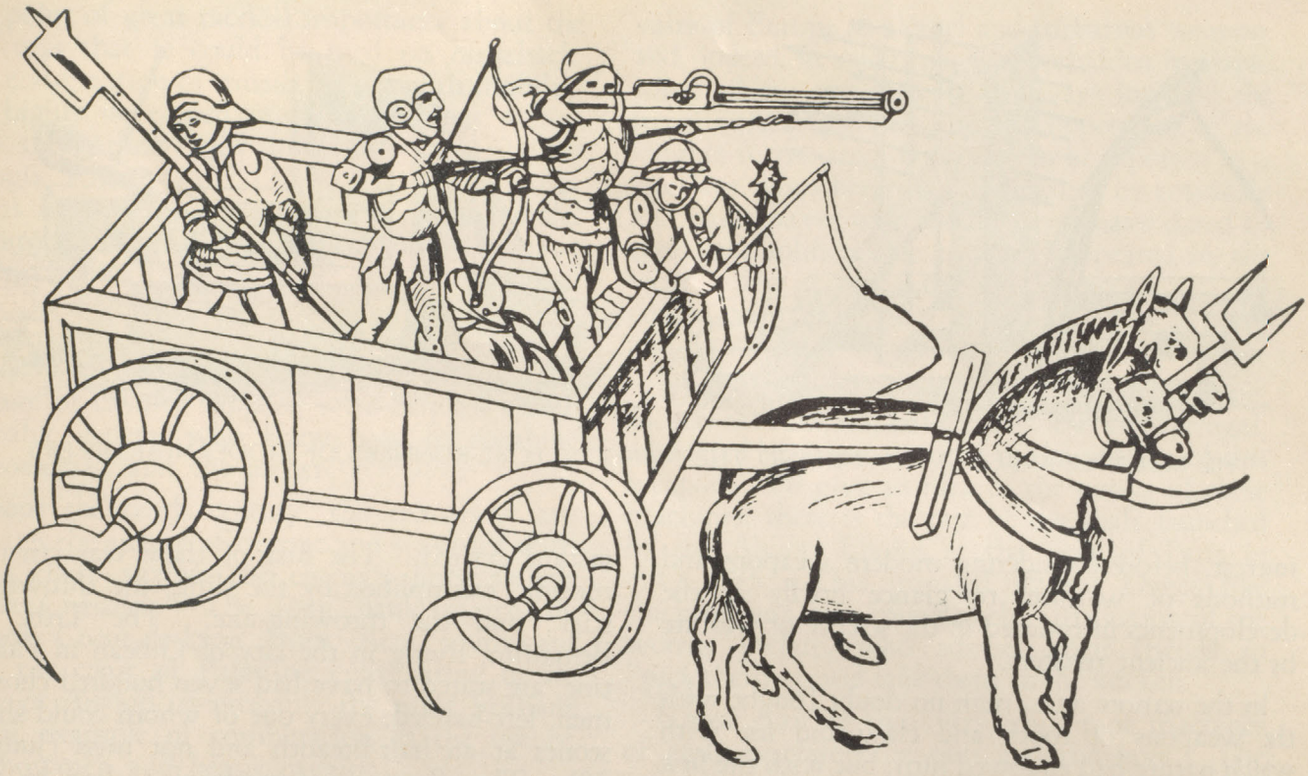
As the fund is to be a permanent endowment, the interest only will be used for the award, and, in these days of low interest rates, this necessitates a principal sum of $2,500 if a bursary of $100 yearly is to be granted—the goal at which we aim.

Thus far, subscriptions amounting to thirteen hundred dollars have been received. In addition to contributions from alumnae, this sum includes generous subscriptions from members of the University Board of Governors and from personal friends of Miss Hurlbatt. Long years of friendship with the late Warden stimulated their interest in the welfare of the Royal Victoria College.

Graduates and others who wish to subscribe to this fund may send contributions to the treasurer, Miss Hazel I. Murchison, 5549 Queen Mary Road, Montreal.

We do not ask for large subscriptions but hope through many small ones to establish a memorial worthy of Miss Hurlbatt.

EDGAR W. R. STEACIE, Sci. '23, now assistant professor of chemistry at the University, was awarded one of th ten fellowships of $1,500 each granted by the Royal Society of Canada this year. His award was for a special study in connection with the oxidation of gaseous organic compounds. Two of the remaining fellowships also fell to graduates of the University—Douglas A. Ross, Arts '28, for chemical experiments on the sense of hearing in fishes, and Vladimir Okulitch, M.Sc. '34, for research in palaeontology.



FIRE-ARMS IN A WAR CHARIOT OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY

Machines and Weapons of War

By MAJOR-GENERAL A. G. L. McNAUGHTON

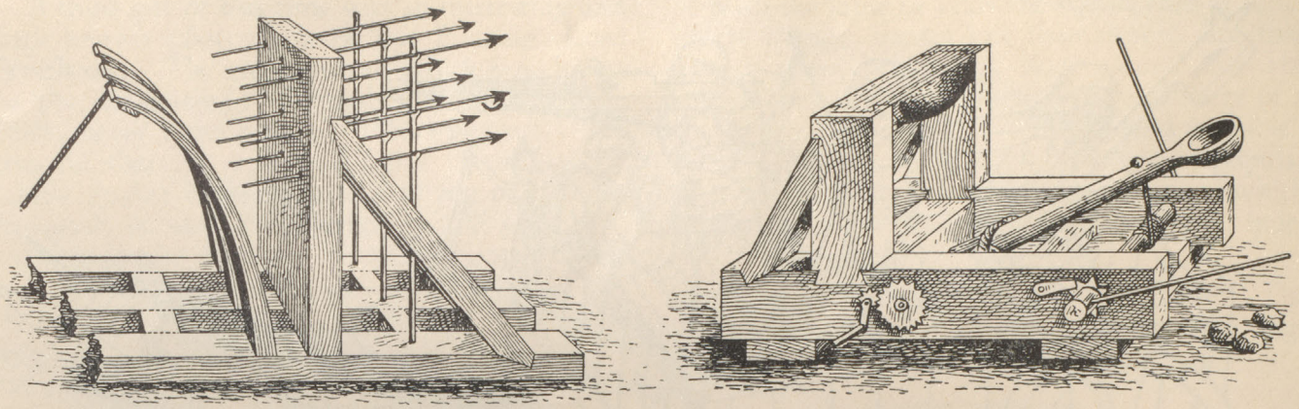
(Chief of the Canadian General Staff and Vice-President of the Graduates' Society of McGill University)

ON every appropriate occasion since I assumed the office of Chief of the General Staff in 1929 I have endeavoured, by means of pictures and descriptions, to convey to the Canadian public a conception of the fundamental changes which are in process in modern armies; and I have pointed out that we have entered on one of those phases of history marked by the most intense application of human knowledge to the development of machines for war.

Every development which has taken place lends force to the conclusion that we must look forward in our war organizations to smaller, faster, harder-hitting armies, with a great range of action and great endurance, staffed by officers who must think in terms of combination of units and concentration of force in *areas*, measured in hundreds of square miles. I use the term "areas" deliberately, because the new mobility has established that the old "linear" battle is a thing of the past. Today a marching column is as likely, perhaps more likely, to be attacked in rear or on its inner flank, as to be attacked in front.

With the intense development in weapons and warlike stores which now proceeds with unrestricted attention in all the principal countries of the world, we must seriously ask ourselves the question as to whether we can properly rest our national safety on the type of organization suitable to the conditions of twenty years ago. That question, though put, has not yet been answered, and all our history shows that we cannot expect it to be answered until a definite and general trend of opinion forms and finds expression. Our Militia has not only the duty of bearing arms in defence of Canada, but as a citizen force it largely rests with its members to form opinion in these matters.

The lessons of the past are often the best guides to forward thought, and for that reason it has occurred to me that, in this article for presentation in *The McGill News*, it might be of



THE MULTIPLE-ARROW MACHINE AND THE MANGON, FORE-RUNNERS OF MODERN ARTILLERY

interest, before considering modern weapons and methods of warfare, to glance briefly at the developments introduced in the science of warfare by the ancient masters.

In the remote ages, man no doubt fought with the weapons of tooth and claw and fist with which nature had endowed him; but with the first glimmerings of developing reason and intelligence, he must have realized that these were comparatively ineffective, and accordingly armed himself with rough-fashioned clubs for offensive action, crude wooden shields for defence, and stones or other missiles for throwing. In these three types of armament, we have the prototypes of all weapons and machines of war down to the time when it was discovered that *energy*, in various forms, could be stored and later released for the destruction of an enemy.

It is fascinating to trace the evolution of the club to the spear and battle-axe, to the sword for cut and thrust, and to the bayonet of modern times. But these weapons are all elementary; and it is with the more mechanical developments in warfare that the present script must deal.

On account of weight and the inherent limitations of power in man and horse, the application of mechanics to ancient warfare was largely restricted to deliberate siege operations. It was not until the introduction of steam, and more importantly until the development of the internal combustion engine, that practical mechanical machines were invented which were of benefit to mobile armies in the field. In missile-throwing weapons the ingenuity of the early engineers is most remarkable.

Before the days of gunpowder as a propellant, there were only four convenient ways in which the energy required to put a missile into motion could be stored and held ready for release at the instant desired. The first of these was circular motion, exemplified by the sling, the throwing-stick, and the throwing-axe. The Tribe of Benjamin, living in the city of Gibeah in Palestine, are stated to have had seven hundred chosen men, left-handed, every one of whom could sling stones at an hair-breadth and not miss (Judges 20). The effective use made of a sling by the young David against the Philistine giant, Goliath, is recorded in the Book of Samuel (I, 17). These are examples of a pastoral people developing great dexterity in the use for war of the materials they had naturally to hand—a strip of leather and the "smooth stones out of a brook."

The other three available methods of storing energy to drive a missile were: the *bending* of elastic woods, such as the yew and bamboo, or of steel; *torsion*, due to the twisting of a rope of sinews or hide; and *potential*, due to the raising of a weight or counterpoise. The origin of the bow is lost in antiquity, and the earliest records that have come down to us show it in use for war and for the chase. Curiously enough, it does not appear to have commanded much attention in Britain until the time of Edward I (A.D. 1239-1307).

It was in South Wales, however, that there was developed the "long bow," used with such effect at Crecy, Poictiers, and Agincourt. A Welsh archer in 1132 is said to have driven his arrows through a four-inch door of oak, so that the head stood out a hand-breadth on the other side; a Turkish archer in 1285 is credited with a range for his arrows of 482 yards; and in Japan, in the seventeenth century, a noted archer averaged five arrows a minute, during twenty-four consecutive hours, down a low passage, 128 yards long.

A point of great tactical importance about the bow was that it could be used on horseback. This combination of missile-power with mobility was highly developed in Asiatic armies, where from the earliest ages down to the period of Ghengis Khan (1162-1227) and later, horse-archers formed a large proportion of the whole. In Europe, the fashion was to combine heavy cavalry with archers on foot, the method used by William at Hastings (1066). The lesson of this battle was that the best of infantry, armed mainly with weapons for close fighting and destitute of cavalry support, were helpless before a capable general who knew how to combine the horseman and the archer.

About the tenth century, the cross-bow appeared in the armies of Europe and was used with telling effect against the enemy's horse-archers in the Crusades. The long flank march by Richard Coeur-de-Lion from Acre southward along the coast of Palestine, culminating in the Battle of Arsoup, is probably the most brilliant tactical example of combination in the use of cross-bowmen and heavy cavalry.

The cross-bow, tending as it did to reduce the disparity between the knight in armour and the infantry, was naturally looked upon by the chivalry of Europe as a cruel and barbarous weapon, and, indeed, at one time, was forbidden by papal edict. New weapons have always incurred the ire of vested interests, and the opposition of the knights to the cross-bow was to be repeated in a later age when firearms, "discharged by cowardly and base knaves who would never have dared to meet true soldiers face to face," appeared on the scene. The scorn of the new weapons was, of course, a manifestation of the fear they aroused and an eloquent tribute to their effectiveness.

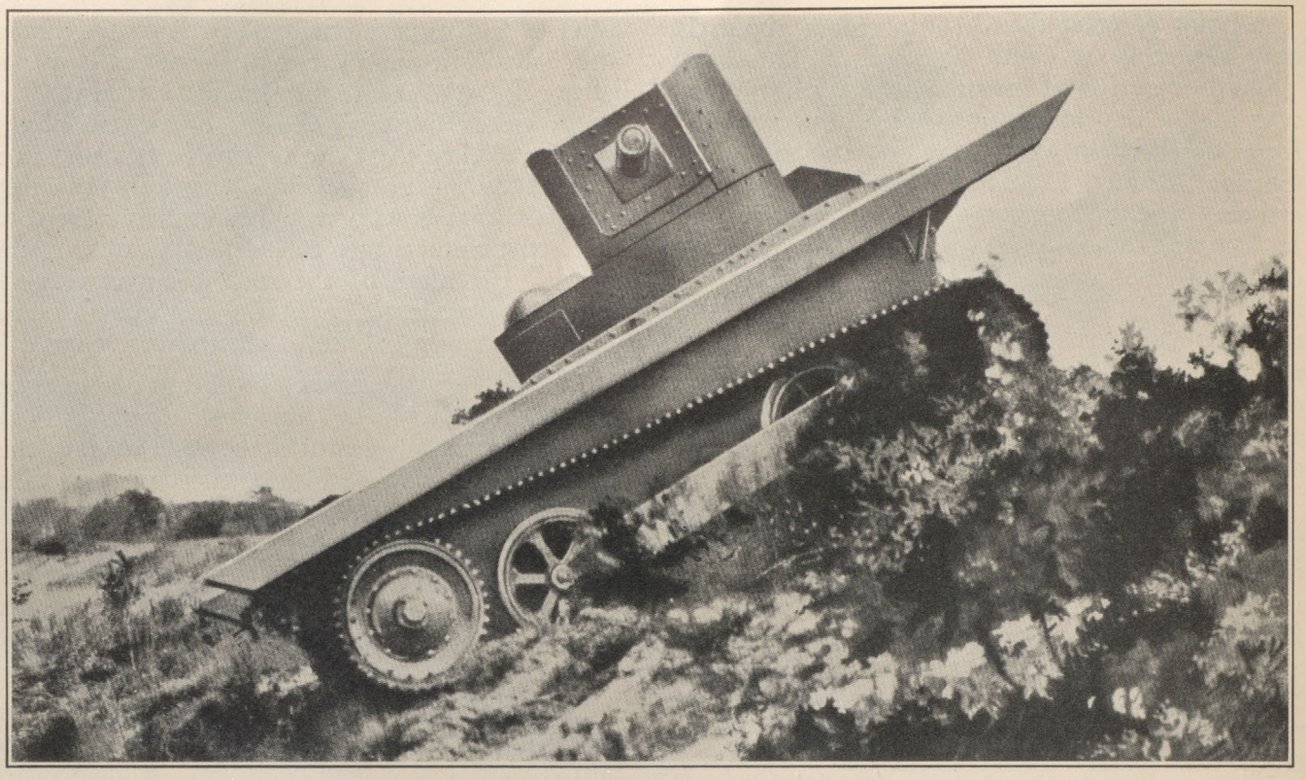
Much larger machines of the cross-bow type, such as the catapult, balista, arbalest, and springal, antedated by many centuries the hand form of this weapon. To give an idea of the power of these machines, there is the tale of the shaft launched by the Abbott Ebolus at the siege of Paris in A.D. 885. This impaled several Danes like chickens on a spit, much to the satisfaction of the worthy prelate, who advised their friends to "pick them up and take them to the kitchen."

I now turn to two very important machines of early warfare—the ram and the bore. The ram consisted of a very heavy log strung so that it could be hauled back and let go to batter a wall. The bore was similar in construction to the ram, but was armed with a sharp iron point



MODERN ARTILLERY

Great as is the monster weapon here shown, it is dwarfed by long-range guns of immense power for which practical plans exist on paper.



A CARDEN LOYD LIGHT TANK

In all branches of military equipment development since the Great War has been continuous. Tanks have been the subject of particularly notable experiments.

to pick or drill a way through masonry. The ram and the bore were prominent in the sieges of Rome (A.D. 537) by Witiges the Goth, of Paris (A.D. 885) by Siegfred the Northman, and of Jerusalem (A.D. 1099) by Godfrey of Bouillon. Until the arrival of cannon, these machines were almost indispensable in sieges where walls of heavy masonry had to be overcome.

The earliest chemical weapon of which we have written record is the "tube for spouting flames," mentioned in the accounts of the siege of Delium in the Peloponnesian War (B.C. 431). This weapon first figures prominently in the hands of the Byzantine emperors, under the name of "Greek Fire," said to consist of a mixture of sulphur, pitch, dissolved nitre, and petroleum, and to have been the invention of a Syrian named Callinicus. It was this weapon which gave Constantine (A.D. 673) and Leo the Isaurian easy victories over the Saracen fleets; and as late as about A.D. 1100, Alexius I of Constantinople decisively routed a Pisan fleet by the use of it.

It is clear that much of the invention of those days had its origin in military necessity as a compelling motive, in contrast to the situation today when development, inspired by purely civil purposes, makes available for war a vast assortment of products which otherwise would not have been brought into existence and applied to the destruction of life and property. This is one of the reasons which makes the technical problems of disarmament, particularly in the chemical sphere, so extraordinarily difficult today.

In the early part of the fourteenth century incendiary compounds, which for some ages in Europe, the Middle East, and China, had been known to possess explosive properties, were suddenly discovered to possess the power of propelling missiles. When, and by whom, this revolutionary discovery was first applied are questions the answers to which are lost in controversy. Accounts current some years ago ascribing the first such use to Arabia, or to China, have been discredited by the recent retranslation of original documents; and the weight of evidence now suggests that powder-driven missiles originated in Europe and from there their use spread eastward. However that may be, once introduced, these weapons developed in power with literally amazing rapidity and, within a period measured by a few decades, their use became general in the then known world.

Roger Bacon records the properties of an explosive mixture of saltpeter, sulphur, and

charcoal in 1323; and in an Arabic manuscript of about the same date an instrument is described, consisting of a hollowed log, whose bore was filled half way from the bottom with a mixture of the same elements, tamped down with a wad. The projectile was a ball, rather larger than the bore, which rested on the upturned muzzle.

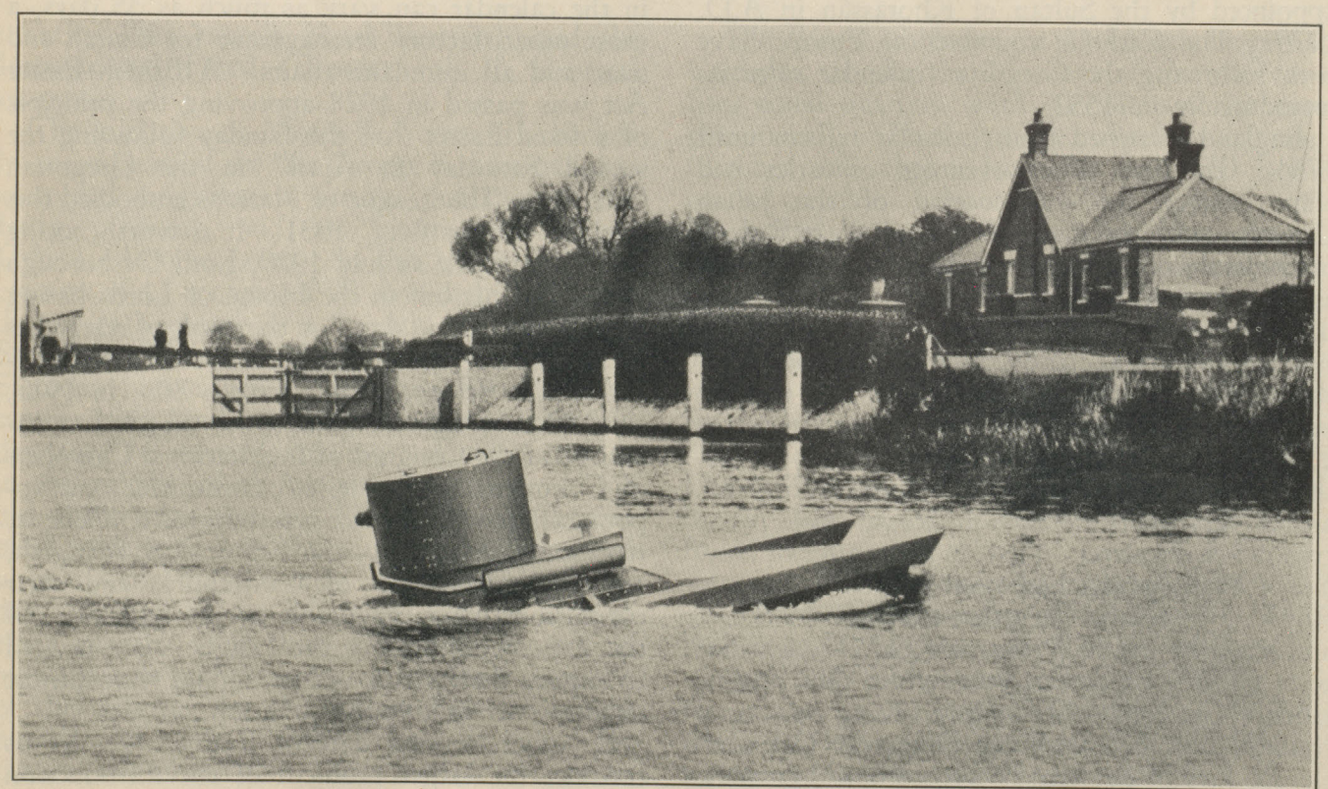
The earliest recorded Western gun is almost as fantastic. It is a vase-shaped bombard, and our knowledge of it comes from an illustrated address presented to Edward III in A.D. 1327. In 1346 the first use of field artillery was made by the English at Crecy. Famous cannon of the past include the "Dulle Grete of Gaud" and "Mons Meg," the former a wrought iron gun, constructed about A.D. 1400, weighing 13 tons, with a bore of 25 inches in diameter, and capable of firing a stone projectile weighing 700 pounds; and the latter, now one of the notable sights of Edinburgh Castle, with a bore of 20 inches and capable of firing a projectile weighing 350 pounds. Even more powerful guns, with a bore supposed to have been as much as 48 inches and a projectile weighing 2200 pounds are reported to have been used by Mahomet II in A.D. 1453 at the siege of Constantinople.

Whether the bore of Mahomet's guns was as great as these reports suggest, or whether the more modest estimate of 36 inches found in other contemporary accounts is closer to the truth, there is no doubt that his weapons were instrumental in bringing about the capture of what was at that time the most perfect and elaborate fortress in Christendom, and which in repeated attacks had shown itself impregnable to the earlier weapons of siege warfare.

If space permitted, I should like to trace the development of artillery and fire-arms down to the period of the Great War, note the influence of these arms on tactics and war organization, and record their reactions on the fate of empires and of peoples. But the evolution was so gradual that too much space would be required to follow it in any detail. And due to its very gradualness, it is more or less true that down to the opening of the Great War in 1914 a substantial equality in weapon types existed in all the great armies of the world.

This continued stability in the major weapons and the fact that the rifle through mass production became a weapon simple to operate and of no great cost, led to the overwhelming importance of numbers. The railroad permitted their employment, and the building and control of strategic lines became an element in the incessant struggle

(Continued on Page 35)



CROSSING A RIVER

Tanks that can cross a river are among the armament developments in the years since the Great War. The light tank here shown is similar to the one shown in another illustration while operating on land.

The Calendar of the Future

By DR. A. VIBERT DOUGLAS, Arts '20, M.Sc. '21.
(Lecturer in Astrophysics, McGill University.)

ASTRONOMERS are invariably interested in questions relating to the passage of time, the practical problem of the recording of the sequence of days and nights, solstices, and equinoxes. The formation of a calendar is essentially an astronomer's task, but since the calendar affects the life and interests of every man, woman, and child, the public should be interested in this question and should not relegate it to a few fanatical hobbyists, or leave it to uninformed political expediency.

Julius Caesar called upon Sosigenes of Alexandria to draw up the Julian Calendar and based his Edict of 45 B.C. upon this astronomer's proposals. Pope Gregory XIII invoked the aid of a Roman astronomer, Clavius, and followed his recommendations in the revised calendar of 1582. Omar Khayyám was both an astronomer and a poet, and it was in the former capacity, not the latter, that he served his day and generation, and many generations following, as a calendar maker, one of a committee of eight appointed by the Sultan of Khorassán in A.D. 1079. The Catholic countries of Europe have been following the Gregorian calendar since its introduction in 1582.

England refrained from calendar reform until 1751. By that time seventeen centuries had elapsed since the introduction of the Julian Calendar with its inadequate Leap Year Rule—inadequate since it had not kept the spring equinox at or near any one calendar date. March 21st had been selected by Pope Gregory. In 1752 the Julian Calendar had moved eleven days ahead of the astronomical year of the seasons (the tropical year, 365.24220 days) and hence of the Gregorian Calendar with its better Leap Year Rule. Something drastic had therefore to be done in England, and a very great calendar upheaval took place, twofold in character. First, in the matter of New Year's Day, which had been March 1st (as in Rome prior to the Caesarian Edict of 45 B.C.), and was, by act of Parliament, 1751, identified with January 1st of that year, which thus became January 1st, 1752. Secondly, to bring the vernal equinox into line with the Gregorian Calendar, eleven days of September were dropped entirely, the 2nd day of September being followed by the 14th. It was, of course, necessary to make legal provision for resulting problems regarding taxes, rentals, salaries, and so forth; but nothing could be done to stem the tide of ignorant resentment and superstitious anger on the part of some sections of the populace; and serious riots testified to the reality of the impression that the government were by act depriving men of eleven days of their lives. The dogma that the calendar is a divinely established ordinance that must not be tampered with is one that dies hard; indeed it is far from dead now in our own day when the question of calendar reform is once more a live issue.

There are two distinct matters before the nations at the present time, (1) the question of the advisability of fixing the date of Easter, (2) the question of introducing some form of fixed or universal calendar.

The former question has been fully debated in the British Parliament, by various religious bodies, and by the League of Nations committee on calendar reform. Under the present rule for the date of Easter (the first Sunday after the first full moon following the vernal equinox), its position in the calendar can vary as much as 35 days, a most unsatisfactory arrangement for church and state and all mundane affairs. A British Easter Act was passed in 1928 approving the principle of a fixed Easter "on the Sunday following the second Saturday in April" in the Gregorian Calendar. The League of Nations embodied this in their "Easter Act," 1931. It is worth noting that as far back as July 1920, Lord Desborough introduced his bill in the House of Lords basing the selected date in April on the result of researches by Mr. Fotheringham, that the date of the Crucifixion was Friday, April 7, A.D. 30. In 1923, Lord Desborough introduced the subject for discussion at the Congress of International Chambers of Commerce in Rome. A committee was appointed, after the matter was referred to Geneva, representing the Pope, the Ecumenical Patriarch, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and their conclusions were favourable to the reform. All the nations composing the League were invited to express their views and the replies were almost unanimously in favour of fixation.

So much for the date of Easter, now let us consider the larger problem of the introduction of a perpetual calendar. Among the proposals that have been made, there are two that deserve consideration—the World Calendar (of 12

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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29	30	31	..	..	..	..

FEBRUARY

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MARCH

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APRIL

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MAY

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JUNE

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JULY

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AUGUST

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OCTOBER

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NOVEMBER

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DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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24	25	26	27	28	29	30

YEAR-DAY, December Y, follows December 30th every year
LEAP-DAY, June L, follows June 30th in leap years

THE WORLD CALENDAR: EVERY YEAR THE SAME

This shows the calendar of the future as it will appear if the plans of its sponsors are accepted. In the accompanying article, Dr. Douglas describes the advantages that its adoption would bring.

months, four exactly equal quarters), and the International Fixed Calendar (of 13 identical months).

The initiative of Moses B. Cotsworth, backed by the support of the late George B. Eastman, has succeeded in giving a certain publicity to the latter proposal, and an International Fixed Calendar League exists. In this system the year consists of 13 months of 28 days each. The first day of each month is a Sunday, and the last a Saturday. The 365th day is inserted as an extra Saturday, unnumbered, following Saturday, December 28th. In Leap Years, another unnumbered day must be inserted, making a double Saturday in the middle of the seventh month or at the end of the sixth month. The chief simplification of this proposal is in the perpetual agreement of week-day and month dates—for example, Tuesdays can only be the 3rd, 10th, 17th or 24th of every month. The chief disadvantages, and to many people sufficient causes for total rejection of this scheme, are the introduction of a new month (the name of Sol has been suggested for the seventh month comprising the last two weeks of our present June and first two weeks of July), and the fact that a 13-month year is not naturally divisible into half and quarter years.

The World Calendar, or 12-Month Perpetual Calendar, divides the 364 days of the year into four equal quarters, with 31, 30, and 30 days per month. Thus January, April, July, and October will always have 31 days, and begin on a Sunday; February, May, August, and November will have 30 days beginning always on a Wednesday; while the third month of each quarter, March, June, September, December will have 30 days commencing always on a Friday. The 365th day will be called Year Day and be inserted between Saturday, December 30th and Sunday, January 1st. In Leap Years a similar extra Saturday, so to speak, called perhaps Leap Day will follow Saturday, June 30th and precede Sunday, July 1st. This scheme has the advantage from the point of view of business, industry, accounts, and statistics that each month always contains the same number of work-days, so that both monthly reports and quarterly reports are inequivocably comparable, which is of course far from true in the present Gregorian Calendar, where a 31-day month can have 27 working days, as compared with a February of 24 working days, a difference of over 11 percent. As a matter of interest, it may be noted that on this

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RIO DE JANEIRO ASSOCIATED SCREEN NEWS

View showing the beauty of the city's location and the grandeur of the scenery around

Why I Should Like To Visit Rio de Janeiro

By A. JACOB LIVINSON, ARTS '11

WHY should I be eager to visit Rio? What is the secret? I'll confess: It was a lecture. It gave me no rest—no tranquillity, that word picture of a jewelled dream-city from the pages of an enchanted "American Arabian Nights!"

The sheer stateliness and panoramic beauty of the 15-mile long metropolitan and capital city of the Estados Unidos do Brazil—of Brazil, with its 3,300,000 square miles of territory and population of 41,477,827—enthralled me. I was fascinated by the cosmopolitancy of Rio, with its Italians, Portuguese, English, French, Americans, Spaniards, Germans, Austrians, Russians, Japanese, and other nationalities, its corps of police department interpreters, and the remarkable absence of race conflict or prejudice. Dates took on a new significance: 1555, the coming of the French to Rio; 1567,the ousting of the French by the Portuguese; 1825, Brazilian Independence; 1889, the Republic proclaimed; 1931, the sojourn of the Prince of Wales; and 1933, the visit of the Argentinian President, Augustin Justo. And the official holidays—such as Universal Fraternity (January 1), Labour Day (May 1), 1924 Revolution (July 5), Independence Day (September 7), Republic Day (November 15)—all these added, in my mind, local colour to a captivating description of daily Rioan life. I vowed then that I must see Rio;—and the famous song, *Rolling Down to Rio*, kept ringing in my ears!

Sitting opposite me was my "Pilot". He eyed me, and jokingly said: "You don't need to visit Rio de Janeiro; you've already seen it!"

"True enough," I answered, "but there is nothing like romancing on the spot, walking down the clean, immaculate "avenidas", and beholding the expanding city... and the giant, towering hills in the midst and in the background..." And I also impressed him with data i.e. that Rio is some 15 days (5,023 miles) from Southampton; only 12 days (4,743 miles) out from New York by sea; merely seven days from New York by the Pan-American Trimotor Airliners; or just 3 days from Friedrichshafen by the *Graf Zeppelin*—over 5,000 miles at an average speed of 61 miles an hour.

I need hardly explain who my "Pilot" was. I have travelled over the seven seas, through the stratosphere, over the Eastern and Western

Hemispheres, and over the Alps, Rockies, and the Andes,—in my travels with him around my library! He is a good soul, and the finest of travelling companions.

But he persisted, in a most determined way, in wanting to know why I wished to go to Rio, and I told him it was because of many, oh, so many, many things. I wanted to cross the Equator and meet King Neptune, to see the 'Cariocas' (as the people of Rio are called), to hear Portuguese spoken, to feast my eyes on the Bay of Rio de Janeiro (more famed, say some, than the Bay of Naples), with its majestic skyline, and its notable harbour, I wanted also to see Pao de Assucar (Sugar Loaf Peak, 1,100 feet high) and take the cable car to the top . . . Corcovado (2,329 feet high) with its passenger tram and rack lines leading to the gigantic figure of Christ on the summit, the Senate, the City Hall, the Mint, the $5,000,000 Theatro Municipal (and its gorgeous annual fancy-dress ball during the festival of Carnival), the Normal School, the Chamber of Deputies, the Quartel-general, and the Botanical Gardens.

"Is that all?" queried my "Pilot". And I answered: "No, not quite!" For I also was eager to see the Hotel Largo da Gloria, the Jockey Club, Derby Club, Army Club, Navy Club, the National Library, Fine Art School, Supreme Court, Monroe Palace, the President's Guanabara Palace, Dom Pedro's National Museum, the Quinta da Bôa Vista (formerly the Emperor's private park), the Jockey Club Race-track, Flamengo and Copacabana Beaches, and Botafogo with its horseshoe-shaped bay. I hoped, too, to visit the coffee fazendas, to observe the French, Italian, Portuguese, and Colonial styles of architecture. . . the rich residential and commercial sections, the beautiful and remodelled centre and east parts of Rio, the cultivated and productive hinterland and countryside; and, above all, to enjoy a stay in a healthy sub-tropical city (with a population of 1,730,000 in 1933)—with an average through-yearly temperature of 74° F., and rainfall of about 30 inches well distributed throughout the year—where spring comes in September, and summer begins in December!

There are other reasons—why I so desired to see Rio. Let me specify a few.

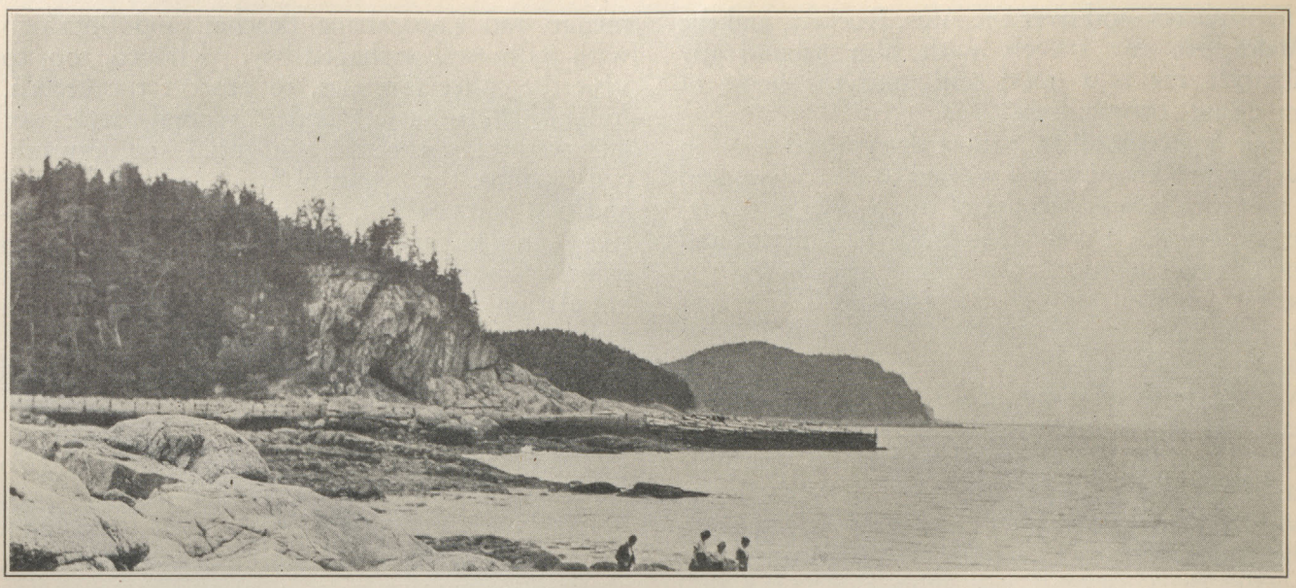
In the independent Federal District (having an area of 538 square miles, with Rio City occupying about 60 square miles of this) and State of Rio de Janeiro there are 6,651,754 orange trees. There are 4,755,739,376 coffee trees in the world (1931) and Brazil has 2,924,739,000 of them! In 1931 Brazil produced 15,600,000 bags (60 kilos.) or 65% of the world total consumption, and in 1933 the Brazilian crop was 29,860,000 bags! Through the port of Rio there were exported (1931) 4,651,721 bags of coffee, being 26.06% of the total from all Brazilian ports. Rio also exports sugar, rice, maize, fruits, bananas, pineapples, oranges, beans, salt, meat, milk, butter and tobacco. The United States bought

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RIO DE JANEIRO

A scene in one of the city's lovely parks



L'ISLET AU MASSACRE, BIC, P.Q.

This photograph shows in the face of the cliff the entrance to the cave where 200 Micmac Indians are said to have been masssacred

Bic and L'Islet au Massacre

By A. L. ELLIS

L'ISLET au Massacre, near Bic, on the south shore of the Lower St. Lawrence, embraces an obscure bit of history belonging to the early days of New France. When the tide is out, l'Islet au Massacre is, accurately speaking, a point of land, but at any other time the Island is a stone's throw from the mainland. On one of its shores, typically rugged, is a large cave, in which two hundred Micmac Indians met a tragic death at the hands of their ancient enemy, the Iroquois. One spring, the story goes, the Micmacs, according to their custom, left their forest homes and came down to the sea to fish. Believing their enemies to be hundreds of miles away, they chose as a resting place for the night the cave on l'Islet au Massacre. So confident were they of safety that they did not take even the ordinary precaution of posting sentinels to warn them of the approach of an enemy.

The Iroquois, however, who had been following them for days, landed before dawn on the adjacent shore and, learning of the Micmacs whereabouts, wasted no time in preparing for an attack. After gathering birch-bark and fagots, they landed on the Island some distance from the cave. Creeping to its entrance, they noiselessly piled the fagots. They then applied the torch; the entrance of the cave became a wall of flame; and their war-cry echoed in the night. The Micmacs, men, women and children, crowded terror-stricken to the narrow opening, but it was too late. As fast as the helpless victims emerged, they were pierced by the arrows of their invisible foe; and those who remained in the cave were suffocated. Only five, it is believed, escaped. "The scene cannot be portrayed," one author writes. "The glare of the flames reflected upon the agonized countenances of the victims—the showers of whizzing arrows—the exultant cries of the Iroquois who remained invisible in the darkness—the death-cries of the perishing warriors combined with the shrieks and cries of burning women and children, all combined to make the scene one that fiends might envy the conception of, and cause all mortals to contemplate only with a shudder!"

That night the Iroquois, with the scalps of the Micmacs, celebrated their victory by lighting on the beach huge fires, around which they sang and danced. It is said that ghosts, for years afterwards, were seen on the shores at night, ghosts of the victims wandering along the shore, crying and moaning, and ghosts of the Iroquois, dancing like madmen in celebration of their victory. Hence come the names of the two capes, Cap Enragé and Cap aux Corbeaux, situated at the entrance of the Bay of Bic. The French-Canadian natives of

Bic clung to this tradition for years and years and would not venture near the Island after dark.

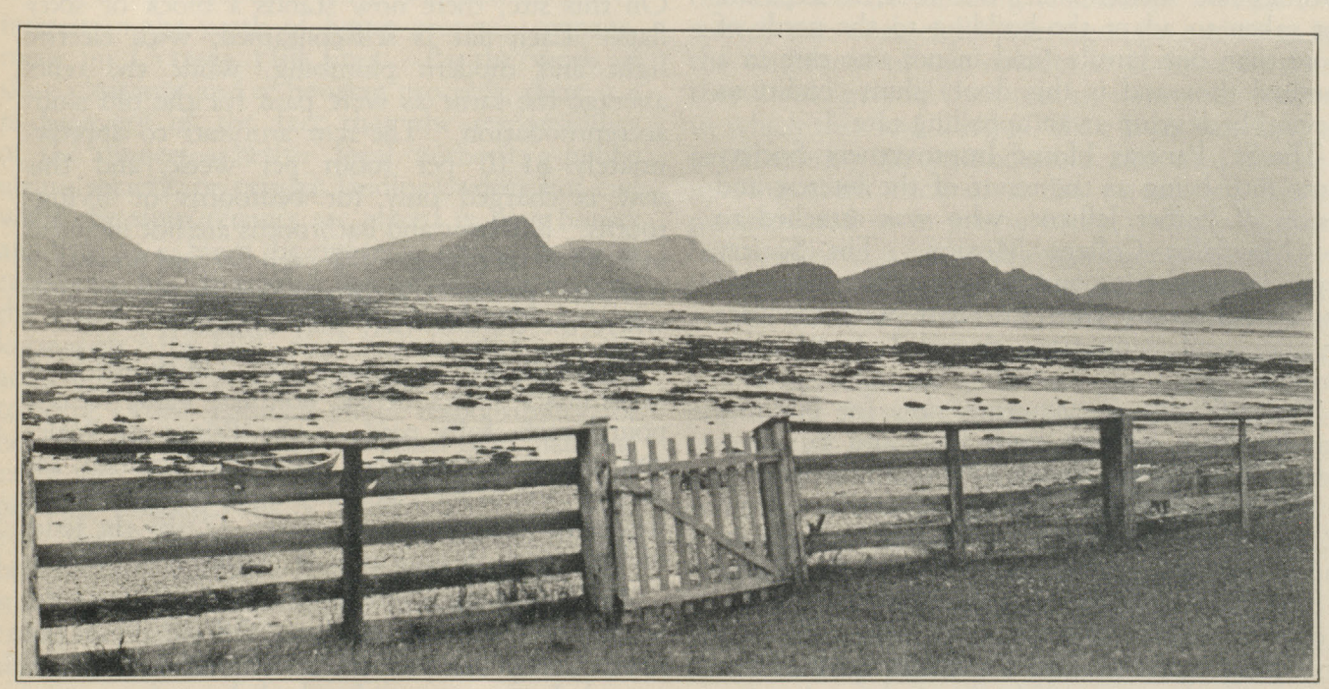
One history, referring to l'Islet au Massacre, tells us that in Jacques Cartier's Journal, he mentions a story about a terrible massacre of Micmacs which had recently occurred on an island opposite the mouth of the Saguenay. If this refers to the tragedy in question, historians allow themselves a wide margin in relating that the massacre occurred over two hundred years ago. It would seem, however, that Ile Verte is the island referred to as being opposite the mouth of the Saguenay, and since Bic is approximately forty miles from Ile Verte, this comment of Cartier's is not helpful in determining the date of the slaughter at l'Islet au Massacre, although history does indicate that it occurred in the 16th Century.

In the historical data at hand there is even some difference of opinion in regard to the details of the massacre. One story relates that the Micmacs, on their way to the sea, encamped on the plateau where the village now stands, and, hearing of the approach of their enemy, made for l'Islet au Massacre. There they might have escaped unnoticed had not an Iroquois chief, walking along the beach the following morning, seen smoke curling above the trees on the Island. The tide being out, the Island was in a short time the scene of a fierce battle. The Micmacs fought hard and forced the Iroquois to withdraw; then they prepared a shelter by barricading the entrance of the cave with fir-trees and logs; but a little later, the enemy returned and the barricade was soon a wall of flame.

The cave has stimulated many an imagination, with the result that even less reliable stories are told. It is said, for example, that the cave formerly extended right through to the other side of the Island, enabling many of the Micmac tribe to escape from the Iroquois. The stories and the black spaces of the cave tempt examination, but, lighted up, it reveals only about twenty feet from the opening its termination, a tremendous boulder, which may have fallen long ago. It is true, however, that blanched bones, supposedly of the Micmacs, were found in the cave not so very long ago. One historian, writing in 1873, said that the bones, unless they had been removed within a period of a few years, still remained in the cavern and attested the truth of the story.

The Bay of Bic quite apart from the traditions associated with l'Islet au Massacre, played a role in the history of New France. In 1535 Jacques Cartier entered the harbour and, one historian tells us, named it "Islot St. Jean," for it was the anniversary of the day when John the Baptist was beheaded. In "Jacques Cartier's Second Voyage," however, we are told that on that day Jacques Cartier named, not the Bay, but the islands at its entrance, "Islots de Saint Jean." This information is obviously the more accurate. It is an interesting fact, too, that in 1759 Wolfe and his fleet, on their way to Quebec, anchored in

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THE BAY OF BIC AT LOW TIDE

A striking impression of the Bic Shore-line is conveyed by this picture

The St. Pancras House Improvement Society

An Interesting Social Experiment

By WINNIFRED KYDD, Arts '23, M.A. '24
(Dean of Women, Queen's University)

RECENTLY I was privileged to visit and inspect one of the most interesting philanthropic experiments in London. My guide was Lady Pentland, who is following in the footsteps of her parents, Lord and Lady Aberdeen, and is interesting herself in the improvement of living conditions for the under-privileged.

Walking through the slum areas, one is apt to be misled by the appearance of the houses from the outside. Some of them look to be very neglected, true, but still inhabitable. It is only when one realizes that there is terrible over-crowding, and a lack of proper light and sanitation, that the need for immediate and radical action becomes apparent. Experience has shown that one of the principal factors in the manufacture of slums is the private house when it degenerates into a tenement dwelling. Various stages of decay may pave the way, but once several families find shelter under one roof, if steps are not taken to adapt the building to the needs of more than one family (and in not one case in a hundred thousand is this done) slum conditions inevitably develop at an appalling rate.

The St. Pancras House Improvement Society came into being as the result of the interest and vision of Father Jellicoe, who was attached to the Magdalen College Mission. The Society began by purchasing and reconditioning some old houses and turning them into flats, with adequate lighting and sanitation provided for twelve families.

The difficulty of acquiring sites for building was immense, because both land and buildings were very valuable. People who had nowhere else to live near their work had to pay anything from $2.50 to $5.00 a week for miserable little rooms and it was not uncommon for five or six to live in one room. Some of the sufferings of these people may be gathered from the following descriptive note in *The Challenge*. Mr. Scott writes: "In January, 1931, the sixth anniversary of the founding of the Society, we staged a little ceremony to mark the beginning of the demolition of one side of Sidney street itself. This was performed by General Sir Ian Hamilton. We had previously built a large bonfire, 10 feet high, and on the top of this pyre had placed large models of a bug, a flea, a rat, and a louse, all stuffed with fireworks, and these were solemnly burnt, the pile being set alight from a torch brandished by Sir Ian Hamilton. This 'burning' was not a mere stunt but an attempt to indicate more clearly our determination to sweep away the appalling evils of the slum." In extreme cases of over-crowding, investigators found that eleven and twelve people were inhabiting single rooms in buildings which had not been renovated, and had been originally intended as single family residences.

It is amazing to think that $115,000 was raised in six months in order that the first site which came upon the market might be secured. On this site, there now stands a block of sixty flats. Each flat is self-contained, with electric light and modern plumbing, while the rents average the same as were paid for the old slum accommodation. The rent amounts to approximately $1.10 per room per week, and this rent is charged only for bedrooms or living-rooms. Kitchens and bathrooms are not included in this rate as they go with each flat and no charge is made. Around the corner there are playgrounds where the children may play in safety.

The necessary funds are raised: (1) By the issue or ordinary shares of the nominal value of one pound each, fully paid. (The Prince of Wales and many distinguished men and women are shareholders as well as many of the poorer people who wish to support this cause. (2) By the issue of loan stock in multiples of twenty-five pounds.

The following note is appended in the financial statement "Although the rate of dividend on the shares and of interest on the loan stock may not exceed the maximum rate laid down from time to time by H. M. Treasury, this Society has paid a dividend of 3% on its ordinary shares since

1926. Loan stock bears interest at 2½% payable half-yearly."

Another block erected by the same organization has several distinctive features which deserve mention. As one arrived in front of the building, one was struck by the fact that the architects had avoided producing an "institutional" looking structure. There is very amusing accommodation provided for the family laundry, which is dried on lines in the courtyard. The lines run in cart-wheel formation from a central hub and the posts are topped by a large porcelain figure, representing, in one courtyard, the Four and Twenty Blackbirds, and in the other, the Four and Twenty Tailors.

The flats themselves were very interesting, as one saw through them by courtesy of some of the tenants, who were living in comfort, after leaving accommodation, such as could be glimpsed while walking past neighbouring slum houses. Window-boxes with daffodils in bloom, lent charm and colour to these small homes, where growing children are assured of light and air, while their mothers have the advantage of labour-saving devices in home-making.

In regard to the management of these flats, may I quote at length from an article by the joint-managers which will give the information in clear and concise language and will show that the scheme is a business-like proposition, giving the tenants an opportunity to help themselves and not acting as a prop to "ne'er do weels."

"At the present time there is a great revival of interest in the work of house property management on Octavia Hill lines. As the work of slum clearance and re-housing proceeds, there is a re-discovery of the fact that the responsibility of the owner—whether local authority, public utility society, or private landlord—does not end when the slum tenants are placed in new houses and flats . . . . Since the eighteen-sixties, the social conscience has demanded legislation safeguarding the tenant from the worst forms of exploitation known to Miss Hill; and since the war, and the acute housing shortage that followed it, we have to some extent assumed public responsibility for housing by subsidizing it from the national exchequer and local rates. But the work of personal management is as necessary today as it ever was. Now that so much legislation has been secured, and now that it is possible to build small houses or workers' flats at more reasonable rates, the work of transferring people from the slums can at last be carried out. The task of rousing a sense of responsibility in the tenants, and securing their complete co-operation in the higher standard of life imposed by the new estate is all the more difficult when large numbers of people move at the same time to such a startlingly different environment. It has been the general policy so far, when embarking on a housing scheme, to put up the new dwellings and then to select tenants from a list of some hundreds, or even thousands, of applicants. It may be assumed that all the families on the list are living in rooms which are either insufficient for their needs, or inconvenient and unhealthy. The Selection Committees give preference to a few families living in condemned properties, and feel justified in choosing the majority of their new tenants from those who have settled employment and a regular income, and who can produce good references testifying to their cleanliness, sobriety, and general respectability and good character. In the absence of a special system of management, the success of the new housing scheme will largely depend on the wisdom of the selection they make. A number of families will be well housed and valuable work will be done. But the very poor, and the large families with irregular incomes, the muddlers, the thriftless and the drunkards, will remain where they are.

"The St. Pancras House Improvement Society has undertaken the task of rehousing 100 per cent. of its tenants, whether they are good or bad. It has not completely succeeded (in eight years, about six tenants have been evicted), and as rebuilding goes on the work is increasingly difficult. But we believe that our aim is the right one and we are pursuing it steadily. When we started our work eight years ago, we had to gain the confidence of our tenants so completely that they would give up their rooms, sometimes rooms in which they had lived all their lives, and move to temporary accommodation, and trust to our moving them back to a flat (in an old house reconstructed or in a new block.) They further had to believe, against all experience of landlords, that we should not increase their rents! We had at the same time to establish ourselves on a business-like footing. It was most important, for our future relations with the tenants and for the position of the new Society in appealing for funds to carry on its work, that rent arrears should be kept at a minimum. As our work grew we had far more difficulties to face. We decided that none of our houses were worth converting into flats, and we launched into an extensive building programme. But the old houses fell to pieces before we were ready with the new ones. We had to try to keep down our repair bill and put our money into the new buildings, and at the same time, we could not leave the majority of our tenants to live for some years in the old houses

and do nothing for them . . . . As we began to know our tenants, we found them to be an extremely mixed assembly, ranging socially from small shop-keepers to those who made a precarious living by such devices as buying old wooden boxes and chopping them up to sell for firewood. . . . As unemployment has increased and wages have come down, the number of the very poor has grown alarmingly. Among all these social and financial grades were a sprinkling of pretty bad characters, and some violent and quarrelsome individuals. . . . There were a few very slippery customers, who considered that we were charitable people, and that it was, therefore, not necessary to pay us any rent or to speak the truth to us on any occasion. The majority of the tenants, however, regarded us favourably, and were people who would keep out of debt at all costs if they had any means; but some of them has practically no means.

"Our endeavours to find work for people, to arrange holidays after illness and to give a little help in times of great distress led, at first, to furious jealousy and accusations of favouritism, all of which we ignored. The tenants have now learnt that we are fair. We tell people where to go for legal advice, write letters for the illiterate and, through Miss Baird, administer our Tenants Fund impartially, particularly for holidays and in times of illness. We rescue some of our tenants from the clutches of the money-lenders. We have made it clear that we are not a loan club, lending without interest to anyone who asks, and that loans are not gifts; but we lend equally to any of our tenants in need. Not that things are easy. It may be necessary to give notice to a tenant who has let his rent run when he might have paid it; at the same time, his small boy is recovering from pneumonia, and we are arranging to send him away for convalescence. The notice must be given, but it does not interfere with the child's holiday."

The article ends with a list of the duties of the managers and one realizes how much depends upon the type of people who are thus put in such positions of authority. In this case the Society is fortunate in having Mrs. John Barclay, B.A., F.S.I., and Miss E. E. Perry, F.S.I. They write: "Our work is sometimes depressing, but it is always interesting and varied. We are as overcrowded as any of our tenants. Ten of us work in three little rooms amid much noise and dust. We have complicated accounts to do, rates and income tax and electricity payments to deal with. We have a staff of six estate workmen, we give orders, supervise repairs, check prices, buy and keep account of stock. We learn the Housing Acts and work with the Local Authorities and the Ministry of Health. We study housing schemes, prices, improvements in planning and fittings, and give advice to the Building Sub-committee of the Society. . . . We have court work to do, sometimes we have to take proceedings against tenants, sometimes we appear as witnesses for their defence when they are in trouble with the police. We do not pursue these occupations peacefully. We are called in to arbitrate in quarrels, to see the floor which has given way, the drain which is stopped up, the ceiling which looks as if it might come down, the house which is cracking. People call on us with their troubles and difficulties."

Our tour of this section of the property ended in a visit to the nursery school on the top floor of the Saint Christopher Flats, which were opened in January, 1932. Here forty children under school age are cared for and given wholesome and regular food, sleep, and fresh air. There are two trained superintendents; and I quite lost my heart to the equipment, to say nothing of the wee children who had just been tucked up in their cots for a sleep after lunch. In the nursery there is a comb, toothbrush, and face-cloth for each child—hanging beneath a little picture of a bird, and each child has its own little bird. The tiny visitors learn to take care of themselves, and in this way learn habits of health and cleanliness which it is hoped will improve their standard of health later on. The playrooms were flooded with sunshine and a vista of roof-garden could be seen through the French windows. Here in sunny weather the children play games and sleep. The roof-garden is bordered by window-boxes and within and without the whole atmosphere is one of colour and cleanliness. This nursery is maintained by a Government grant of seventy-five per cent. of the expenses. The remainder of the cost (amounting approximately to $1,000 per annum) is borne by voluntary contributions. Not only are the children thus helped, but the burden of responsibility is lifted from the mothers, who have to leave their children in order to earn enough money, in many cases, to support the whole family. If it were not for the nursery school the babies and small children would be left untended to play in the streets without any care at all.

The work of the St. Pancras House Improvement Society has always been closely associated with the Catholic Church, and on April 23rd, Saint George's Day, the blessing and dedication of Saint Nicholas Flats was performed by the

Archbishop of Canterbury, followed by a service in the nearby church of St. Mary the Virgin.

To sum up—In 1924 the Society was formed by the Reverend J. B. L. Jellicoe to clear the district of Somers Town of slums, and to erect in their place modern dwellings. The inclusive weekly rentals of the new flats range from $1.10 for a small dwelling to $5.50 for one with five rooms, while all have up-to-date appointments. In certain cases where tenants cannot afford to pay the rents charged, they receive assistance from the subsidy obtained by the Society under the 1930 Housing Act. When the Society was formed, it was intended that 3,000 people in Somers Town should be rehoused and approximately seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars was still needed in share capital in order to complete the scheme. During the past nine years they have raised about one million five hundred thousand dollars share capital. There are now 223 families living in flats built by the organization, and plans for the erection of a block containing 30 more flats are waiting the approval of the London County Council.

The North St. Pancras Scheme is the result of a voluntary committee which was formed in May, 1930, to extend to Kentish Town the work being carried on by the parent society. The work of this committee is done on undenominational lines. Since their formation they have raised over one hundred thousand dollars—and have erected a block of flats. They have decided to follow the example of the Somers Town Group and will erect a nursery school on the roof of one of the future blocks. The people in this slum area can now look forward to the same opportunities being afforded them of cleanliness and comfort as are provided under the St. Pancras scheme to those of Somers Town.

The St. Pancras House Improvement Society is only one of many efforts being made at the present time in London to improve housing conditions, but it illustrates the difference between the old and the new social outlook and as such may prove of interest to some readers.

May I say that this has been written in great haste to catch the last mail, as I felt that it was the most interesting experience I had had for a long time and the quotation which is placed at the top of the financial report seemed to express the essence of the efforts which are here described: "They shall build the old wastes, they shall raise up the former desolations, and they shall repair the waste cities, the desolations of many generations."

Machines and Weapons of War

(*Continued from Page 25*)

between the nations. It was the railroad that brought the first Hague Conference to an impasse. The machine-gun in the 1890's gave opportunity for a cataclysmic innovation, but, thanks to "the private manufacture of arms," no one nation had a monopoly. If it had fallen secretly into the hands of an unscrupulous Napoleon, he might well have achieved world mastery. Not that Napoleon would have done so; as a master of the tactics of his day his interest lay against the introduction of new weapons.

The machine-gun did effect great changes—it ended forever close-order formations in battle, forced dispersion in the attack, and compelled the use of cover and field entrenchments, with their defensive barbed wire. These in turn brought about the necessity for the multiplication of artillery.

The three remarkable innovations of the Great War were gas, aircraft, and the armoured fighting vehicle; and to all three the traditional reaction of vested interests has been evident. The papal edict against the arbalest and the resistance of the knightly orders to the first firearms have been repeated in the Geneva Gas Protocol, and in the endeavours of the Disarmament Conference to interdict bombing aircraft and "the particularly offensive weapons" of land warfare. One cannot help but wonder how long, in the stress of a great national conflict, these inhibitions will hold and whether the Bayards of a modern generation, the examplars of the chivalry and vested interests of this age, will not succumb, helpless before the power and efficiency o the newer weapons.

I shall not discuss gas warfare in any detail, but it is only right to point out that no great power has refrained from preparations to use gas, nominally for defensive purposes, but in such a manner that the preparations are equally applicable in the offensive against enemy armies in the field, or, what is perhaps even more significant, against enemy cities and countrysides, far from the actual zones of battle; nor shall I discuss aircraft, except to say that they are now an essential component of the armed forces and that their rate of development is such that the question of inter-continental attack may soon cease to be a question to be lightly dismissed.

My purpose now is to give in outline a few of the developments in armament that have featured the period since the Great War. In respect to guns of all types, the range has been increased at least two-fold; new propellants have

been introduced which are more uniform and simpler to manufacture; shell design has been improved to increase the ballistic coefficient and to decrease the effect of wind and weather on accuracy; the weight and energy of the explosives have been substantially increased; and highly perfected gas and smoke shells have been made available.

In the realm of very long-range artillery, weapons now exist which, both in range and power, far exceed the gun which shelled Paris in 1918; and suggestions have been made as a result of which it is no exaggeration to picture projectiles weighing a ton or more being delivered every few minutes at a distance of several hundred miles, with sufficient accuracy for the bombardment of cities.

As regards rifles, machine-guns, transport, tanks, aeroplanes and all the multitudinous auxiliary weapons of war, the advances that I have noted in respect to artillery have been repeated with startling results.

In history we are not long concerned with nations unable or unwilling to keep pace with armament development. However notable their civilization, however brave their warriors, and however adept their statesmen in the art of treaty-drafting, they soon pass off the stage before the onward march of those well able to forge and wield the newer weapons. This is the universal experience down the ages, and in its application to our Defence Forces, I commend the matter to the earnest thought of those who read these lines.

Why I Should Like To Visit Rio de Janeiro

(*Continued from Page 29*)

$108,065,965 of merchandise from Brazil, and sold to it $35,549,980 (in 1931). I considered, too, the fact that the foreign capital invested in Brazil (1932) totalled $1,429,928,580; British capital totalling $199,130,000, and United States, and other foreign capital being $750,000,000. I was much impressed with the information that there are 4,000 factories in Rio; that 3,894 vessels had entered its port in 1931; that its port handled millions of tons of merchandise annually; that in 1927 it had 5,595 automobiles; and that it had splendid communications by sea, land, and American and European airway systems. Another objective of mine was to see the wide ramifications of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Co., Limited and associated companies—supplying electric light and power, gas, and telephone services, as well as excellent transportation by motor omnibus and tramways, and to examine that huge power plant of the Rio de Janeiro Tramway Light and Power Company, Ltd. I'll admit, I wanted to see a great deal for my money!

"Now," I asked my "Pilot," "do you wonder why I want to visit Rio de Janeiro?"

"I'm not at all surprised", he answered, "and I hope you'll take the trip!"

I felt rather happy with his mood. Still, I thought, I'll quiz him,—as he had quizzed me.

"Why so generous all of a sudden?" I asked.

And he replied: "Why!... you see, its this way,— If you go, I'll be going too!"

Bic and L'Islet au Massacre

(*Continued from Page 31*)

the Bay of Bic. About the middle of the 17th Century, under French rule, the Baron d'Avaugour, and still later the Marquis de Vauban, the celebrated French military engineer, planned to make Bic an important stronghold in the general system of defences which were to consolidate French power in Canada. The French war ships were to be retained in Bic harbour. These plans, however, did not materialize, and it was not until years later, in 1861, that the Bay was again brought into notice. It was the Trent difficulty, an episode resulting from the forcible removal of two Confederate envoys from the British mail packet Trent by the American ship *San Jacinto*, which brought the Bay into notice. Incidentally, Bic and Rimouski used to be the first safe roadsteads in the River.

To-day, the Bay of Bic is the quiet little home of fishing smacks; during storms, a harbour of refuge. It is exceedingly beautiful and one can easily understand why Emily Montague exclaimed, as she looked out over the Bay in 1767: "I wish I were Queen of Bic."

The cave will remain for time immemorial; and as long as the native people with their innate love of folklore remain, so will the cave's story. But it is the intensity of the drama rather than the accuracy of the story that offers them the stronger appeal; and with this in mind, the writer presents the above in an effort to link more accurately a few of the facts of the story of l'Islet au Massacre.

The Calendar of the Future

(*Continued from Page 27*)

World Calendar, Easter Sunday would fall always on April 8, Victoria Day on a Friday, Dominion Day on Sunday, Armistice Day on Saturday, and Christmas Day on Monday.

Public opinion has been canvassed in a fairly thorough way in Great Britain and in the United States of America, but in Canada, so far as the writer is aware, next to nothing has been done to inform people of the need for reform and of the proposed reforms, or to obtain evidence of public opinion. This ignorance or apathy on the part of our people, and an uninformed autocratic impetuosity on the part of the government are responsible for the laughable or lamentable or humiliating position taken by Canada (according to one's point of view) at the 1931 Conference of 41 nations at Geneva. On this occasion, which was a session of the Fourth General Conference on Communications and Transit called by the League, Calendar Reform was on the agenda and under the chairmanship of the delegate from Great Britain, Sir John Baldwin, the representatives of the 41 nations stated their views on the subject. Stabilization of Easter was definitely agreed upon and incorporated in the draft report. That calendar reform will come, was also generally felt, but that public opinion lags too far behind for an immediate reform was expressed by Great Britain, France, and other leading countries. Rejection of the 13-month plan and interest in the 12-month plan were expressed by Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Greece, Irish Free State, Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland. Of these, two gave definite commitments on behalf of their governments for the 12-month equal-quarter calendar, Switzerland and Greece.

And where was Canada? Perhaps my readers had better lay hands on a brandy-flask or a bottle of smelling-salts before proceeding—Canada and Jugo-Slavia made themselves conspicuous by casting definite votes for the 13-month year. The Canadian delegate had been given definite instructions from the Canadian Government to support the 13-month perpetual calendar.

Surely it is high time that Canadians began to look into this matter, and to insist that no Canadian Government commits this country to so important a matter without full knowledge of what it is doing and of what the thoughtful, sane, and mature leaders of other governments are advocating.

If Canadians study this question and come to the conclusion that the 12-month World Calendar

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is the best solution of our present calendar deficiencies, then they should take steps to make a repetition of the 1931 Geneva pantomime impossible.

A suitable date for the change to be made would be 1939, since January 1st, 1939, in the Gregorian Calendar falls on a Sunday and so the old calendar would merge into the new with no dislocation of days whatsoever. It is therefore obvious that the sooner a general interest in the matter is aroused, the better it will be, for public opinion is not often rapidly formed nor are apathy and prejudice easily overcome.

While the above lines have been awaiting publication, announcement has been made that a "Rational Calendar Association of Canada" has been formed, with headquarters in Toronto. This Association is affiliated with similar organizations in Great Britain, France, the United States, Germany, Irish Free State, Belgium, Switzerland, and Greece—all established for the purpose of arousing interest in and support for the perpetual, 12-month, equal-quarter calendar.

We wish the Canadian Association every success in the accomplishment of its four stated purposes, which are:

(1) To secure withdrawal of Canada's official endorsement, at Geneva in 1931, of a 13-month calendar.

(2) To advocate the world-wide adoption of a rational, perpetual, 12-month equal-quarter calendar.

(3) To inform public opinion on the defects and inefficiencies of the calendar now in use.

(4) To promote the adoption of a stabilized Easter along the lines of the British Parliamentary Act of 1928.

Fournier's Anthology of French-Canadian Poets*

By ROBERT CHOQUETTE

CHERISHED dream of Jules Fournier, one of the finest intellects we have had in Canada, who gathered the material, including verse, biographies, and extracts from critics, this anthology, at the premature death of its author, became the adopted child of Mr. Olivar Asselin, now Editor-in-Chief of *Le Canada*. In 1920, Mr. Asselin published the first edition. A second edition, exactly similar to the first, appeared in the same year. A scintillating preface by Mr. Asselin, and henceforth inseparably associated with this anthology, explained the intentions of the compiler and also anticipated any reproaches that might be levelled against Mr. Fournier's choice of certain moth-eaten poets. Mr. Fournier's main intention was to prove that French-Canadian poetry shows a steady progress. The recently published third edition, which had become imperative due to the great number of writers who had achieved notice in the last thirteen years, amply justifies Jules Fournier's belief.

Twenty-six versifiers of the old generations have been swept away from the present edition. According to one of our critics, all of these singing forefathers should have been relegated to forgetfulness. For my part, I would say that the selection contains enough of the old ones to afford us the joy of contrast. It must be confessed that in this volume the pages which are of a quality so outstanding as to enjoy immortality are rare indeed. Nevertheless, the anthology establishes its worth by revealing the fact that, from page to page, there is a remarkable ascent towards perfection. The first two editions were interesting mainly from an historical point of view; the third edition holds the breath of life. It is for the most part a book of contemporary poetry. In the last part of the book we feel ourselves caught in the mesh of wills straining to create, of efforts on the edge of full-blown development, of poetical aspiration seeking its consciousness, and all this promise cannot fail to open up avenues of hope.

Right through this anthology run the two great parallel but opposed currents of inspiration which divide French-Canadian poetry: the so-called "nationalistic" one, whose aim is to give us a purely Canadian poetry; the other, an inspiration

which would give us a poetry in which the human element predominates.

With the exception of a few short pieces, touched with a half-bashful tenderness, I would say that all of the poetry of our venerable fathers, almost up to the threshhold of this present century, including half of Louis Fréchette, can be headed under the title of patriotic verse. Of what did they sing, those laborious bards of the nineteenth century? Love for Canada, as a transplanted France, was the one main theme that gathered in a sheaf the doleful songs of the hour. They dreamed of achieving for poetry what Garneau had just accomplished for history. At the reading of these stanzas, any sensitive man cannot help but succumb to a certain emotion; yet, if their love of Canada commands respect, it must be confessed that our forefathers, as far as poetical utterances are concerned, deserve eternal oblivion. The French-Canadian poetry of 1860 is a tardy explosion of Romanticism. After a silence of a hundred years, France revealed to abandoned Canada the writings of her great poets, Lamartine, Victor Hugo, de Vigny, and Musset. One can easily understand the intellectual commotion that ensued in Quebec. Unfortunately, the literary education of our authors had filtered through the school of pedantic rhymesters of the 18th century, which has proved to be the poorest in all French poetry. Thus, their patriotic and religious transports congealed into bombastic rhetoric as supple as plaster casts. It is rather amusing to encounter this anomaly—romantic sallies expressed in the style of those "pseudo-classics" who at the time were being burnt in effigy by the Romantics of France.

These remarks may explain why this third edition of Fournier's Anthology, in throwing overboard twenty-six of those short-winded versifiers, is a great improvement over its predecessors. In this connection let us hope that such a spring-cleaning may be imitated by the arbiters of our school text-books, where those patriarchs still occupy pedestals of honour, to the detriment of the veritable poets of whom French-Canadian letters can boast today.

The anthology now brings us to the opening of the present century, to the group of poets known as the Montreal School, so-called because its followers held meetings in the Château de Ramezay, on Notre Dame Street. This group brings with it a radical change of thought. Not only did these innovators enrich poetry by stressing the importance of form, but they also made it clear that poetry was no longer to be used as a vehicle for patriotic and religious propaganda, and had, once and for all, entered the field of art.

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Chief among the young radicals was the unfortunate Emile Nelligan, the son of an Irish father and a French mother. He chanted of his poor morbid soul which reflected nature so vividly but which, like an unstable mirror, was to be shattered into pieces before long. Mental death came upon him when he was barely twenty years of age. Yet, incredible as it seems, Nelligan had already written such works as to command the admiration and respect of posterity. His advent marks the turning point in our poetry.

Then, there was Charles Gill, who, to use one of Bossuet's famous phrases, often "soared higher than he saw;" there was Albert Lozeau, whose tender muse, inasmuch as it is of a purely lyrical quality, can be compared, all due proportions being kept in mind, with that of Keats. Among the still active writers, regular attendants at the meetings at the Château de Ramezay were Justice Gonzalve Desaulniers, Mr. Jean Charbonneau, Mr. Lucien Rainier, Mr. Albert Ferland, and others.

Broadly speaking, it can thus be seen that our poetry divides itself into two channels of inspiration which, under different circumstances, might easily harmonize, but which, in French Canada, have become squarely opposed to each other. Through their respective followers, they manifest strongly diverging tendencies, consciously willed and effected. This very fact constitutes in itself the limitation of the folk-lore-inspired writers, so that their Canadianism, far from being as natural as one's breathing, has taken on a doctrinal attitude which is the exact opposite of life and art. Exception must be made of that gifted poet who died in 1930 at the age of 78—Nérée Beauchemin—not only an excellent folk-singer but, in addition an artist in the real sense of the word. Nérée Beauchemin's most celebrated poem is entitled: "The Bell of Luisburg.". His own genius, with its silvery, unmistakable quality of tone, is somewhat of a bell itself.

As to our relatively "modern" poets, they could not help but find in this strain of the regionalist literature an encouragement to the liberation which they hoped to attain. While turning the pages of Fournier's Anthology, we arrive at another group of poets who further emphasized the reaction effected by the members of the Montreal School. Two names emerge—that of Mr. Paul Morin and that of Mr. René Chopin.

Mr. Paul Morin broke away so definitely from our traditional formula as to steep his works in complete exoticism. With him, form had been granted a state within the state. Morin is our most able artist, our most subtle juggler of words. His contribution has not been one of originality of thought nor depth of feeling, but it must be appreciated on the basis of its colourfulness and rich aroma.

Mr. René Chopin, who has just published his second book after a silence of too many years, is a true brother to Morin. Art for art's sake, is also the slogan of this splendid poet. Chopin's poems are imbued with a quest for beauty; they show to a brilliant degree the gift of imagery.

The new anthology points out that, since these two poets, this freedom of which we have been speaking, has become more and more pronounced. If the present edition eliminates twenty-six of the dead, and I mean dead, it adds fifteen living ones. And it can be affirmed that each one follows his own poetical bent, warbles upon his own personal themes. I do not mean to signify that they give proof of violent originality; what I mean is that they are more personal, much more distinctive, than their predecessors. If sometimes they allow the old subjects to invade their writing, at least it may be said that they clothe them in artistry. The greatest example of this is to be found in the works of the spirited poet of Sherbrooke, Mr. Alfred Desrochers, whose sonnet-sequence entitled "Cycle of the Fields and Woods" means havoc to all that bookish literature with which our folk-writers have lulled us since 1860. At last, with Desrochers, we are told of shantymen who fell a tree not with a prayer but with an axe.

But while running through the last part of the volume, what strikes one most is the simultaneous rise of some six or seven young women poets of merit. Nothing could have forced wider the breach into conventionalism opened by our artistic poets. Were the poems of these young women never to surpass their actual standard, their work would have to be highly welcomed, inasmuch as their sincerity has helped towards bringing about deeper insight and psychology in our literature.

Since the time has come to make an end, what can be our concluding thought? Have we or have we not a French-Canadian poetry? The entity offered by Fournier's selection, which is the most comprehensive of French-Canadian poetry that can be offered, does not allow us to boast of a national poetic literature as yet. I say it in all sincerity and without any sense of shame, since the same conclusion would be arrived at by anyone making an earnest study of English-Canadian poetry. We have no national poetic literature, but we have several significant poets, whose

remarkable progress cannot be denied. In less than a decade there may come an edition of this present anthology which will enable us to declare: "There is indeed a French-Canadian poetry, autonomous, personal, original." My statement is based upon the hope that the young writers whom we meet in the last part of this collection will continue to develop in an ever increasing degree, and upon the fact that still younger singers are springing up behind these, poets too young to figure in the present edition of Mr. Fournier's volume. If they fulfil their promise, they will add the weight necessary for the turn of the scale.

Such as it stands, this book is a splendid piece of work, for which Mr. Olivar Asselin and also Mrs. Fournier, whose collaboration has been most helpful in the compiling and editing, are to be gratefully congratulated by all those to whom the future of our letters is a matter of consequence. I do not refer to French speaking readers only, but also to you, English co-citizens, who owe it to yourselves to understand the generous effort which parallels that of your own authors, for the common glory of Canadian literature.

*From a radio address delivered over Station CKAC, Montreal, November 9, 1933.

The Montreal Neurological Institute

(*Continued from Page 10*)

and what looks like a long-tailed Q upside down with the tail to the left. In the Edwin Smith papyrus, which dates from 3000 B.C., and is the earliest known scientific document, these four symbols in combination represent the brain, the first mention of that organ in literature. Around this in a circle is a Greek inscription taken from Galen's Commentaries on the Aphorisms of Hippocrates. Where the Father of Medicine states that a wound involving the brain is necessarily fatal, Galen adds this comment, "But I have seen a severely wounded brain healed".

Here in this hall there breathes an appreciation to the gods for those gifts which have been vouchsafed to man by virtue of his energy and service, an acknowledgment to these men of science who have handed on the brightly burning torch, and a prayer that with the help of the munificence that has made possible such a building and equipment, and with the co-operation of other departments of the University, we may add further brilliance to that beneficent Torch.

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McGill Society of Ontario

The McGill Society of Ontario, formerly the McGill Society of Toronto, announces that its first official meeting will be held in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, following the McGill-Toronto football game on October 6. The meeting will take the form of a stag dinner at 7.30 p.m. The exact details in regard to speakers and entertainment have not been announced as these lines are written, but plans are sufficiently advanced to assure a memorable occasion. Tickets for the game, priced at $2 for the covered stand and $1.50 in the open stand, may be obtained from E. G. McCracken, Secretary of the Society, c/o Sangamo Company, Limited, 183 George Street, Toronto. The dinner arrangements are also in Mr. McCracken's hands.

McGill Alumnae

GLEANINGS FROM EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Favourable developments under the Central Board include:

(1) Zoning school districts irrespective of municipalities.
(2) Closer scrutiny of allotment taxes.
(3) Rebuilding Argyle School—Demolition commenced in August. Why not in June? Saving accomplished by letting wrecking and construction contracts together, probably offset by increase in wage schedules and building through the winter.

Research into statutes by Watson Gillean, B.A., Law '35:

Result:—Local Council of Women and McGill Alumnae propose Mrs. Leslie Bell to City Council as candidate for Montreal School Board.

Alderman Gilmour (McGill) nominates Mrs. Bell, and Alderman Rochon seconds the nomination.

Candidate defeated by Alderman Biggar (McGill) on technicality.

Educ. Committee, through Mr. Gillean's research, brought to light old-time limit which prevented City Council making their own nomination to the Board.

As a result of research into statutes, A. S. Bruneau, K.C., suggested amendments since Confederation which now prevent women acting on school boards may prove to be *ultra vires* re Protestant women. The B.N.A. Act, Sec. 93, protects religious minorities from having privileges enjoyed before 1867 being later removed.

Professor Frank Scott (Const. Law) is looking into this interesting point for our committee.

Interesting comments on the May report of this committee are coming in from local boards and outstanding citizens. No official comment has yet been received from the Central or Montreal Boards.

Births

BATSHAW—In Montreal, on June 27, to Harry Batshaw, Law '24, and Dr. Anne Tarshis Batshaw, Arts '21, Med. '24, a son.

BURKE—In Montreal, on July 18, to T. V. Burke, Com. '24, C.A. '29, and Mrs. Burke, a daughter.

BUSHELL—In Montreal, on July 15, to Dr. Winston C. Bushell, Dent. '24, and Mrs. Bushell, a daughter.

CASSIDY—In Montreal, on April 25, to Dr. Earl Cassidy, Dent. '24, and Mrs. Cassidy, a son.

CLEVELAND—In Montreal, on June 11, to Dr. Thorburn Cleveland, Dent. '23, and Mrs. Cleveland, a daughter.

COOPER—In Montreal, on August 4, to Ashley W. Cooper, and Mrs. Cooper, (Louise Swindlehurst, Arts '19), a daughter.

COPE—In Montreal, on July 10, to F. C. Cope, Arts '24, Law '27, and Mrs. Cope, a son.

DAWSON—In Montreal, on July 11, to Dr. Howard L. Dawson, Arts '18, Med. '21, and Mrs. Dawson, a son.

DEMUTH—In Vancouver, on March 30, to Dr. Otto Demuth, Med. '15, and Mrs. Demuth, a daughter.

DOWD—In Montreal, on July 4, to Dr. K. E. Dowd, Med. '23, and Mrs. Dowd, a daughter.

GOLDSMITH—In Montreal, on August 14, to J. H. Goldsmith, B.Com. '23, and Mrs. Goldsmith, a son.

GRIGG—In Montreal, on July 15, to Alec P. Grigg, Arts '16, Law '20, and Mrs. Grigg, a son.

HANLON—In Brunswick, Me., on July 19, to Dr. Francis W. Hanlon, Med. '31, and Mrs. Hanlon, a son.

HATFIELD—In Utica, N.Y., on July 1, to Dr. A. Richard Hatfield, Med. '31, and Mrs. Hatfield, (Jeannette Davidson, Arts '29), a daughter.

HELAL—In Montreal, on August 2, to Joseph Helal, Law '26, and Mrs. Helal, a son.

HENRY—In Montreal, on July 17, to Dr. H. G. Henry, Med. '29, and Mrs. Henry, a son.

JOHNSON—In Montreal, on June 23, to A. S. Johnson, Arts '22, and Mrs. Johnson, a son.

LAIDLEY—In Montreal, on August 13, to Wendell H. Laidley, B.Sc. '23, B.C.L. '28, and Mrs. Laidley (Margaret Monsarrat), a son.

LUNDON—In Montreal, on July 6, to Dr. C. T. Lundon, Med. '14, and Mrs. Lundon, a son.

MOLLOT—In Montreal, on July 30, to Dr. E. E. Mollot, Dent. '32, and Mrs. Mollot, a son.

POWELL—In Montreal, on May 25, to Clifford Powell, and Mrs. Powell, (Doris Sharples, Arts '22), a son.

PUDDICOMBE—In Montreal, on July 14, to George Beverley Puddicombe, Arts '23, Law '26, and Mrs. Puddicombe, Arts '28, a daughter.

PUDDICOMBE—In Ottawa, on June 18, to Dr. John Puddicombe, Med. '26, and Mrs. Puddicombe, twins, a son and a daughter.

PULRANG—In Yonkers, N.Y., on June 18, to Dr. Stanford Pulrang, Med. '30, and Mrs. Pulrang, a son.

REFORD—In Montreal, on June 15, to L. Eric Reford, Arts '21, and Mrs. Reford, a son.

ROSS—In Montreal, on August 2, to Trevor Ross, past student, and Mrs. Ross, a daughter.

SMITH—In Montreal, on May 25, to the Rev. R. Douglas Smith, Arts '29, and Mrs. Smith, (Margaret Smyth, Arts '29), a son.

STAVELEY—In Mt. Bruno, Que., on June 24, to W. D. Staveley, Sci. '13, and Mrs. Staveley, a son.

TEAKLE—In Montreal, on July 20, to C. T. Teakle, Arts '24, and Mrs. Teakle, a daughter.

WILLIAMS—In Montreal, on July 3, to R. Lyman Williams, Arts '30, and Mrs. Williams, a son.

WRIGHT—In Toronto, on August 8, to S. V. Wright, B.A. '14, and Mrs. Wright, a daughter.

(c) Nesmith



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The Antarctic and the Spirit of Discovery*

By G. VIBERT DOUGLAS

(Carnegie Professor of Geology, Dalhousie University)

SUPPOSE we ascended in some great balloon to a height hitherto not reached, and were able to hover there and allow the world to turn below us—what should we see?

We should see the continents and oceans passing like a vast moving picture beneath our gaze. In the far north we should see a great frozen ocean occupying the area around the North Pole. In the south a great continent would be revealed—a continent greater in area than Australia. The South Pole is situated in the centre of this great land mass. Between these two extremes we should see the continents—the Americas, Europe, Asia, Africa, Greenland, and Australia. From our high point of vantage probably the most striking feature of these continents is the fact that they present the appearance of wedge-shaped masses of land with the thin end of the wedge towards the south.

If, in imagination, we drifted to the north, we should be impressed by the fact that we were seeing that part of the world which is predominantly land—land surrounding an ocean. Let us drift to the southern end of our planet and there we see that predominantly the surface is water—oceans surrounding a continent. Why is there this curious asymmetric distribution of land and water? We do not know. The man or woman may be living, or yet unborn, who will offer a satisfactory explanation. It is about this continent lying around the South Pole that I wish to say something on this occasion.

First of all, who found the Antarctic Continent? I think that the first man to suggest that a continent existed in the south was Capt. James Cook. After the fall of Quebec, Capt. Cook was commissioned to make an exploration of the southern hemisphere and he was the first man to cross the Antarctic Circle. That was on January 17, 1773. Cook encountered large tabular icebergs and he concluded that these were derived from some great continental mass. He argued rightly, for a tabular berg standing 300 feet out of the sea, with approximately 3000 feet below the surface, could not be frozen sea-water. He also knew that there were no glaciers in South America, Africa, nor the Antipodes, of such magnitude that they could give birth to masses of ice like those that he saw. Cook rightly concluded that a great South Land existed from whence these bergs came. But Cook never saw this land. The honour of first seeing the continent fell to John Biscoe, who was a gallant skipper, sailing forth in search of seals and whales, in the employ of the Enderby Brothers of London, in the year 1830. The portion of the continent which he sighted lies south of Africa, and is known as Enderby Land.

A number of expeditions followed each other, adding something to our knowledge of this great unknown land. These explorations have been going on for over one hundred years, and still the continent remains in very great measure unknown. It is good that it does so remain, for this would be a tame world if we knew all about it.

Who discovered the South Pole? The first party of men ever to set foot at this geographical point was led by that glorious man, Roald Amundsen, and they reached the Pole in the middle of December, 1911. About a month later, Scott and his companions also reached their objective. These efforts can be termed grand sporting events. As such they have their value in our civilization, and they should never be considered in the light of bitter racial competition. May our sporting instincts never wave. With the advent of the aeroplane, the geographical exploration of this continent has been greatly facilitated and it is now possible to do in a few hours that which required many weeks and days.

Are there any human inhabitants of this land? No—there are no humans inhabiting the Antarctic in the same way as the Eskimo inhabit the Arctic seaboard. Furthermore, no human beings, as far as is known, have ever lived in this sense on the continent. The reason for this is probably that there have been no land bridges spanning the seas between the Antarctic Continent and the land masses to the North where, in the course of evolutionary development, man came into being.

Apart from man, what animals inhabit the Continent? The answer to this question is that in the interior of the continent there is no life. Along the fringes of the continent there exist certain forms of which some are very interesting. The commonest forms are penguins and seals. The latter are not the seals of the Arctic, but a hairless seal of which such varieties as sea-elephant, sea-leopard, and Weddell seal, are known. The penguins are by far the most

interesting inhabitants of these regions. These curious birds, which cannot fly, but which can swim at the rate of knots, and walk with a gait which would make Charlie Chaplin envious, are known to inhabit these shores as well as the shores of the sub-Antarctic islands. They are not known in northern latitudes. A few have been brought across the Equator in cold storage and can be seen in some of the greater zoos.

Another great animal which inhabits the seas surrounding the Antarctic Continent is the whale. Blue whales, hump backs, and sperms find in these waters the food necessary for life. Incidentally, we are inclined to stand and wonder at the monster animals which are shown in some of our museums and which we know existed in past times. The Blue Whale, however, reaches dimensions which are greater than any animals such as the Brontosauras. Blue Whales, with a length of 102 feet, have been harpooned and captured. These whales are mammals.

The purpose for which they are killed is to provide whale-oil which is used in the manufacture of soap. The existence of the whales in the southern seas is due to the fact that their food, the crill or euphosia, are abundant in these waters. These latter are elementary forms of life, living in the oceans and feeding on the diatoms, which are plants getting their food from the salts of the ocean. As the solubility of these salts decreases with low temperature, the diatoms find it easier to extract them in cold than in warm waters.

The fact that there are whales in these southern seas gives an economic interest to these regions. In this field the hardy Norwegians dominate, and many an expedition has benefited by their presence and generosity.

What sort of country is this great South Land? It is a great plateau—The South Pole is approximately 9,000 feet above sea level and is in the centre of a basin which has its rim perhaps 1000 feet higher than the centre. I am speaking of the sector lying south of the Indian Ocean. In the language of the geologist the Antarctic is a horst, i.e., a block of the crust which has been thrust up en masse. The central plateau is covered with ice and it is only along the edge of the basin and continent that jagged peaks of rock may be seen. The real tectonic history of the continent is not known.

Has it always been cold in the Antarctic? No—we can say with great assurance that it has not. In the Ross Sea sector the rocks contain seams of coal; poor coal, it is true, but neverthelesss coal. Now coal is always laid down in swamps under tropical conditions—luxuriant vegetation accompanied by deltaic conditions.

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Who owns the Antarctic? The British Empire claims various sectors and has good right to them because of the number of expeditions it has sent to these shores, expeditions which not only mapped but carried out scientific investigations. I think that Norway has the second claim because of the work of Amundsen, C. A. Larsen, and Riisen-Larsen. The United States probably comes third through the work of Byrd, Wilkes, and earlier explorers. The Belgians, the French, the Germans, the Swedes, and the Japanese have all some claims on this Continent, though by no means are these claims equal.

What sort of food does a person require in these cold regions? The answer to this query is that fat and sugar are what the body demands. Stefansson has estimated that two pounds of sugar are equivalent to one pound of fat. Furthermore, Stefansson showed that it was possible to go into the Arctic and live on a meat diet and remain healthy for years. It took many years for us to learn that the dread disease of the explorer, scurvy, can be avoided by the plentiful use of fresh meat. Fresh meat, not tinned meat, though it can be and usually is frozen, is an essential article of diet. Failing meat, sugar helps to keep up the energy necessary for body heat and the external work of the individual.

My own experience was that the greasier and sweeter the food, the tastier it became, as one penetrated further into the cold regions. On the *Quest* expedition we only had one tot of alcohol —on Saturday nights. On the strenuous trips to the Pole, neither Amundsen nor Scott took alcohol along for other than cooking purposes. The question of food comes down to what can be carried. The essential fats and sugar there must be, and what space remains is filled with chocolate, condensed milk, vegetables, and so forth.

And next I suppose we may ask, What does one wear? There is some diversity of opinion. Some say all wool, some say fur. The important thing is to have sufficient for warmth, but not enough to throw one into a perspiration. The garments must not be tight nor must they be heavy. Canvas, or closely woven material, as an external garment to break the wind is essential, but to be avoided are all clothes which condense moisture from the body on the inside.

The last question that we shall ask and attempt to answer is, Why send expeditions down to a land that is frozen? Is it right to risk human lives in such quests?

My answer is yes—a thousand times yes.—Attempts to climb Everest, attempts to unravel the great South Land, attempts to find out the structure, fauna, and flora of South America, Africa and the Roof of the World, are all worth while. It is this spirit which the world needs to-day—a spirit of inquiry into everything—life, the conditions of life of those around us, the manner in which people should be governed, the ways of life, the nature of the materials around us, and the realm of the spiritual. Each one of these subjects needs this spirit of exploration applied to it, otherwise we die.

How does the explorer proceed?—first of all he learns as much as possible about what has been done and thoroughly equips himself (this is important); then he launches out fearlessly and probes the unknown, observing what is to be seen and trying to understand that which he has observed. There is no limit to such an attitude towards living—endlessly we push on towards that goal of all endeavour—Truth. In the words of Goethe, "Who strives without ceasing, him we can save."

*Radio Address, March, 1934.

Marriages

ARCHER—In West Lorne, Ont., on July 7, Miss Anna J. Robinson, and Rev. Russell Clifton Archer, B.A. '33, of Cardinal, Ont.

ARMSTRONG—In Denison's Mills, on July 14, Miss Lucy Armstrong, B.A. '30, and John G. MacKinnon.

BADIAN-HOLE—At Lachine, on May 19, Miss Katherine F. Hole, B.A. '29, and Alan M. Badian, B.Com. '20.

BALLANTYNE—In St. Henri de Mascouche, Que., on June 28, Miss Frances E. Stephens and Murray Gordon Ballantyne, B.A. '30, M.A. '32.

BLUNT—At Knowlton, Que., on June 29, Miss Marguerite Rexford, daughter of Rev. Dr. E. I. Rexford, B.A. '76 and Mrs. Rexford, Montreal, and H. Walton Blunt, B.Com. '26, son of Dr. H. W. Blunt, M.D. '93, and Mrs. Blunt of Granby.

BRIGHTON—At Ottawa, on May 26, Miss Margaret Madeleine Stevenson, daughter of the late Dr. Hans Stevenson, M.D. '80, of Wakefield, Que., and Harris Weir Brighton, B.S.A. '23, of Capetown, S. Africa.

BROWN-MORTON—In Montreal, on August 8, Miss Agnes Dennis Morton, B.A. '29, and Kenneth Harold Brown, B.A. '29.

COOPER—In Montreal, on May 30, Miss Dorothy Payling Fisher, and Dr. Charles Edwin Cooper, M.D. '34.

COPLAND—On June 6, Miss Marion Jean Copland, past student, and the Rev. Leon D. Sanborne, of Kingston, Ark.

COUGHLIN—In Montreal, on August 4, Miss Georgette Martel, and Edmund F. J. Coughlin, B.C.L. '16.

JONES-CRAM—In Montreal, on July 9, Miss Mildred E. Cram, Social Workers '32, of Queen's Harbour, Nfld., and Rev. Walter G. Jones, Theol. '34, of Three Rovers, Que.

CURTIS—In Montreal, on June 30, Miss Marjory Bourne Smith, and Arthur Elbert Curtis Jr., B.Sc. '28, of Shawinigan Falls, Que.

DAWSON—In Montreal, on July 12, Dr. Katherine H. Dawson, B.A. '24, M.D. '31, and John Davidson Ketchum, of Toronto.

ELDERKIN—In Westmount, Que., on July 27, Miss Jean Elizabeth Stewart, of New Wiltshire, P.E.I., and Clayton Foster Elderkin, B.A. '22, of Montreal.

FEIGENBAUM—In Boston, Mass., on June 24, Miss Mina Lea Simon, of Brookline, Mass., and Dr. Jacob Feigenbaum, M.D. '25, of Montreal.

FLINT—In Delhi, New York, on August 18, Miss Isabelle Foreman, and Dr. Orin Queal Flint, Med. '29.

GARDNER—In Montreal, on June 27, Miss Ethel Marion Trenholme, and Dr. Campbell MacGregor Gardner, M.D. '31.

GLASGOW—In Ottawa, Ont., Miss Kathleen Easton, and Paul J. W. Glasgow, B.C.L. '30, of Montreal.

GOLD-OLESKER—In Montreal, on June 10, Miss Carmen Olesker, B.A. '33, and Dr. Solomon Gold, M.D. '23.

GRAY—In Montreal, on June 2, Miss Leona Gray, B.A. '27, M.A. '28, and Robert M. Campbell.

HAMILTON-TOOKE—In Montreal, on July 31, Miss Elizabeth Morecroft Tooke, B.A. '30, daughter of Dr. F. T. Tooke, B.A. '95, M.D. '99, and Mrs. Tooke, and J. Bedell Hamilton, past student, Montreal.

HENDERSON—In Montreal, on August 7, Miss Elsie Margaret Ormandy, and Dr. James Grey Henderson, M.D. '27.

HOME-PIDGEON—In Montreal, on June 28, Miss Elsbeth Marion Pidgeon, past student, and John M. Home, B.A. '28, B.C.L. '31, of Quebec.

HOWARD—In Montreal, on August 18, Miss Mabel Edith Howard, Phy. Ed. '31, and R. Stanley Orser.

HULIN—In Montreal, on June 27, Miss Violet Louise Hulin, B.Sc. (Arts) '28, and Bernard E. Coughlin.

HUTCHISON-SMITH—At Granby, Que., on June 30, Miss Katherine Smith, past student, and J. Gordon Hutchison, B. Com. '31.

JOHNSON—In Montreal, on June 2, Miss Eugenia Lillian Ellement, and Robert E. L. Johnson, B.Sc. '32, of Sarnia, Ont.

JOHNSON—In Concord, Mass., on May 25, Miss Catherine Cameron, and Edward H. Johnson, B.Sc. (Arts) '30.

KELLAND-REID—In Montreal, on August 15, Miss Grace Reid, B.A. '29, and Frank J. Kelland, B.Com. '27, M.A. '29.

LePAGE—In Winnipeg, Man., on July 7, Miss Marguerite LePage, Social Workers '30, M.A. '32, and Rev. Franklin Prescott Fidler, of Toronto.

LITTLE—In Windsor, Ont., on June 23, Miss Elizabeth Maud Willson, and Dr. Lawrence Penniston Little, M.D. '25.

MACEY—In Frelighsburg, Que., recently, Miss Audrey Irene Downing, and Dr. Henry Percy Macey, Med. '32.

McCUAIG—In Montreal, on June 28, Miss Eloise R. McWilliam, and Hugh R. McCuaig, B.Com. '32.

McCULLAGH-GILLSON—In Montreal, on June 25, Miss Constance Grace Gillson, B.A. '30, and Paul Fletcher McCullagh M.A. '28.

MacFARLANE—In Montreal, on August 2, Miss Anne Margaret MacFarlane, B.A. '30, B.L.S. '31, and James Robert Beattie.

MacKENZIE—In Montreal, on June 27, Miss Margaret Christie Mitchell, and Dr. John C. MacKenzie, M.D. '28.

McKERGOW—In Dunham, Que., on June 23, Miss Clara C. Watson, and Alfred T. McKergow, B.A. '28, B.C.L. '31, of Granby, Que.

McNICOLL—At Baie d'Urfe, on June 7, Miss Arvilla McBride, and Charles McNicoll, B.Sc. '20, both of Montreal.

MARSH—In Ottawa, on June 30, Miss Helen Elizabeth Cautley, and Professor Leonard C. Marsh, M.A. '33, Director of Social Research of McGill University.

MATTHAMS—In Malden, England, on July 12, Miss Phyllis Hunt, and Rev. Philip Matthams, B.A. '28, of Montreal.

MAXWELL—At Cacouna, Que., on August 18, Miss Vera Elizabeth Kemp, daughter of J. Colin Kemp, B.Sc. '08, and Mrs. Kemp, and H. Stirling Maxwell, B.Arch. '28, all of Montreal.

MITCHELL—At Lennoxville, Que., on August 4, Miss Margaret Alice Bradley, of Sherbrooke, and William Mitchell, B.C.L. '34, son of Hon. W. G. Mitchell, B.C.L. '01, Montreal.

MONTGOMERY—In St. John, N.B., on June 25, Miss Angline P. Gregory, and Hugh R. Montgomery, B.Sc. '29.

MORRELL—In Fredericton, N.B., on June 30, Miss Jessie Ann Cumming, and Donald L. Morrell, B.Com. '28, of Montreal.

(*Continued on Page 58*)

Are Preferred Stocks *Attractive?*

Preferred stocks occupy an interesting position at the present time, many such issues offering the opportunity to investors to secure price appreciation and a substantial income return.

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A McGill Conspectus

June — September, 1934

(WHEREIN *The McGill News* PRESENTS IN CONDENSED FORM SOME DETAILS OF THE UNIVERSITY'S RECENT ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS)

THIS YEAR'S BUDGET

A reduction of $47,000 in the budget of the University for the academic year 1934-1935 was announced following a meeting of the Governors on August 9. Salary and wage scales will remain unchanged, the saving being effected through the reduction of departmental appropriations. At Macdonald College the budget has also been reduced by a total of $14,000. The Royal Victoria College budget shows a slight surplus. In aggregate effect, the changes in the budget are expected to produce a deficit $28,000 lower than that actually incurred in the previous year.

GOVERNORS APPOINTED

At the meeting of the Governors in August, George S. Currie, Arts '11, member of the firm of Clarkson, McDonald and Currie, chartered accountants, who has represented the Graduates' Society on the Board for the past three years, was appointed to permanent membership. His place as Graduates' Society representative has been filled by the appointment of P. D. Ross, of Ottawa, whose term as President of the Society will be completed this autumn.

GIFTS AND DONATIONS

Gifts and donations to the University totalling some $56,236 were formally accepted by the Board of Governors at their meeting on July 5, including $18,925 to the Redpath Library, $22,936 to the Faculty of Medicine, $1,000 to the Department of Chemistry, $7,450 to the Department of Industrial and Cellulose Chemistry, $425 to the Faculty of Engineering, and $1,500 to Macdonald College.

BIOCHEMICAL DISCOVERY

The discovery of "antagonistic substances" in the blood, which tend to balance and regulate the effects of hormones in the body, was reported by Dr. J. B. Collip, Professor of Biochemistry in McGill University, to the American Medical Association and the Association for the Study of Internal Secretions at a meeting held in Cleveland, Ohio, in June. Physicians who heard the report stated that, in their opinion, the discovery was of the utmost importance, tending as it did to open an entirely new field in the understanding and practice of medicine.

DR. COLLIP'S ASSISTANTS

Commenting on the report in regard to the discovery of "antagonistic bodies" in the blood, as presented by Dr. J. B. Collip in Cleveland in June, Dr. C. F. Martin, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, revealed in an interview granted to the Montreal *Gazette* that Dr. Evelyn M. Anderson, Research Fellow in Biochemistry, Dr. David L. Thomson, Associate Professor of Biochemistry, Dr. Hans Selye, lecturer in the Department, and R. L. Kutz, demonstrator, were associated with Dr. Collip in his important discovery. In the opinion of Dr. Collip's colleagues at McGill, the discovery would in all probability lead to the enunciation of an entirely new law in medicine.

LEAD POISONING RESEARCH

Among the gifts to the University noted in their aggregate above may be mentioned $10,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation for the furtherance of studies in the Medical Faculty, in co-operation with the Department of Physics, in the spectographic examination of biological specimens, with special reference to lead poisoning. Important work in this field has been carried out in the past 18 months by Drs. G. O. Langstroth and D. R. McRae, of the Physics Department, in conjunction with Drs. Colin K. Russel and W. V. Cone, of the Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery. A new spectograph will be constructed with the funds now available and the notable co-operation of the two departments in the research under way will be continued.

STAFF CHANGES

Among the appointments and resignations announced by the Governors in July were the following: Approval of the appointment of P. D. Ross, Esq., retiring President of the Graduates' Society of McGill University, to be Graduates' Society Representative on the Board of Governors; the appointment of Dr. George W. Scarth as Chairman of the Department of Botany, in succession to Professor F. E. Lloyd; and the resignation of Dr. A. H. MacCordick, who has served on the staff of the Faculty of Medicine for more than twenty years, from his post as Lecturer in Medicine.

DEPARTMENTAL CHANGES

Changes in the departmental organization of McGill announced by the Board of Governors in July included the creation of a Department of Genetics, which will function under the direction of Dr. C. Leonard Huskins, promoted to full professorship; and the discontinuance, as a measure of economy, of the Department of Chinese Studies, formerly conducted under the direction of Professor Kiang Kang-hu. Funds for the maintenance of the Gest Chinese Research Library at McGill were also discontinued for the same reason. It was announced that, as friends of the School for Graduate Nurses had raised sufficient money for the purpose, the School would operate in the coming year.

DEAN OF AGRICULTURE

Following a meeting of the Governors of the University in the board room of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on July 5, it was announced that Dr. W. H. Brittain, B.S.A., '11, Professor of Entomology in Macdonald College since 1926, had been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, in succession to Dean A. H. Barton, who resigned some two years ago to become the Dominion's Deputy Minister of Agriculture, In addition to his bachelor's degree from McGill, Dr. Brittain holds the degrees of Master of Science in Agriculture and Doctor of Philosophy from Cornell University. He was for 13 years Provincial Entomologist for the Province of Nova Scotia.

EMERITUS APPOINTMENTS

Two appointments to Emeritus Professorships in the University were announced by the Governors in July, Professor F. E. Lloyd, a former President of the Royal Society of Canada, who retired last spring, being named Emeritus Professor of Botany; and Arnold Wainwright, K.C., who retired last year from his post in the Faculty of Law as Professor of the Law of Evidence, being named as Emeritus Professor in this subject.

OPENING OF NEW INSTITUTE

In July, Dr. Wilder G. Penfield announced that the Montreal Neurological Institute, the new centre of medical research at McGill University, would be formally opened on Thursday, September 27, when a notable gathering of the University's staff and friends is expected. Dr. C. F. Martin, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, will preside on this occasion and those taking part in the ceremonies will include His Worship the Mayor of Montreal, Dr. E. W. Archibald, Director of the Department of Surgery, the Hon. Athanase David, representing the Province of Quebec, and Dr. Penfield. Foundation lectures will be delivered by Dr. Harvey Cushing, one of the world's leading neurologists, now Research Professor of Neurology in Yale University, and by Dr. Gordon Holmes, of London, England, who is coming to Canada specially for the occasion. Appreciations will be expressed by a number of outstanding members of the McGill staff, including Dr. William Cone, Dr. C. K. Russel, and Dr. F. H. Mackay.

R.V.H. STAFF HONOURS

A list of national and international appointments for which members of the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital have been selected during the first six months of 1934 was released for publication by W. R. Chenoweth, Superintendent of the Hospital, in July. It includes the following: Dr. E. W. Archibald, President of the American Surgical Association; Dr. H. S. Birkett, Vice-President of the Pan-American Medical Congress; Dr. W. G. M. Byers, President of the American Ophthalmological Society; Dr. J. R. Fraser, Vice-President of the American Gynaecological Society and Regent of the American College of Surgeons; Dr. C. F. Martin, Honorary Doctor of Laws, by Harvard University; Dr. W. J. McNally, reappointed Research Fellow in Otolaryngology by the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology; Dr. J. C. Meakins, President of the American College of Physicians and President-Elect of



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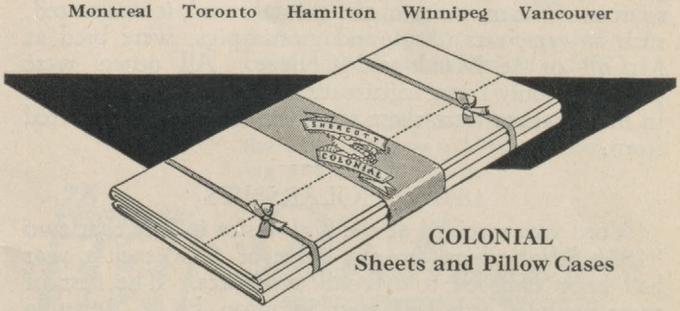
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the Canadian Medical Association; Dr. C. K. Russel, President of the American Neurological Association; Miss Caroline V. Barrett, R.N., President of the Association of Registered Nurses of the Province of Quebec.

JEWISH HOSPITAL

Early in August it was announced that the new 200-bed Jewish Hospital, at the corner of Côte des Neiges and Côte Ste. Catherine Roads, Montreal, would be formally opened on October 8. The hospital is to be non-sectarian in its service and also, to some degree, in its staff. Appointments announced by the Board of Administration included the following McGill men: Consulting Physician, Dr. Joseph Kauffmann, Assistant Professor of Medicine; Consulting Surgeon, Dr. E. W. Archibald, Professor of Surgery; Gynaecologist and Obstetrician, Dr. James Robert Goodall, Professor of Clinical Gynaecology and Obstetrics; Paediatrician, Dr. Alton Goldbloom, Lecturer in Paediatrics; Ophthalmologist, Dr. J. Rosenbaum, Assistant Ophthalmologist in the Royal Victoria Hospital; and Oto-laryngologist, Dr. A. O. Freedman, Assistant Oto-laryngologist in the Montreal General Hospital.

AMOEBIC DYSENTERY

Reporting on the presence of amoebic dysentery in Montreal to the annual convention of the Canadian Medical Association in Calgary in June, Dr. J. C. Meakins, of the University staff, noted that of 294 patients examined in the Royal Victoria Hospital since 1932, 42 were found to be suffering from the disease. Neither age nor sex affected the incidence, those suffering ranging in age from 6 months to 69 years, with the sexes about equally divided. Dr. Meakins emphasized that there was no epidemic of the disease in Montreal or anywhere in Canada, and that the situation gave no cause for alarm or grave concern. He contradicted the impression that the disease is a new manifestation in this country, stating that proved cases had been known for at least forty years.

ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION

A suggestion in a unit of the Montreal press in June that the disappearance of certain cats, dogs, and other household pets from their homes in the city might be explained by the need of local universities for subjects for animal experimentation, was promptly met by a flat denial from the University authorities. So far as McGill was concerned, they pointed out, cats and other animals are not, never have been, and never will be purchased for experimentation from unknown or casual sources. The majority of the animals used, it was stated, such as cats, rats, dogs, and guinea-pigs, were bred at McGill or at Macdonald College. All others were purchased only from legitimate and authorized breeders. In no instances were these stringent regulations departed from.

1851 SCHOLARSHIPS

Word was received at the University in July that two "1851 Scholarships" to the value of £250 each a year had been awarded to McGill graduates. The first of these has been won by Ernest Solomon, Ph.D. '34, who will continue his studies in physical chemistry at the University of Manchester, England. Arthur Hawley Snell, M.Sc. '31, Ph.D. '33, was the second winner. He is a son of Professor J. F. Snell, of Macdonald College, and will proceed to the University of California, there to continue his studies and research in physics.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

In his report on the Graduates' Society Employment Bureau for the quarter year ending on June 30, 1934, G. B. Glassco, the Director, records a total of 26 placements, 3 less than in the same period a year ago and 7 less than in the first quarter of the current year. He notes that there has been an upturn in the demand for men from the electrical and paper industries, with a consequent increase in the number of placements effected by the Bureau in these fields. Of the total placements recorded in the quarter year, 21 were men and 5 were women, 19 men and 3 women being placed in permanent positions. By categories the placements were: Men: Science 1, Engineering 11, Commerce 5, Arts 3, Non-Graduate 1; Women: Partial Past Student, Arts, Commerce, and Undergraduate, 1 each.

MILK FOR QUINTUPLETS

In response to an urgent request from Dr. A. R. Dafoe, of Corbeil, Ontario, the Royal Victoria Hospital authorities arranged in July to forward daily 20 ounces of human milk for the use of the famous quintuplets born to the Dionne family of that village this spring. No charge for supplying this milk will be made by the hospital or by those nursing mothers from whom it will be obtained. The supply, supplementing a daily shipment of 80 ounces from hospitals in Toronto, will similarly be shipped without charge through the co-operation of the Elmhurst Dairies, Montreal, the Canadian Pacific Express Company, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association in Calgary in June, Dr. J. C. Meakins, head of the McGill University Medical Clinic and Chief Physician of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, was chosen as President-Elect. As mentioned elsewhere in these columns, Dr. Meakins is also President of the American College of Physicians, having assumed office at the annual convention of the College in Chicago in April. At the Canadian Medical Association meeting it was announced that that body and the American Medical Association would hold a joint convention in Atlantic City in June, 1935. This will be the first occasion on which the two associations have so co-operated.

DR. PENFIELD HONOURED

On June 16, at the 21st reunion dinner of the Class of '13 in Princeton University, a loving-cup, symbolical of outstanding accomplishment by members of the Class, was presented to Dr. Wilder G. Penfield, Clinical Professor of Neurology and Neuro-surgery in McGill University. According to the citation read by the President of the Class, Dr. Penfield was acclaimed as "one of the greatest authorities and most successful surgeons on the North American Continent in the treatment of diseases of the brain and the nervous system." The President referred also to the fact that Dr. Penfield had distinguished himself during the Great War, particularly when the *Sussex* struck a mine in the English Channel.

Though his leg was broken by the explosion, Dr. Penfield had for nine hours directed first-aid and rescue work among the injured passengers.

CULTURE

Addressing the Quebec Women's Institute's annual convention at Macdonald College in June, Dr. H. D. Brunt, of the Macdonald College staff, chose as his topic, "What, Then, is Culture?" Answering this question, the lecturer stated that culture was impossible of achievement without realization of the responsibility of privilege. Men and women, he pointed out, were too apt to ignore this and similar factors and to identify culture solely with the reading of books. He considered that true culture was, perhaps, best typified by the famous lines of St. Paul, beginning "Whatsoever things are true—."

PROFESSOR LLOYD'S CAREER

An article of unusual interest, outlining the amazing career of Professor F. E. Lloyd, Macdonald Professor of Botany, who is retiring this year, appeared under the signature of David B. Macfarlane in the Montreal *Star* on May 24. In part, the article said: "Born in England, a youthful immigrant to the United States, a farm boy in Nebraska, a jeweler's apprentice in Philadelphia, teacher, biologist, explorer, and scientist, Professor Lloyd, a former President of the Royal Society of Canada, has roamed from the glaciers of Alaska to the jungles of Java.—— On the eve of his retirement, he has said, 'The most delightful experience of my life has been my 22 years at McGill.——There I have been able to carry on my work without interference.' " Professor Lloyd, the article adds, hopes, though officially retired, to continue the scientific work in botany that has earned for him and for the University such notable distinction.

TEACHERS' CONVOCATION

At the closing exercises of the School for Teachers at Macdonald College on June 7, E. W. Beatty, K.C., Chancellor of the University, presided and presented diplomas to 247 students who had successfully passed their final examinations. In addition to an address by the Chancellor, the ceremonial on this occasion included an invocation by the Reverend Canon F. L. Whitley, two vocal choruses by members of the School, the benediction, pronounced by the Reverend C. Adair, and the singing of college songs, followed by "God Save the King."

NURSING SCHOOL CONTINUES

University authorities announced early in June that, owing to the success of alumnae of the School for Graduate Nurses in raising funds, operation of the School in the coming year would continue. In 1932 it had been announced that the University could no longer meet the expenditure that operation of the School required; but the loyal support of the alumnae in 1933 and now again this year has meant that, at least for the time being, the necessity of the School's closing its doors has been averted.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE BUREAU

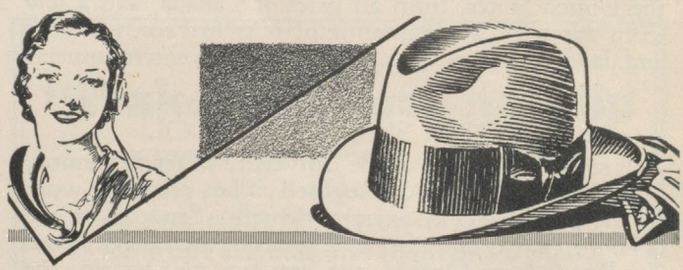
Announcement that a vocational guidance bureau would be established in the University's Department of Psychology was made in June by Dr. W. D. Tait, Chairman



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of the Department. The bureau, it was stated, would be conducted by Edward C. Webster, M.A., who has made a special study of similar work carried out by the National Institute of Industrial Psychology of Great Britain. Free vocational guidance tests would be given during July and August, the announcement stated, to male students graduating from the high schools of greater Montreal. Parents, who wished their children to receive the tests, would be provided with written reports, which, it was confidently believed, would greatly help them in choosing their children's vocations.

NORTH ATLANTIC BIRDS

The Boston Society of National History announced in June the award of the Society's Walker Prize to V. C. Wynne-Edwards, Assistant Professor of Zoology in McGill University, for his paper on "The Habits and Distribution of Birds in the North Atlantic." Readers of *The McGill News* will recall the article by Professor Wynne-Edwards on this same subject that was so interesting a feature of our issue in September, 1933.

SUMMER SCHOOL DINNER

An interesting feature of the French Summer School at McGill University occurred on the night of July 4, when more than 150 students and friends attended a dinner in the Royal Victoria College in honour of American Independence Day. The hall was draped for the occasion with the flags of Great Britain, Canada, the United States, and France, and the speeches dwelt upon the theme of international friendship and co-operation. Pupils in attendance at the school included many from the United States, from all parts of Canada, and a few from abroad. A programme of skits in French, music, and dancing was included in the evening's entertainment.

FRENCH SUMMER SCHOOL

A successful session of the University's French Summer School was concluded on August 1, when prizes for work in the 5-week course were presented. Students at the School this year came from 22 states of the U.S.A., from the Province of Quebec, the Province of Ontario, the Maritime Provinces, British Columbia, and Budapest, Hungary. Seven nuns, 4 Roman Catholic priests, 10 McGill undergraduates, and one man over sixty years of age were among those who enrolled. Eight American and two Canadian students were awarded the prizes which were offered.

ACADEMIC ASSISTANCE COUNCIL

The office of *The McGill News* has received a synopsis of the annual report of the Academic Assistance Council a body formed to assist those "who on grounds of religion, political opinion, or race were unable to carry on their work in their own country. An appreciable impetus to the cultural and scientific life of Great Britain and the United States has resulted from the first year of the Council's efforts. Though it is not possible to enter into details here, those who would wish to known more about the Council's work, or who would care to contribute to its necessity, may address correspondence to The Academic Assistance Council, c/o the Royal Society, Burlington House, London, W. 1, England.

SCHOOL BOARD APPOINTMENTS

Of more than usual interest to those concerned with the problems of Protestant education in Montreal and the Province of Quebec was the announcement by Dr. W. P. Percival, the Provincial Director of Protestant Education, that A. Sidney Dawes and Walter Molson had, by Order-in-Council dated June 27, been appointed members of the Montreal Protestant Board of School Commissioners; and that Dr. E. Leslie Pidgeon had been appointed to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education of the Province of Quebec. These appointments filled vacancies for which a number of other candidates had received the endorsation of various public bodies. They came as a surprise; but the high standing of the men concerned assured them of widespread public approbation.

INSTITUTE OPENED

On June 27, in the presence of many interested visitors, the McGill University Institute of Parasitology at Macdonald College was officially opened. W. M. Birks, Esq., Senior Governor of the University, presided at the ceremonies, an address was delivered by Dr. H. M. Tory, of the National Research Council, and Dr. Grenier, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec, declared the Institute open by handing the keys to the Director, Professor T. W. M. Cameron. In reply, Professor Cameron acknowledged gratefully the splendid support given to the project by the various sponsoring bodies and stated his belief that the work being carried out would prove of great advantage to the Dominion and the British Empire.

McCORD MUSEUM EXHIBIT

Of great interest to many summer visitors to Montreal and in particular, perhaps, to those who attended the 56th annual convention of the American Library Association in June, was an historical exhibit assembled in the McCord Museum by the curator, Mrs. F. C. Warren, and designed to shed light on the period of the American invasion of Canada (1775-1776). Among the notable papers on view were copies of the *New England Gazette*, reporting the capture of Montreal, and reproductions of the articles of capitulation. A number of interesting portraits, miniatures, and sketches of historic value were also included.

LIBRARY EXHIBIT

As a feature of the 56th annual meeting of the American Library Association held in Montreal in July and attended by some 2,000 delegates from Canada and the United States, a special exhibit of Canadian books and handicrafts was arranged by Dr. G. R. Lomer, the University Librarian, and presented in the gallery of the McGill Library. The exhibit included fine examples of the work of Canadian artists, notable specimens of bookbinding by the Library Bindery, many volumes dealing with Canadian life and history, and a series of University publications on old French Canada by Professors Ramsay Traquair and Philip J. Turner, of the School of Architecture.

Deaths

BAILLIE, REV. JOHN E., past student, in Cooksville, Que., June 11, 1934.

BLACK, CHARLES ELDON, past student, in Montreal, August 7, 1934.

BORIGHT, GEORGE N., Sci. '95, in Cowansville, Que., June 5, 1934.

BOWMAN, ARCHIBALD ABERCROMBY, Sci. '99, in Montreal, June 26, 1934.

GARDNER, ABRAM, Com. '25, in Quebec, July 23, 1934.

GRANT, DR. HARRY YOUNG, Med. '86, at Niagara Falls, Ont., June 25, 1934.

GUERIN, HON. EDMOND W., Arts '78, Law '81, D.C.L. '11, in Montreal, July 31, 1934.

HARDING, PROFESSOR VICTOR JOHN, past student, in Toronto, July 3, 1934.

HARRIS, TERENCE W. E., Eng. '34, in Montreal, July 19, 1934.

HOWITT, HENRY, Arts '05, in Guelph, Ont., July 22, 1934.

JEKILL, REV. HENRY, Arts '92, in Montreal, April 21, 1934.

KLOCK, ROBERT ALEXANDER, Arts '80, Law '82, in Montreal, July 10, 1934.

MacKAY, IRA ALLAN, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., LL.D., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science, McGill University, at Chester, Nova Scotia, August 19, 1934.

McCRACKEN, DR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Med. '10, in Montreal, June 22, 1934.

McCULLOCH, PROF. JAMES L., of McGill University, in Westmount, July 17, 1934.

McCURDY, DR. THOMAS J., Med. '89, at Coaticook, Que., July 1934.

McINTOSH, DONALD SUTHERLAND, Arts '08, M.Sc. '08, in Halifax, N.S., July 20, 1934.

MARCUSE, DR. OTTO, Arts '06, Med. '11, in Montreal, July 4, 1934.

MORRISON, GEORGE A., Law '78, in Montreal, July 27, 1934.

MURRAY, DR. DANIEL, Med. '86, in Campbellton, N.B., December, 1933.

PARSONS, SIMEON H., Arts '81, in Paris, Ont., July 25, 1934.

SKEELS, DR. ALBEE AMOS, Arts '93, Med. '97, at St. Albans, Vt., June 20, 1934.

SUPPLE, JEFFREY H., past student, in Iraq, May 27, 1934.

WALKER, MILDRED C., B.L.S. '31, in Grand Bend, Ont., May 28, 1934.

WARE, MRS. ARTHUR K., (née Daisy Borland), past student, in Montreal, June 1, 1934.



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Book Reviews

WHAT IS SOUND MONEY? By James H. R. Cromwell, New York: Economic Forum, Inc.

Mr. Cromwell is of that group of people which believes that economic progress is dependent upon monetary reform, and that "unless we find some means to free ourselves from dependence upon such fortuitous discoveries (of gold and silver) and to solve the problem of sterilization of the world's present stock of monetary gold, our modern civilization will become stagnant and may destroy itself." He therefore sets out to examine various schools of monetary thought. He writes on the Gold Standard as seen by Professor Kemmerer; the "variable dollar" of Professor Warren; Professor Irving Fisher's "commodity dollar;" and Mr. Angas' views on "managed" money. He then proceeds to examine two "new schools" of thought represented by Mr. Janney and Mr. Hemphill, American writers on money. He favours Mr. Janney's "silver equalization" scheme, which seeks to maintain parity between the international value of gold and the internal price level of the United States by government purchase and sale of silver. Then "our national and international money would be administered and stabilized without foreign interference," says Mr. Cromwell. That is his aim.

Mr. Cromwell feels that the adoption of some scheme of monetary reform of this nature will lead us out of depression and will enable the United States to control the monetary standard of the world. While a sound money is essential to any economic system, this reviewer believes that the author is over-optimistic in pinning his faith on monetary measures alone. Furthermore, one wonders whether, even if it were otherwise desirable, past experience with American economic policies in international finance would warrant the giving of control over the monetary standard to the United States.—H. C. Goldenberg.

LE DESERTEUR. By Claude Henri Grignon. Editions du Vieux Chêne, Montreal: 1934: 65 cents.

Many English-speaking readers who have enjoyed the works in French of Dr. Edmond Grignon ("Vieux Doc"), noted for his vivid tales of life among the colonists of the Laurentians, have welcomed the recent works of Claude Henri Grignon, who has chosen the same field of the Laurentian Mountains, plus the newly colonized district of Temiskaming, as the sources of his literary inspiration. Last year he published *Un Homme et Son Péché*, one of the most arresting stories of a miser that has appeared in a long time. The miser was horrible—or, no, his vice was horrible—the man himself was almost likeable, and the reader suffered vicariously as his sin brought its inevitable retribution. Much of the force of this tale appears in Monsieur Grignon's latest book, *Le Déserteur*, a series of short stories emphasizing the value to the peasant element in the population of the Laurentians of their attachment to the soil. Other than Dr. Grignon and now Claude Henri Grignon, few authors have written of these people with comparable skill and understanding. They have not made the mistake of idealizing the colonist; on the contrary they have presented him with all his virtues and faults and failings, but with an affection for him, an appreciation of his point of view, an understanding of his character, a knowledge of his dificulties, a recognition of his limitations that are most convincing. As a result, their books, written in a style that reflects the unsophistication of their characters make interesting reading particularly for those to whom the mountain country north of Montreal has a strong appeal.—R. C. F.

A PRIMER FOR TOMORROW. By Christian Gauss (Dean of Princeton University): Charles Scribner's Sons: 1934: $2.50.

The jacket of this book tells us that its purpose is "to define the malady of our culture—the lack of inner impulsion in any constant direction—and plot new paths toward a healthy civilization."

In the first of its aims it is suggestive and successful, at least to a considerable extent. Dean Gauss has few superiors as a maker of phrases and the opening chapters on "The Nature of Civilization," 'Civilization must be Creative" and "The Disappearance of Sanctions" are full of literary jewellery: "It is not history that repeats itself, but nature;" "Whatever her earlier life may have been Rome died a Christian death;" "Liberalism is essentially dispersive;" "To understand our dilemma we must realize that in a time which demands authority more than any in the past there is no one in whom we may safely lodge it."

In "The Reversal of the Time Sense" the author presents his most interesting comment on modern civilization. The mediaeval scholar, he points out, had a unified conception of history, sacred and profane books fitted into one another. The modern student, on the other hand, possesses a "split personality" so far as culture is concerned "in the Roman history which he studied at school the name of Jesus Christ was not even mentioned." To the mediaeval man "all those events to which major significance could be attributed had already occurred;" today "nationalism, capitalism, and science all make the future, humanly speaking, far more important than the past.

Religion, Capitalism, Nationalism, and Science as factors in the development of our present culture are subjects in which the author is less original although still interesting. His theory that nationalism has come to a bad end has been laboured over by a great many writers and speakers. (We return uncomfortably to thoughts of Japan, Italy, and Germany). The view that religious influence is non-existent in the modern state is far from new, although the argument which bases that view on the absence of parsons from our parliaments is faulty; one might reflect on the absence of professors.

The last part of the book offers us a more limited viewpoint, it becomes definitely American, definitely protestant. This direct application to the public which the author is mainly addressing was probably desirable but is not quite consistent with the very general opening. Thus Dean Gauss's belief, with which many will agree, that somehow or other religion must be reintroduced

into our culture, his criticism of the "economic class" of capitalists, are not reinforced, as they might have been, by any reference to the movement known as "Catholic Action" or to the recent papal encyclicals. It is difficult, too, for us to reconcile the statement in Chapter IV that "we shall come to see history as an immense ascension of humanity from the dark beginning of primitive man to the illimitable possibilities of an ever brightening worldly future" with the somewhat puzzling conclusions that "we can no longer project ourselves into the future. We must live vertically within our own time, as if it were eternity." And looking over the world as a whole one wonders whether future world historians will recognize the end of an era as clearly as the author; it may well be that Imperialism has only changed the colour of its votaries.—Wilfrid Bovey.

AMONG THE LOST PEOPLE. By Conrad Aiken. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York: 1934: $2.25.

The twelve shorts stories in this volume vary both in subject matter and style, but they all have a psychological approach. Mr. Aiken's interest in lost people is that of the amateur psychoanalyst. Whether he is writing about a nymphomaniac, as in *Thistledown*, or a social misfit, as in *Impulse*, he is primarily interested in the internal battles for truth and the haunting sub-conscious fears which force his characters to act as they do. Sometimes he seems to be writing case histories. His last novel, *Great Circle*, was the minute, and at times brilliantly conceived, history of a man whose wife has been unfaithful to him. Aiken showed how his hero forced his wife into infidelity because of a mother fixation from which he could only be cured through self-analysis. The novel dragged toward the end because there was not enough variety of emotion to justify the novel form. but this same method is particularly well adapted to the short story form.

The Night Before Prohibition and *Fish Supper* are short studies of the same type as *Great Circle*, but more convincing and interesting. Mr. Aiken is never an easy man to read; the reader must work to understand what he is trying to do. Only one of the stories in this volume is a short story in the old fashioned tradition, *Bow Down Isaac!* Here he has taken a theme in which William Faulkner would delight, that of insanity among people isolated in the country, but Aiken has pointed and justified his choice by tempering fear and horror with a valid psychological study of adolescent curiosity, and the effect of a religious revival meeting on the three sadistic Willards. In contrast to *Bow Down Isaac!* is *Pure as the Driven Snow*, a modern and convincing sketch of a young man who successfully rationalizes his sexual cowardice.

Mr. Aiken's style is uneven. Having started his career as a poet, it is not surprising that he should, occasionally, write poetic prose. At times it is reminiscent of Kay Boyle's poetic symbolism. In *Silent Snow, Secret Snow* he writes throughout in this manner. Take a typical example:

"A beautiful varying dance of snow began at the front of the room, came forward and then retreated, flattened out toward the floor, then rose fountain-like to the ceiling, swayed, recruited itself from a new stream of flakes which poured laughing in through the humming window, advanced again, lifted long white arms."

(*Continued on Page 58*)

● He said to me — I never call for a whisky — I know better . . .



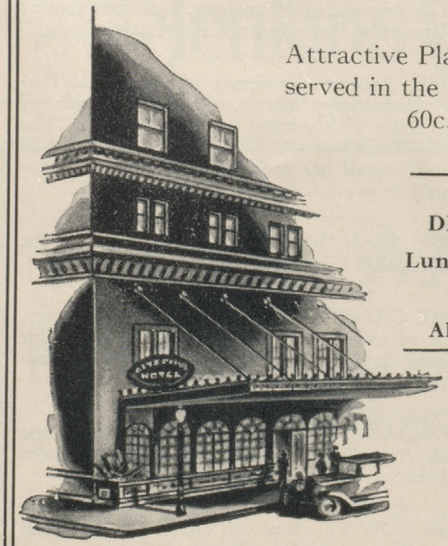
● I said to him — quite right, call for Johnnie Walker, there *is* no better . . !

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Personals

THE McGILL NEWS welcomes items for inclusion in these columns. Press clippings or other data should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to the Graduates' Society, McGill University, Montreal. Items for the December issue should be forwarded prior to November 15.

E. P. MATHEWSON, B.Sc. '85, Professor of Administration in Mineral Industry in the University of Arizona, was a visitor to Montreal in July. His activities included a number of missions of a personal nature and a trip by motor around Gaspé.

GORDON W. MacDOUGALL, K.C., Law '94, senior partner of the legal firm of MacDougall, MacFarlane & Barclay, has been appointed a director of the Royal Bank of Canada.

R. H. STEWART, B.Sc. '96, Mining Engineer, and Victor Dolmage, Consulting Geologist, have opened a new office at 1318 Marine Building, Vancouver, B.C.

DR. STEPHEN LEACOCK, Director of the University's Department of Political Economy, has been awarded the honorary degree of D.C.L. by the University of Bishop's College.

H. V. BIGNELL, B.Sc. '15, Export Representative of the Donnacona Paper Company, Limited, has been transferred to London, England, with his office at Columbia House, 69 Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

THE REV. R. C. BROWN, B.A. '26, M.A. '27, has resigned as rector of St. Mark's Church, South Calgary, and is leaving this month to pursue studies in England.

WILLIAM J. HASLER, Arts '34, has been awarded the Delta Upsilon Great War Memorial Scholarship, valued at $750, and will study at the London School of Economics, under Professor F. A. Von Hayek.

DR. C. J. TIDMARSH, Arts '16, M.A. '22, M.D. '24, Assistant Demonstrator in Pharmacology in McGill University and Associate in Medicine in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, has accepted an appointment in the Department of Digestive Diseases of the Lahey Clinic, Boston, Mass.

GEORGE C. McDONALD, Arts '04, a Governor of the University, has been elected President of the Society of Chartered Accountants of the Province of Quebec.

DR. C. F. MARTIN, Arts '88, Med. '92, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, has been awarded an honorary LL.D. degree by Harvard University.

DR. COLIN K. RUSSEL, Arts '97, Med. '01, Clinical Professor in the University's Department of Neurology, has been elected President of the American Neurological Association.

MRS. J. W. BRIDGES, Assistant Professor of Abnormal Psychology in McGill University, has received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Montreal for her thesis on "The Development of the Emotions in Children." Readers of *The McGill News* will recall her article, "Age and the Emotions," which appeared in our columns in December, 1932.

DR. BASIL CUDDIHY, Med. '30, has opened an office for the practice of medicine at 5009 Côte des Neiges Road, Montreal.

PROFESSOR T. W. M. CAMERON, Professor of Parasitology, contributed an article of more than usual interest entitled "Sir William Osler—Parasitologist" to a recent issue of *The Canadian Medical Association Journal.*

THE HON. F. S. GRISDALE, B.S.A. '11, formerly Agronomist and Principal of Olds Agricultural College, has been appointed Minister of Agriculture of the Province of Alberta.

THE REV. W. F. KELLOWAY, Arts '24, M.A. '25, has been appointed minister of Knox United Church, Calgary.

McGILL GRADUATES affected by changes in the staff of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada announced in June include the following, with their new appointments noted: A. L. Buckland, B.Sc. '17, Transmission and Equipment Engineer, Quebec Division; D. H. McDougall, B.Sc. '22, Plant Superintendent, Quebec Division; F. S. Brough, B.Sc. '33, Plant Engineer, Quebec Division; W. J. S. Dormer, District Engineer, Three Rivers and Montreal Suburban Districts; Donald Rhodes, B.Sc. '28, Engineer, Sherbrooke District.

DR. MAXWELL D. RYAN, Med. '27, has opened an office for the practice of medicine, specializing in oto-laryngology, at 33 East 68th Street, New York City.

DR. WILLIAM G. TERWILLIGER, Med. '29, is now practising medicine in New York City, with his office at 168 East 74th Street.

DR. EDWARD R. HUBBARD, Med. '31, has announced the opening of an office, where he will practice medicine, at 157 High Street, Taunton, Massachusetts.

FRED V. STONE, Arts '31, M.A. '33, has been appointed Secretary to the Hon. R. G. Reid, Premier of the Province of Alberta.

DR. J. A. FAULKNER, Med. '04, has been appointed Minister of Health in the new Hepburn administration in Ontario.

REV. DR. C. C. WALLER, Arts '93, of London, Ont., has been elected one of the regional vice-presidents of the Canadian Authors' Association.

PROF. ROBERT SUMMERBY, Agr. '11, of Macdonald College, has been re-elected President of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

EDWARD M. WOOLLCOMBE, Sci. '23, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Commander in the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

MISS CONSTANCE HUNT, Arts '31, has completed studies at Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto (where she stood fifth in a class of 95) and has been called to the Bar of Ontario. She is practising with her father, J. J. Hunt, in Hamilton, Ont.

O. M. MORGAN, Ph.D. '30, who has been in charge of the laundry laboratory of the National Research Laboratories in Ottawa since 1930, has resigned in order to accept a post in Buffalo, N.Y., with one of the large manufacturers of dye and textile chemicals in that city.

DR. F. M. G. JOHNSON, Sci. '04, of Montreal, and Dr. Oskar Klotz, Med. '06, of Toronto, have been re-appointed to the National Research Council of Canada for three-year terms.

RAYMOND HANNEN, Law '22, has been elected President of the Junior Bar of Montreal.

MISS HYACINTH LAMBART, Arts '30, of Ottawa, who has served as assistant secretary of the Canadian Flying Clubs' Association for some years, is now qualifying as a pilot. She represented Canada at the conference of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale at The Hague in 1932.

CHARLES A. COUSINEAU, Sci. '22, is in charge of an expedition under the Quebec Streams Commission which is spending the summer on the Harricana River, in the Abitibi country, studying the possibility of hydro-electric development.

REV. DR. M. W. GOODRICH, Arts '14, after six years as pastor of the United Church at Belmont, Ont., has now been inducted as minister of the church at Embro, Ont.

A. L. BUCKLAND, Sci. '17, has been appointed transmission and equipment engineer of the Quebec division of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

GEORGE C. McDONALD, Arts '04, has been elected president of the Society of Chartered Accountants of the Province of Quebec, W. E. Dunton, past student, being chosen second vice-president.

DR. DUNCAN MacCALLUM, Med. '06, has been elected president of the Registrars' Association of Hospitals on the Island of Montreal.

ALAN A. MAGEE, K.C., Arts '15, has become vice-president of Barclays Bank (Canada).

HORACE R. COHEN, Arts '18, of Montreal, is the new president of the B'Nai B'Rith District Grand Lodge No. 1, with jurisdiction over Eastern Canada, the New England States, and New York State.

REV. DR. WARWICK F. KELLOWAY, Arts '24, after three years as Minister of Dominion United Church, Ottawa, has accepted an invitation to the pulpit of Knox United Church, Calgary, Alberta.

SHERMAN C. SWIFT, M.A., Arts '07, who is Chief Librarian of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind in Toronto, has been elected President of the Alumni of the Ontario School for the Blind, Brantford.

A. SIDNEY DAWES, Sci. '10, and Walter Molson, Arts '04, have been appointed to the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal.

REV. DR. H. C. SUTHERLAND, Arts '90 who recently retired from the act ve ministry of the United Church, has taken up residence at Richmond, Que.

PHILIP S. FISHER, Arts '16, of Montreal, has been elected first vice-president of the Canadian Council of Child and Family Welfare.

"THOUGHTS ON SCIENCE" by the late Herbert P. Foran, M.Sc., Arts '21, has been recently published in Montreal. Mr. Foran was editor of the *Chemical Journal*, Toronto, at the time of his death.

REV. DR. ANGUS A. GRAHAM, Arts '94, has become pastor of the United Church at Glencoe, Ont.

THE HON. HERBERT MARLER, Law '98, Canadian Minister to Japan, and Mrs. Marler, were among several Canadians received by the King at Buckingham Palace on July 27.

DR. A. H. U. COLQUHOUN, Arts '85, after many years as Deputy Minister of Education of Ontario, has retired from the civil service of that province.

DOUGLAS S. COLE, Sci. '15, before leaving Bristol, England, to become Canadian Trade Commissioner in New York, was tendered a complimentary luncheon at the Guild Hall, with F. C. Luke, J.P., Lord Mayor, presidin .

REV. N. NOSEWORTHY, Arts '30, has resigned as curate of St. Clements Church, Verdun, Que., in order to take charge of the mission parish of Fort St. John in the Peace River district.

H. E. HERSCHORN, Arts '11, Law '14, has been re-e ected for the fourth consecutive term as President of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Montreal.

DR. GORDON ANDERSON, Med. '24, has joined the staff of the General Hospital at Sarnia, Ont.

W. M. COUPER, K.C., Law '02, of Montreal, has been elected High Chief Ranger of the Canadian Order of Foresters for a sixth consecutive term.

W. S. ANTLIFF, Com. '20, after eight years in the service of the Canada Bread Co., Limited, has been appointed assistant general manager of that concern.

W. STANLEY COLE, Sci. '20, has assumed duty as city engineer of Brockville, Ont.

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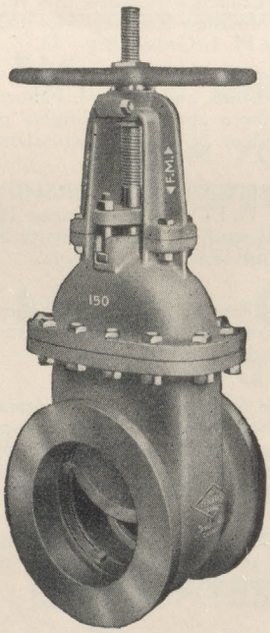


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MISS WINNIFRED KYDD, M.A., Arts '23, who was created a C.B.E. in the King's recent honours list, is president of the National Council of Women and not long ago was appointed Dean of Women at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

J. C. SAVAGE, Law '22, is now associated with the Montreal law firm of Audette & O'Brien.

REV. G. LLOYD FULFORD, Arts '31, has assumed the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at St. Stephen, N.B.

A NEW LEGAL PARTNERSHIP has been formed in Montreal by John J. Meaghen, K.C., with Paul C. Casey, Law '30, and Brian J. McGreevy, Arts '30, Law '33, as his associates under the firm name of Meagher, Casey & McGreevy.

S. LISTER POLLARD, M.A., Arts '29, has been ordained to the diaconate of the Church of England in Canada and appointed to the parish of Poltimore, Que.

AMONG THOSE ORDAINED as members of the Montreal-Ottawa Conference of the United Church of Canada this year were E. B. Froats, Arts '32; A. Stanley Ritchie, Arts '32; Carl J. Gustafson, Arts '31; Walter H. LeGrow, Arts '33.

HON. DR. JAMES H. KING, Med. '95, and Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., Sci. '94, have been appointed Knights of Grace of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

WINNERS OF THE 1851 EXHIBITION SCHOLARSHIPS this year include Ernest Solomon, Ph.D. '34, and Arthur H. Snell, Ph.D. '33. The former will study at the University of Manchester and the latter at the University of California.

REV. DR. ROBERT JOHNSTON, Arts '87, of St. Catharines, Ont., having completed 45 years' connection with the ministry of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, has now retired.

H. C. BEATTY, Arts '15, Assistant Secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade and Secretary of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association, is to be one of the representatives of that City on the eastern committee on grain standards for the crop year 1934-35.

DR. WILFRID STUART ARTHUR, M.D. '22, received the degree of Doctor of Public Health at the June Convocation of the Faculty of Medicine, of the University of Toronto.

Marriages

(*Continued from Page 47*)

MUNRO-PLATT—In Sheffield, Mass., Miss Muriel Estelle Platt, M.Sc. '29, Ph.D. '32, and Ferdinand Lutz Munro, Ph.D. '32.

NEWTON—In Ste. Anne de Bellevue, on June 9, Miss Dorothy E. Newton, B.S.A. '21, M.Sc. '22, (Ph.D. Manitoba), and Dr. William E. Swales.

NOTKIN—In Boston, Mass, on June 30, Miss Esther Firestone, and Dr. Myres Notkin, M.D. '21, .

PARSONS—In Goderich, Ont., on June 30, Miss Mary C. Parsons, Phy. Ed. '30, and William P. Telford.

PERSK—In Montreal, on June 29, Miss Mildred Rose Halperin, and Dr. Joseph R. Persk, D.D.S. '30.

REID-FAIRBAIRN—In Montreal, on June 4, Miss Marguerite Eileen Fairbairn, B.A. '31, and Howard C. Reid, B.A. '29.

ROCHE-TURLEY—In Frankford, Ont., on July 2, Miss Mary Regina Turley, B.A. '28, and Ivor Francis Roche, B.Sc. '13, of Montreal.

ROSS—In Montreal, on June 30, Miss Marion Davison Ross, B.A. '28, and Dr. Harold Edward MacMahon.

SEELY-GUTELIUS—At North Bay, Ont., on June 14, Miss Phoebe Anne Gutelius, B.A. '31, and Edgar Trueman Seely, B.A. '31.

SHEPHERD—In Montreal, on June 27, Miss Francoise Vanier, and William F. Shepherd, B.A. '26.

SMITH—In Montreal, on June 27, Miss Jessie H. King, and Edgar W. Smith, B.C.L. '28.

SMITH—In Hawkesbury, Que., Miss Ruth Smith, B.A. '29, and Lorne A. Macey, of Montreal.

SMYTH—In Montreal, on June 28, Miss Norma J. Brown, and John Norman Smyth, B.Sc. '32.

STEWART—In Hoosick, N.Y., on June 5 Miss Elsie Katherine Lange, and Dr. William Allan Stewart, M.D. '33, of Troy, N.Y.

TAGGART—In Ottawa, on August 18, Miss Mary Marcia Taggart, B.A. '32, of Ottawa, and John Lachlan Gibb-Carsley, of Montreal.

TAIT-GARDINER—In Montreal, on June 23, Miss Ruth A. Gardiner, B.A. '28, and G. Ewing Tait, B.Sc. '30.

TILTON—At Cornwall, Ont., in May, Miss Grace Tilton, past student, and Frank Diedrich.

TOOLE-BARRY—In Montreal, on June 29, Miss Norah Vernon Barry, B.Sc. (Arts) '29, and Dr. Francis J. Toole, B.Sc. '23, M.Sc. '26, Ph.D. '29, of Fredricton, N.B.

TRIHEY—In Montreal, on July 18, Miss Elizabeth Alice Trihey, past student, and Morris Janin.

VICKERSON—In Montreal, on June 27, Miss Anne Davis, and George Locker Vickerson, B.Sc. '25.

WILANSKI—In Montreal, on June 28, Miss Lillian F. Wilanski, B.A. '30, and David S. Jacobs.

WILSON, In Montreal, on June 27, Miss Jan Elizabeth Wilson, B.A. '28, and John William Ryan.

WOODWORK—In Ste. Rose, Que., on July 2, Miss Catherine E. I. McDowell, and Rev. Kenneth H. Woodwork, B.A. '30.

Book Reviews

(*Continued from Page 51*)

And again the opening sentence of *Thistledown* shows this poetic interest:

"The dandelion seed, when it blows, does not know where it is going: it will cross miles of meadow, sail over forests of pine, travel down mountain gorges, be caught for a day in a cobweb, and at last find its growing-place in the least likely of spots."

At other times he adopts an abrupt prose in which the use of parentheses, dashes, and exclamation marks will annoy some readers.

Many of the stories are too long for the substance. In spite of a tendency to overwrite, Mr. Aiken's interest in experiment has carried him a long way beyond that feeble "clever," early novel, *Blue Voyage*. His interest in psychology is the interest of the age and his characters are of the age, so that he always remains significant.—Florence Rhein.

THE GREAT WAR AS I SAW IT By Canon F. G. Scott: Clarke and Stuart Company, Vancouver: 2nd Edition: 1934: 347 pages: $2.

It has been given to few men in Canada to attain during their life-time to the almost legendary status that was reached by Canon (now Archdeacon) F. G. Scott as a result of his experiences and adventures as Senior Chaplain of the 1st Canadian Division in the Great War. The tales about him are endless; some are true; some are quite obviously apocrypha; all bear witness to the position he held in the regard and affection of the troops, whom he served with devotion in a manner peculiarly his own.

In 1922 he published the first edition of *The Great War as I Saw It;* and now twelve years later a second

edition has been required. The first edition has long since disappeared from booksellers' shelves; it is now a trophy for collectors; the present edition contains the same striking material, with additional appendices. Canon Scott was a front line chaplain for years, but he also knew at least something of life at headquarters and at the base. No man felt the poignancy of war more acutely; to few must have fallen the duty of burying a beloved son in No Man's Land, with shells bursting nearby but failing to interrupt the calm and ordered sequence of the committal service. Few men witnessed so many battles; none was more conscious of the contrasting magnificences and horrors that battles and war afford; few could describe them with the depth of feeling, the simplicity, and, in appropriate circumstances, the humour that Canon Scott does. His wish is that the volume may "serve to rekindle the sacred memories of gallant comradeship and to awaken in the minds of our younger generations a knowledge and horror of the futility of war." To achieve one such objective is not an easy matter; to attain both is difficult indeed; but *The Great War as I Saw It* contributes to the accomplishment of both in a degree that is, perhaps, unique among Canadian memoirs of the Great War.—R. C. F.

Heard Over The Radio

PROFESSOR T. W. M. CAMERON

(Director of the McGill University Institute of Parasitology)

on

PARASITES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS

THE name parasite was originally coined by the Greeks to describe those social pests who surrounded the rich men of the period; it meant "one who dines at another's table." The term has never lost this meaning although it has been extended to include a large number of animals which live on other animals but give nothing in return. This extended meaning refers to a mode of life—and when we come to consider it carefully, we find that there are probably more animals living a parasitic existence than there are free-living ones. These parasites are found in all the different branches of the animal kingdom and range from vampire bats which suck the blood of man and animals in South America to the minute creatures which cause malaria and sleeping sickness. Four of these great divisions are especially rich in parasites. The first of these includes the single-celled microscopic animalcules which cause so much damage to man and animals in the warm parts of the world. The second includes the insects, the mites, and the ticks. Many of the members of this group live on the skin or attack the host to suck his blood, although some actually pass part of their life-cycle inside the body. The most important of these are the Warble-flies, the maggots of which are so commonly seen underneath the skin of our cattle. The remaining two divisions are often grouped together under the name of "worms" although they have no connection whatever with earthworms or the lugworms of the fisherman. In olden days, these worms were believed to be related to snakes and the "fiery serpent" of the Bible is one of these parasites. This old classification depended on a general resemblance in the method of *movement* and it has long since been abandoned. Mankind still dreads snakes, although the damage which they cause is infinitesimal compared with that produced

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by the true parasitic worms. These belong to two distinct groups—the *roundworms* and the *flatworms*, and these two groups cost the Dominion of Canada millions of dollars annually in losses to stock and crops.

Voltaire once said that mankind has only two fundamental emotions—love and hunger—and this, even if not strictly true for human beings—very neatly expresses the situation for our parasites. Each parasite is looking for a sheltered spot where it may feed and reproduce its kind in comfort and safety. Naturally it wishes to do as little harm as possible to its host. If it did, it would endanger its own existence. But with the best intentions in the world, it is unable to avoid doing *some* damage. This may only amount to stealing some of the host's food (for which incidently the farmer has paid) or it may amount to actually feeding on the tissues.

To provide the continuance of the species, the parasite lays microscopic eggs. The adults have lost their ability to live a free existence: they *must* be parasites whether they wish or no. If these eggs developed in the same host as the parent parasite, the animal would not be able to support them all and would die from their combined attacks. So the eggs are passed out of the host to try to gain entrance to another. This in the past was an extremely difficult matter. The eggs passed in the droppings could not move far from the spot where they originally found themselves. The animal travelled over a large area of ground and so the chances of getting back were very small. Various parasites adopted different methods of overcoming this difficulty. Some laid enormous numbers of eggs—as many as ten millions a day. Others arranged for their eggs or young to be carried by flies or beetles from the manure to the food with which they were swallowed. Still others utilized blood-sucking insects to carry them from one host to another, while others again underwent an enormous process of multiplication in snails and similar animals and so increased their chances of reaching the final host. The devices adopted by these parasites to pass from one animal to another provide some of the most amazing and wonderful stories of nature. As, however, in the wild state parasitism did not greatly increase—if it had it would have wiped out the entire race—it will be seen that the chances of any one egg or young parasite reaching a host were very slight—the odds against it were in the realm of millions.

Now, every known species of vertebrate animal has its parasites—usually several different kinds of parasites. They are not interchangeable to any great extent and nowadays the parasites of horses will not live in pigs, nor those of sheep in dogs, and so on. This means that they became adapted to their special hosts very long ago—long before man commenced to domesticate animals.

When this important event happened, his first step was to *confine* his animals. The parasite's eggs which before had been scattered over a wide area were now spread over a much smaller one—and so more were able reach the host. As agricultural science improved, these areas became smaller and smaller—permanent pastures became fashionable and parasitism became higher and higher. It is still rising and we may safely say that *now* farm animals as a whole suffer more from parasitic diseases than from any other cause. He who has induced two blades of grass to grow where before there was only one has incurred a very grave responsibility—he has made parasitism one of the most important things with which the farmer has to deal.

Another important development of recent times has been modern transport with the rapid transference of animals from one land to another and the introduction of new species of parasites with them. Most of the parasites in North America for example, have been introduced from Europe—but not all; and we have returned some very important species to that Continent—of which the gape worm of chickens and the nodular worm of sheep are two well known and costly examples.

The position is, accordingly, extremely serious and it is almost daily becoming more so—partly because agricultural science is becoming more effective, partly because we are doing nothing to keep these parasites in check, and partly because so few people even realize the danger. Every farmer knows that there are such things as parasites. He sees some of the larger tapeworms or roundworms in the droppings of his animals. But these are only the *larger* forms, and of the hundreds of different species of parasitic worms infesting domesticated animals and birds, most are only a fraction of an inch or so in length—and often transparent; yet they are responsible for more loss in meat, growth, wool and horse-power than any other single cause.

They prevent young animals from growing properly and cause general unthriftiness and lack of condition. They render their hosts more susceptible to other diseases. They cause colic in horses and gapes in chickens, and lung, liver, kidney and digestive diseases in other animals: no organ escapes their attention. Their greatest danger however, lies in the fact that they are continually at work, sapping the strength of the animal and living at its, and the farmer's, expense. They are like an ever open tap through which the stock-owners' profits are continually dripping.

Now, we can kill some of them by means of drugs—but "cure" is often too late *to avoid* the damage—it merely stops it. Moreover all drugs which will kill parasites are more or less poisonous to the host and so their use is attended with considerable risk.

The obvious course is to prevent the parasite entering the body at all. To do this we require an accurate knowledge of what they do *outside* of the body. These little creatures are not governed by a thinking mind and they always react in a definite manner under any given circumstance. Their entire life is governed by chemical and physical stimuli. Once we know what these are for any given parasite, we can alter them or interfere with them in such a way that development cannot proceed. For example, the common liver-fluke *must* carry out part of its development outside of the sheep, in a certain kind of snail. It has no choice in the matter. If the snail is absent the parasite cannot exist and sheep cannot become infected. Killing the particular species of snail involved will certainly exterminate the disease, and with a little time and trouble, this can easily be done. This particular parasite, by the way, causes annual losses amounting to at least five million dollars in England alone and although we do not yet know exactly how serious it is in Canada, we know that it occurs in Quebec, the Maritimes and British Columbia.

Every species of parasite has a definite life history and no two are identical. Unfortunately, of the hundreds of species occurring in domesticated animals, in less than five per cent., are the life histories known, even in outline, and only a very small proportion indeed is known in detail. There are a variety of reasons for this. Parasitic worms have been known from earliest times and at one period there was a worm theory of disease. But

when bacteria were discovered, the rush of enthusiasm for the new science completely eclipsed the interest in the older. The scientific world rather lost its head at this period and only recently has it recovered its sense of proportion and discovered that bacteria are not the only factors concerned in producing disease in both men and animals. In man the diseases of temperate climates have been mainly of a bacterial nature, although those in the tropics are mainly parasitic. Moreover it is much easier to grow and observe a *plant* such as a bacterium than it is to grow and observe an *animal* such as a worm. These are the main reasons for the delay in modern scientific investigation into parasitology. The opening up of the tropics started it off again and the modern interest in domesticated animals has rendered its investigation the more necessary. Veterinary and agricultural schools throughout the world are demanding that it be included in their teaching.

Bacterial diseases of live stock are gradually being conquered: the fight against parasitic diseases has only just begun. The actual losses due to parasites in the Dominion are undoubtedly greater than those due to bacteria—and they are steadily increasing. The need for research into these questions is obvious and accordingly the National Research Council, in conjunction with the Empire Marketing Board, has recently established as a department of McGill University, an Institute of Parasitology to investigate these factors, especially as they affect us in Canada. The Institute is situated on Macdonald College Campus, in its own building, (which has been provided by the Quebec Government) and with its own staff. It is the only Institute of its kind in the Dominion and it is the only Institute in the Empire founded primarily to work on animal parasites. Its function is to investigate the parasitic diseases of animals and to provide the information necessary to conduct successful campaigns against these insidious invaders. It provides the ammunition and the general plan of attack: but the actual fighting must be carried on by the farmer himself. To bring parasitic diseases completely under control will demand the closest co-operation between the stock-owner, the veterinary profession and the laboratory.

DR. CHARLES F. MARTIN

(Dean of Medicine)

on

THE GOLDEN AGE OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY

IN response to a request from the Graduates' Society, I shall endeavour to say something tonight about the Medical Faculty. It is well to know that the McGill Medical School, through the energy, skill, and genius of its staff, has participated in no mean measure in the great advances of recent years. Professional work, perhaps, tends to narrow the mind and limit the point of view, but as a matter of fact, despite reduction in budgets, the outlook has never been more encouraging. No city on this continent has relatively been more richly endowed in its higher education than Montreal and no institution more liberally supported than McGill University, and its Medical Faculty in particular.

As recently as 1911 the "old Medical Building," so-called, (and which has since been demolished) was the

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only accommodation for medical teaching on the campus. As one surveys the developments that have taken place since then, the progress and expansion are almost beyond belief.

At that time, for example, there was no Department of Biochemistry, and, therefore, no laboratory. Today, it is an outstanding unit, one of the most important of the Medical School—a veritable hive of industry. Its research has gained international repute, its staff numbers 16, and the applications for enrollment of graduate students, both from Europe and America, far exceed the capacity.

There was then no pharmacological laboratory. Today, there is a Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics with ten teachers on its staff, and with a practical laboratory course equal to the best of its kind in the country.

A Department of Bacteriology was then unknown. Today, coincident with the acquisition of a professor of international fame, and an interested and loyal staff, the bacteriological unit has earned recognition and respect not alone in the University. Its influence on the profession and the hospital services has been of inestimable value, and is bound to become national in scope. Already the usefulness of the department has been demonstrated by the increasing magnitude of work—far greater really than can be coped with by the staff of six assistants and other volunteer workers. When funds and further space are available, there is no doubt that this will become, under the present auspices, the most important training school for bacteriologists in Canada.

The Department of Public Health in 1911 was a small and unimportant feature of the Faculty. Today, its influence is far-reaching. It is represented on practically every health organization in the community, as well as in many of the public health activities in the country at large. The Professor is a member of the Advisory Health Board of the City; he is a Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and is Associate Secretary of the Canadian Medical Association. In this way his contacts are many and useful to the University.

Neuro-surgery in 1911 not only did not exist as a department, but operations on the brain in those days were few and, for the most part, unsuccessful. Knowledge of the subject has really only developed in the last two decades. Today, the Department of Neuro-surgery has combined with that of Neurology. Twenty men are now associated with the work of the department in teaching and research. In addition to this, the Neurological Society has been formed, with a membership of 35, including French-Canadian members of the profession. The Society meets once weekly for the purpose of exchanging views and presenting communications with respect to any advances in this particular field. In this Department all the large hospitals of Montreal co-operate in a way that is unique in the history of this Faculty.

Urology played but a very small and unimportant part in surgical practice then. Today, the Department has clinics of such importance as to attract post-graduate students from all over this country and the United States, and has been put forward by experts as an example for hospitals abroad to follow.

In the History of Medicine there was little or no interest. Today, the Osler Library forms a headquarters of historical research—a Mecca to which are attracted many men from far afield.

The Pathological Department of that year was a small extension of the old Medical Building, reconstructed, as a matter of fact, from an adjacent private house, through the generosity of the late Mr. John H. R. Molson, who gave $60,000 for that purpose. At that time, under the stimulus of Adami, a vitalizing influence was imparted to the younger generation, and today investigative work is carried on by every hospital in the city, while the advantages for students and post-graduates are of the best.

So much for some of the more recently developed departments of the Faculty. It would be easy to dilate on progress and expansion in every field, but this would take too long. Rather would I make a passing reverence to the stimulus given to medical science here by virtue of the new local Physiological Society, with its enrollment of 90 members, all experts in some special field—a society which benefits not only the medical profession but links it closely with the members of other faculties interested in biological problems. Enthusiasm such as this serves well to enhance the university spirit at McGill.

Nor should I omit to mention achievements and advances in the departments of Anatomy and Histology and Embryology; and one incident in particular, a recent invitation to a member of this staff to accept one of the most important scientific positions in the British Empire.

With respect to the clinical fields, one can merely reiterate what has been said so often before, that the facilities and other advantages for teaching and research have served not only to maintain but very much to enhance the great reputation which this faculty has enjoyed for nearly 100 years.

The year 1911 was the beginning of a Golden Age for the Medical Faculty of McGill. Even before that date its prestige among the schools on this continent was noteworthy. For nearly a century, as a clinical school of practical teaching at the bedside, it had shared with Philadelphia an enviable reputation as the great teaching centre of this continent. In the matter of research, however, the lamp of the Medical School had, for some years, burned dimly, and watchers from the Tower of Progress looked anxiously for signs of vitality in its spirit of investigation.

But the year 1911 inaugurated a new era. Through the generosity of Lord Strathcona, a new Medical Building was erected to house the beautiful museums, the laboratories for Anatomy and Histology, the Library, the Public Health Department, and the Faculty of Dentistry.

The spacious Children's Memorial Hospital, now on its new site, had then recently been opened, and later on it became affiliated as a teaching hospital for the Medical School. Incidentally, may I say now, that with its 220 beds and its beautiful new pavilions, it has become a very distinct asset for the study of paediatrics, and, when the new laboratories and operating rooms are made possible, will form one of the finest paediatric units in Canada. About the same period the new Foundling Hospital was erected and linked as a teaching centre with the Medical School.

After the Great War, six million dollars were contributed by graduates and friends, foundations, and the Provincial Government to further the interests of McGill, and almost immediately afterwards the Rockefeller Foundation gave a million dollars to the Medical Faculty, chiefly for the purpose of encouraging research. The fine building for the biological sciences, housing five important departments, was at once erected, and

has become a vital factor in the development of scientific endeavour.

And one year later the magnificent and well-equipped Pathological Institute came into being, as also the University Medical Clinic, each at a cost of, approximately, half a million dollars—established at the Royal Victoria Hospital, with its battery of laboratories and its staff of whole-time assistants.

Shortly after that extensive improvements were made for teaching purposes and research at the Montreal General Hospital. New laboratories were erected, new equipment bought, and staffs were multiplied, in order that the work might proceed with efficiency—in fact, with the increase in physical assets came a rejuvenation of scientific interest and rapid improvements for the benefit of McGill.

In the following year came the new Women's Pavilion, easily the finest of its kind in the country, accommodating 200 patients, and provided with the best of facilities, skill, and personnel, and with an out-patient department that is almost unique on this continent.

Four years later some friends of the University erected a building for Experimental Surgery, which so appealed to the Rockefeller Foundation that they provided $85,000 for maintenance of this work.

Still more recently came the new Royal Edward Institute for tuberculosis—commodious and well-equipped. This, too, affiliated with McGill, serves as an important teaching centre for the study of that dread malady.

The last building of all—the Neurological Institute—will soon be completed, providing a centre for the study and treatment of nervous diseases second to none on the continent.

These then are the material attainments, which followed one another in rapid succession for the benefit of medical education.

Friends of McGill have for many years been especially generous to its Medical Faculty; but since 1911, the acquisition of endowments for professorial chairs, the gifts of scholarships and monetary aids for research have been impressive in their continuity.

I have already mentioned the generosity of Mr. John Henry Molson. Let me make reference to a few others of special interest since 1911—the gift of Mr. Robert Reford of $100,000 for Anatomy, of Dr. James Douglas of $25,000 for Pathology, the bequest of Sir William Macdonald of half a million dollars especially for the Medical Faculty, the Memorial Fund of $10,000 collected by the friends of the Late Dr. Arthur A. Browne, of $14,000 by the late Mr. David Morrice as a nucleus for a new laboratory in pharmacology, and of $25,000 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in order that closer affiliation between medicine and industry might be established, and more recently the gift of $10,000 from Mr. Vincent Massey.

Nor should one omit a reference to the many scholarships and other donations from interested friends, which, though smaller in amount, are none the less appreciated as indicating an interest in the advancement of McGill and of medical science.

Such, for example, are the recent scholarships for indigent students given by Mr. L. Calwell and other interested friends. Such, too, is that of our graduates, Dr. C. W. Hoare and Dr. Grant Stewart. Such, too, the research fellowships of Mrs. J. R. Fraser, of Dr. J. W. Flinn & Co. and, among the number, Henry J. Fuller's gift in memory of John McCrae. The fund of $60,000 from the late James Cooper provides an annual income to help any younger graduate in his efforts to advance his knowledge and assist in the development of his profession. Hundreds of young men have already been served over the years from this Fund alone.

But buildings and endowments alone do not make a great medical school, only men with the spirit of enquiry, with an understanding of the method by which the frontiers of knowledge may be advanced, leaders who could stimulate the younger generation to the highest ideals of investigation and education—these only can help to build up a great institution.

And it is with that in view that the personnel of our Medical School has been selected. It was for that reason that 16 or more senior leaders in the laboratory sciences and in the clinical field have been added to our departments, and through their help the reputation of our School has been enhanced in a way of which we may well be proud.

So much then has been done in 22 brief years, and I would like here to pay respectful tribute to the force, the initiative, and the sympathetic co-operation of our Principal, Sir Arthur Currie. His devotion to the interests of the University, his untiring efforts for the advancement of every faculty, and for the creation of a community spirit on behalf of higher education, have been the outstanding feature in our development. As a leading figure in the country, as a protagonist of everything in education that is of real value for the sake of truth and in the interests of the younger generation of men and women, he has already conferred a benefit upon this University and the country, which is far-reaching and will be of permanent value.

Perfection, however, consists in progress. Much always remains unfulfilled. There is no such thing as standing still; but, having already achieved so much, we may have confidence in the future, and even with budgets that now are of necessity restricted, we can surely wait patiently for better times and carry on.

Lost Addresses

Graduates of Arts and Science in Arts

Any information in regard to the Graduates listed below will be welcomed by the Graduates' Society, Executive Office, McGill University.

ARTS

'97

Boyce, Rev. Wm. S. P.
Douglas, Rev. Robert J.
MacLean, Rev. Samuel
MacLeod, Rev. Donald M.
Ross, Rev. Alex R.
Ryan, Wm. Arthur
Trenholme, Arthur K.

'99

Brown, Rev. Walter G.
Bruce, Rev. G. O. T.
Laurie, Ernest
McGill, Ida V.
MacGregor, James A.
Munroe, Rev. Thomas A.

'00

Elder, Robert
Hall, Mrs. Harold F.
Lavarie, Rev. James R.
Lee, Henry S.
Lee, Rev. Henry S.
Radford, Edward A.
Ritchie, Charles F.
Stewart, Rev. Donald

'01

Lindsay, Rev. John E.
MacLeod, Rev. Angus D.
Mitchell, Isiah Edward
Scott, Harry Evert

'02

Hitchcock, Caroline L.
Mount, Hector P.
Munn, William C.

'03

Troop, Rev. George Wm. H.

'04

Stewart, Rev. James U.

'05

Colgrove, Wm. G.
Izod, Mrs. Jack C.

'06
Hendry, Andrew W.
Laughlin, Mrs. W. C.
MacLeod, Alex R.
Naylor, Mrs. N. S.
Rogers, Rev. David B.
Smith, Charles A.

'07
Bridgette, Rev. Samuel J.
Harrison, Rev. Ralph D.
McCann, Walter E.

'08
Boyle, Gertrude Mabel
Creswell, Harris J.
Emerson, John
Hughes-Jones, Mrs. Leonard
Salt, Alex Edward W.
Williams, Charles E.

'09
Bole, Thomas H. L.
Bradley, Rev. Wm. L.
Hindley, Wilbur W.
Holden, Herbert L. L.
Moodie, Robert T.
Tremblay, Rev. Joseph
Wilson, Florence
Wood, Harold W.

'10
Gordon, Rev. T.
Manning, Viril Zonies
Prentice, Norman A.
Richardson, Mrs. B.
Runnels, George W.
Sutherland, Rev. Francis C.
Thorn, Rev. Oliver

'11
Armstrong, Thomas E.
Boyd, James Bruce
Davidson, Roy Ashton
Fairweather, Mrs. J.
Henderson, Mrs. H. W.
Howell, Lucy McL.
MacLeod, John V.
Porritt, Mrs. Basil E.
Smith, Margaret R.
William, Marion F.

'12
Booth, Walter P.
Cherrier, Armand
Gronin, Joseph
Hains, Clara E.
Holland, Richard R.
Lehman, Mary E.
Papke, Ernest S.
Preston, Mrs. George P.
Quigley, Wm.

'13
Bolton, Grace A.
Hill, Mrs. W.
Stevenson, Rev. Reginald B.

'14
Drost, Herbert Mason
Fowler, Rev. Frederick G.
Hodgson, Edwin
Lentler, Mrs. R. D.
McTavish, Charles H.
Millson, Alvin Ernest
Moodie, Stanley F.
Samson, Percy Victor Rev.
Smith, Wilfrid M.

'15
Demuth, Lillian
Denny, Joseph
Donaghue, David J. B.
Giles, Elmer S.
Gross, Mrs. C. J.
Holman, Mrs.
Hopkins, Mrs. M. D. John
Kaufman, Judah
McLean, John J. M.
MacNaughton, Ronald F.
McNeill, Chester W.
Murray, Doris A.
Quin, Frank A.
Ritchie, Ray George
Ross, Wm. Cameron
Taylor, Rev. Wm. Scott

'16
Atkins, J. A.
McCaw, Gladys W.
Pope, A. McK.
Schofield, J. H.
Schwartz, Bernard
Stead, Joseph A.

'17
Clark, R. J.
Fowler, Grant McA.
Jampolsky, Moses
Kennedy, Robert A.
Waldbauer, Mrs. Louis J.

'18
Blampin, Wilfrid E.
Green, Varian S.
Grosjean, George F.
Hetherington, Cecil H.
Lauber, Mrs. H. C.
Skeel, Mrs. John
Tartak, Elias

'19
Basnar, Florence E.
Cruikshank, Norma Leslie

'20
Bunt, Haber
McRae, Rev. Roderick A.
Taylor, Robert Donald
Wiseman, Solomon

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Greaves, Mrs. Mortimer
Kern, Louis W.
Mitchell, Mrs. F. L.
Raphael, Maxwell I.
Shvemar, Mrs. D. I.
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Titlebaum, Michael H.

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Lavers, Mrs. Gerald S.
McIntyre, Rev. Andrew T.
Moore, Ernest Nelson
Walter, Felix Harold
Whitmore, Cecil H.

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Fotas, John
Fraser, Clarice B.
Hutton, Thomas G.
Michlin, Jehiel M.
Perry, Milicent Audrey

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Bronson, Harvey N.
Fortune, Robert V.
Levy, Gordon W.
Reich, Nathan
Ross, Francis Graham
Smith, Reginald James
Steacy, Ethel D.
Stewart, Robert N.
Wilson, Dudley Bazin

'26
Abramobitch, Joseph S.
Becker, L. Mortimer
Doushkess, Milton
Mintzberg, Samuel
Moseley, Herbert F.
Shepherd, Wm. F.
Swift, Earle L.

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Barskey, Simon
Bates, J. W.
Damaske, Hans E.
Francis, Selby Wilson
Hudson, James C.
Penrose, George Henry
Shaffer, Louis

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MacDonald, John W.
Morton, Nelson W.

'31
Kaufman, Mark Irving H.
Lewis, David

'32
Currie, Cecil
Payton, Russel T.
Watson, Thomas J.
White, Edwin J.

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'22
Kerman, Joshua Jack

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Hershon, Henry A.
Lacoe, Jeremiah

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Gore, Graham M.
Kurie, Francis D.

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Kramer, Samuel S.
Perry, Stanley Singan

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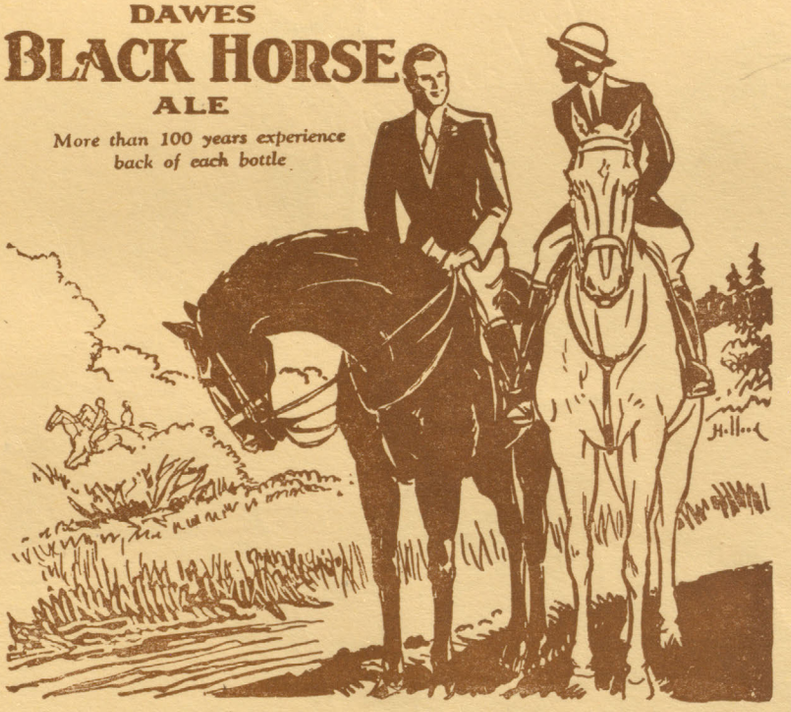
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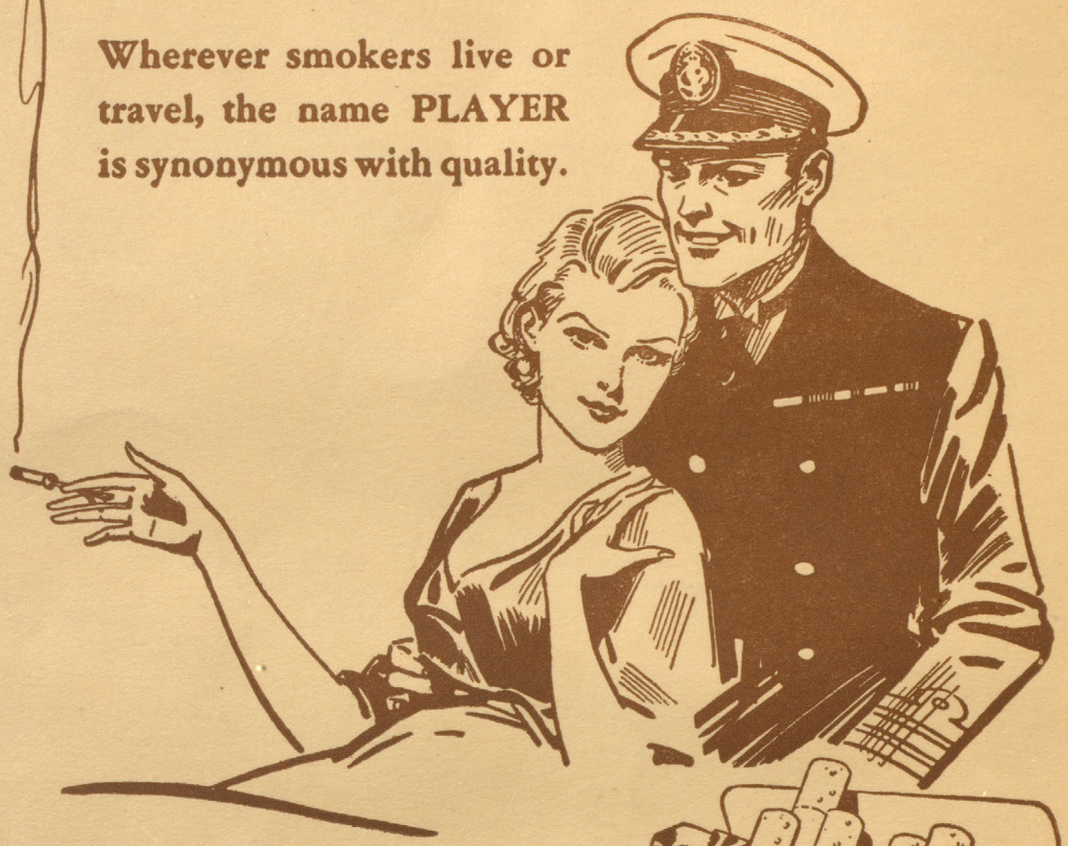
ALE

More than 100 years experience back of each bottle



"IT'S THE **TOBACCO** THAT COUNTS"

Wherever smokers live or travel, the name PLAYER is synonymous with quality.



Player's Please

Cork Tip
or
Plain



PLAYER'S
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Author McGill News
Title Vol. 15
IX82 M+7MN.2

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